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NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SURVEY

BASIC INTELLIGENCE FACTBOOK

JULY 1972

DIA review completed.

Supersedes the December 1971 issuance of this Factbook, copies of which should be destroyed.

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FOREWORD

The *Basic Intelligence Factbook,* a compilation of basic data on political entities worldwide, is coordinated and published semiannually as part of the NIS Program by the Office of Basic and Geographic Intelligence, Central Intelligence Agency. The data are prepared by components of the Defense Intelligence Agency and the Central Intelligence Agency. Comments and suggestions should be addressed to the Office of Basic and Geographic Intelligence (Attn: NIS Factbook), Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, D.C. 20505.

Additional copies of the Factbook are obtainable through established channels for dissemination of the NIS.

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This edition is a compilation of the unclassified information in the classified version of the Factbook. It is issued for use by U. S. Government departments and agencies.

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ABBREVIATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

AAPSO	Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ANZUS	ANZUS Council; treaty signed by Australia, New Zealand, and the United States
ASA	Association of Southeast Asia
ASPAC	Asian and Pacific Council
BENELUX	Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg Economic Union
BLEU	Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union
CACM	Central American Common Market
CARIFTA	Caribbean Free Trade Association
CEMA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
CENTO	Central Treaty Organization
	Colombo Plan
	Council of Europe
DAC	Development Assistance Committee (OECD)
EAMA	African States associated with the EEC
EC	European Communities (EEC, ECSC, EURATOM)
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
ECSC	European Coal and Steel Community
EEC	European Economic Community (Common Market)
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EIB	European Investment Bank
ELDO	European Launcher Development Organization
EMA	European Monetary Agreement
ENTENTE	Political-Economic Association of Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Niger, Upper Volta, and Togo
ESRO	European Space Research Organization
EURATOM	European Atomic Energy Community
IADB	Inter-American Defense Board
ICFTU	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions

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ABBREVIATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFCTU	International Federation of Christian Trade Unions
IHB	International Hydrographic Bureau
IRC	International Red Cross
La Francophonie	Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation
LAFTA	Latin American Free Trade Association
LICROSS	League of Red Cross Societies
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
OAPEC	Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries
OAS	Organization of American States
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OCAM	Afro-Malagasy Common Organization
ODECA	Organization of Central American States
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
SEATO	South-East Asia Treaty Organization
UAM	Union Africaine et Malgache
UEAC	Union of Central African States
UDEAC	Economic and Customs Union of Central Africa
WEU	Western European Union
WFTU	World Federation of Trade Unions
WPC	World Peace Council

UNITED NATIONS (U.N.): STRUCTURE AND RELATED AGENCIES

Principal Organs:

SC	Security Council
GA	General Assembly
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
TC	Trusteeship Council
ICJ	International Court of Justice
	Secretariat

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Operating Bodies:

UNCTAD	U.N. Conference for Trade and Development
TDB	Trade and Development Board
UNICEF	U.N. Children's Fund

Regional Economic Commissions:

ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America

Intergovernmental Agencies Related to the U.N.:

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IDA	International Development Association (IBRD Affiliate)
IFC	International Finance Corporation (IBRD Affiliate)
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
IMF (FUND)	International Monetary Fund
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UPU	Universal Postal Union
UNCTAD	U.N. Conference on Trade and Development
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

Autonomous Organization Under the U.N.:

IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency

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Committees:

Seabeds Committee	United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction

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NOTE:

Political, sociological, and economic data, including monetary conversion rates, generally reflect information through mid-April 1972, except for population estimates, which have been projected to 1 July 1972. Estimates of males fit for military service are as of 1 July 1972; estimates for average number of males reaching military age, are projected averages for the 5-year period 1972-76. Military and communications data are as of 1 April 1972 unless otherwise indicated.

Most of the land utilization estimates are rough approximations, and most of the statistical data are rounded (thousands and millions). Figures for "arable" may reflect only the area actually under crops rather than the potential cultivable. Fishing limits are included only when they differ from the territorial limits.

For some countries GDP, rather than GNP, is shown. The difference between the two is in the addition or subtraction of the value of return on foreign investment. GDP equals GNP plus income earned in the country but sent abroad, minus income earned abroad but sent into the country. GDP thus tends to exceed GNP in debtor countries, and the reverse is true in creditor countries. The dollar sign refers to U.S. dollars unless otherwise stated. The abbreviation FY stands for U.S. fiscal year; all years are calendar years unless otherwise indicated.

Defense forces data in this edition of the Factbook are generally limited to supply and military budget information. Military budgets are in U.S. dollar equivalents.

Major ports are the largest maritime ports of the country, relative to other ports of the same country, on the basis of estimated port capacity, alongside berthing accommodations, and commercial or naval importance. Minor ports are the remaining ports of a country which have, relative to the major ports, significantly lower estimated port capacity, fewer alongside berthing accommodations, are of less commercial or naval importance. Major transport aircraft are those weighing over 20,000 pounds.

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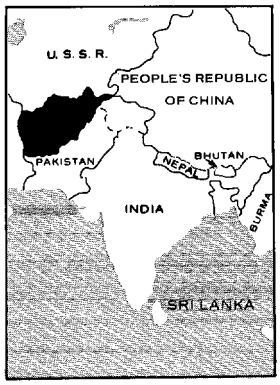
AFGHANISTAN



LAND:
250,000 sq. mi.; 22% arable (including 6.5% cultivated), 5% pasture, 71% desert, waste or urban, 2% forested
Land boundaries: 3,390 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 17,882,000, average annual growth rate 2.3% (FY71); males 15-49, about 4.7 million; 2.5 million fit for military service; about 165,000 reach military age (22) annually
Ethnic divisions: 50% Pushtuns, 25% Tajiks, 9% Uzbeks, 9% Hazaras, minor ethnic groups include Chahar, Turkmen, Kizelbashes, and others
Religion: 87% Sunni Muslim, 12% Shia Muslim, 1% other
Language: 50% Pushtu, 35% Afghan Persian (Dari), 11% Turkic languages (primarily Uzbeki and Turkmeni), 10% 30 minor languages (primarily Baluchi and Pashai); much bilingualism
Literacy: under 10%
Labor force: about 4.3 million (official est.); 75%-80% agriculture and animal husbandry, 15%-25% commerce, small industry, services; massive shortage of skilled labor
Organized labor: none

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Kingdom of Afghanistan
Type: constitutional monarchy
Capital: Kabul
Political subdivisions: 28 provinces with centrally appointed governors
Legal system: based on Islamic law; constitution adopted 1964; although provided for in the law on judicial organization, there has as yet been no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at University of Kabul; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: bicameral legislature with cabinet responsible to lower house (People's Council); although elected Parliament is exerting increasing influence, it has not as yet passed much significant legislation or established effective control over the centralized administration and has no real voice in military matters; progressive forces led by King liberalizing the regime; independent judiciary established in 1967, has not yet had a major institutional impact; it is too early to assess its future role
Government leaders: King Mohammad Zahir Shah; Prime Minister Abdul Zahir
Suffrage: universal over age 20
Elections: first free nationwide direct elections by secret ballot and universal suffrage (under 1964 Constitution) held for Parliament August and September 1965; second elections held August and September 1969; lower house of Parliament (216 deputies) and one-third (28 Senators) of upper house (Council of Elders) elected for 4-year terms; 28 Senators appointed by King; remaining 28 Senators to be elected by Provincial Councils when formed
Political parties and leaders: no political parties permitted yet, but enabling legislation has been passed by Parliament and awaits the King's signature; several groups have begun to meet informally, extremists of left and right best organized
Communists: there are 2 pro-Moscow Communist groups, with about 350-500 active members; several other groups, further to left, with several hundred members and sympathizers
Other political or pressure groups: progressive forces led by King Zahir and cabinet dominate current situation with nascent leftist and rightist groups forming for action when parties are permitted

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GOVERNMENT (cont'd):
Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, FAO, FUND, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:
GNP: $1.0 billion (FY71), well below $100 per capita; real growth rate probably near zero in 1970-71
Agriculture: agriculture and animal husbandry account for over 50% of GNP and occupy nearly 90% of the labor force; main crops -- wheat, cotton, fruits, nuts; largely self-sufficient; food shortages -- wheat, sugar, tea
Major industries: cottage industries, food processing, textiles, cement, coal mining
Electric power: 275,000 kw. capacity (1971); 450 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 25 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $83.7 million (f.o.b., 1970-71); fruits and nuts, karakul, natural gas, carpets and rugs, wool, cotton
Imports: $117.4 million (c.i.f., 1970-71); wheat, textiles, sugar, tea, petroleum, transportation equipment
Major trade partners: exports -- U.S., U.K., U.S.S.R., and India; imports -- about one-third from U.S.S.R.
Monetary conversion rate: 45 Afghanis per US$1 (official); 78.25 Afghanis per US$1 (January 1972)
Fiscal year: 21 March - 20 March

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: 6 mi. (single track) 5'0"-gage, government-owned spur of Soviet line
Highways: 10,740 mi.; 420 mi. concrete, 980 mi. bituminous surfaced, 2,100 mi. gravel, 3,630 mi. improved earth, and 3,610 mi. unimproved earth
Inland waterways: total navigability 760 mi.; steamers use Amu Darya
Ports: only minor river ports
Civil air: 7 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 64 total, 35 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 7 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 11 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.
Telecommunications: limited telephone, telegraph, and radiobroadcast services, barely sufficient to meet civil and military requirements; 13,967 telephones; est. 400,000 radio receivers; no TV receivers; 1 AM, no FM, no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1972, $32.2 million; 19.2% of total budget

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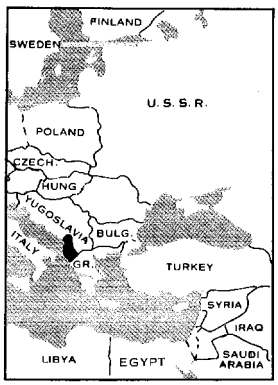
ALBANIA



LAND:
11,100 sq. mi.; 19% arable, 24% other agricultural, 43% forested, 14% other (1967)
Land boundaries: 445 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 225 mi. (including Sazan Island)

PEOPLE:
Population: 2,257,000, average annual growth rate 2.8% (current); males 15-49, 533,000; 441,000 fit for military service; 24,000 reach military age (19) annually
Ethnic divisions: 96% Albanian, remaining 4% are Greeks, Vlachs, Gypsies, and Bulgarians
Religion: 70% Muslim, 20% Albanian Orthodox, 10% Roman Catholic (observances prohibited; Albania claims to be the world's first atheist state)
Language: Albanian, Greek
Literacy: about 70%; no reliable current statistics available, but probably greatly improved
Labor force: 911,000 (1967); 60.5% agriculture, 17.9% industry, 21.6% other nonagricultural

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: People's Republic of Albania
Type: Communist state
Capital: Tirane
Political subdivisons: 27 rethet (districts), including capital, 200 localities, 2,600 villages
Legal system: based on Soviet law; constitution adopted 1950; judicial review of legislative acts only in the Presidium of the People's Assembly, which is not a true court; legal education at State University of Tirane; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: People's Assembly, Council of Ministers, judiciary
Government leaders: President, Presidium of the People's Assembly, Haxhi Lleshi; Chairman of Council of Ministers, Mehmet Shehu
Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18
Elections: national elections theoretically held every 4 years; last elections September 1970
Political parties and leaders: Albanian Workers Party only; First Secretary, Enver Hoxha
Voting strength (1970 election); 99.9% Communist
Communists: 75,637 party members (1970)
Member of: CEMA, IAEA, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO; has not participated in CEMA since rift with U.S.S.R. in 1961; officially withdrew from Warsaw Pact 13 September 1968

ECONOMY:
GNP: $0.84 billion in 1970 (at 1970 prices), $390 per capita
Agriculture: food deficit area; main crops -- corn, wheat, tobacco, sugar beets, cotton; food shortages -- wheat; caloric intake, 2,100 calories per day per capita (1961/62)
Major industries: agricultural processing, textiles and clothing, lumber, and extractive industries
Shortages: spare parts, machinery and equipment, wheat
Exports: $80 million (1969 est.); 1964 trade -- 55% minerals, metals, fuels; 17% agricultural materials (except foods); 23% foodstuffs (including cigarettes); 5% consumer goods

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ECONOMY (cont'd):
Imports: $143 million (1969 est.); 1964 trade -- 50% machinery, equipment, and spare parts; 16% minerals, metals, fuels, construction materials; 7% fertilizers, other chemicals, rubber; 4% agricultural materials (except foodstuffs); 16% foodstuffs; 7% consumer goods
Monetary conversion rate: 5 leks=US$1 (commercial); 12.5 leks=US$1 (noncommercial)
Fiscal year: same as calendar year; economic data reported for calendar years except for caloric intake, which is reported for consumption year 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: 127 mi. standard gage, single track; government owned (1972)
Highways: 3,100 mi.; 300 mi. paved, 1,200 mi. crushed stone and/or gravel, 1,600 mi. improved or unimproved earth (1972)
Inland waterways: 27 mi. plus Albanian sections of Lake Scutari, Lake Ohrid, and Lake Prespa (1972)
Freight carried: rail -- 2.8 million short tons, 109.6 million short ton/mi. (1970); highways -- 31 million short tons, 519.9 million short ton/mi. (1970)
Pipelines: crude oil, 110 mi.
Civil air: no major transport aircraft (1972)

DEFENSE FORCES:
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1972, 588,000,000 leks; about 8.7% of total budget

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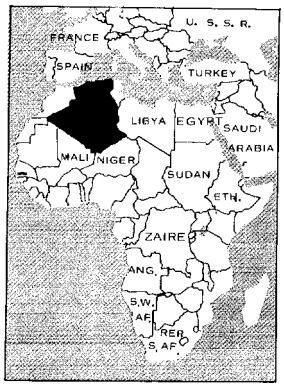
ALGERIA



LAND:
950,000 sq. mi.; 3% cultivated, 16% pasture and meadows, 1% forested, 80% desert, waste, or urban (1967)
Land boundaries: 3,890 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 735 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 15,222,000, average annual growth rate 3.1% (FY71); males 15-49, 3,645,000; 2,090,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (19) annually 135,000
Ethnic divisions: 99% Arab-Berbers, less than 1% Europeans
Religion: 99% Muslim, 1% Christian and Hebrew
Language: Arabic (official), French, Berber dialects
Literacy: 25% (5% Arabic, 9% French, 11% both)
Labor force: 2.8 million; 47% agriculture, 8% industry, 24% other (military, police, civil service, transportation workers, teachers, merchants, construction workers); 40% of urban labor unemployed
Organized labor: 17% of labor force claimed; General Union of Algerian Workers (UGTA) is the only labor organization and is subordinate to the National Liberation Front

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria
Type: republic
Capital: Algiers
Political subdivisions: 15 Wilayas (departments or provinces)
Legal system: based on French and Islamic law, with socialist principles; constitution adopted by referendum 1963 but suspended since June 1965; judicial review of legislative acts in ad hoc Constitutional Council composed of various public officials, including several Supreme Court justices; Supreme Court divided into 4 chambers; legal education at Universities of Algiers, Oran and Constantine; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: executive dominant, unicameral legislature has not met since June 1965 coup d'etat but was never formally suspended, judiciary
Government leader: Houari Boumediene, President of Council of the Revolution and President of the Council of Ministers, overthrew elected President Ahmed Ben Bella 19 June 1965
Suffrage: universal over age 19
Elections: presidential 15 September 1963; departmental assemblies 25 May 1969; local councils 14 February 1971
Political parties and leaders: National Liberation Front (FLN), Ahmed Kaid
Voting strength (1963 election): 100% FLN
Communists: 400 (est.); Communist Party illegal (banned 1962)
Member of: Arab League, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OAU, OPEC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO

ECONOMY:
GNP: $5.0 billion (est. 1971), $350 per capita; real average annual increase since 1968, 8%
Agriculture: main crops -- wheat, barley, wine, citrus fruits
Major industries: petroleum, light industries, natural gas, mining, petrochemical and steel plants under construction
Electric power: 1,100,000 kw. capacity (1971); 1.8 billion kw.-hr. produced (1971), 125 kw.-hr. per capita

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ECONOMY (cont'd):
Exports: $996 million (f.o.b., 1970); crude petroleum 66%, other items -- wine, citrus fruit, iron ore, vegetables; 54% of exports to France (1970)
Imports: $1,241 million (c.i.f., 1970); major items -- capital goods, foodstuffs, textiles; 42% from France (1970)
Monetary conversion rate: 4.547 dinars=US$1
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: 2,414 mi.; 1,660 mi. standard gage, 663 mi. 3'5 9/16" gage, 91 mi. meter gage; 188 mi. electrified; 120 mi. double track
Highways: 40,600 mi., of which 17,000 mi. are concrete or bituminous and the remainder gravel or crushed stone
Ports: 9 major, 8 minor
Pipelines: crude oil, 2,251 mi.; refined products, 177 mi.; natural gas, 494 mi.
Civil air: 22 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 240 total, 194 usable; 55 with permanent-surface runways; 18 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 112 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: adequate domestic and international facilities in the north, primarily radio communications in the desert; 182,000 telephones; 1,150,000 radio receivers; 250,000 TV receivers; 16 AM and 13 TV stations; 3 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1972, $108,200,000; approximately 5.5% of national budget

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ANDORRA

LAND:
180 sq. mi.
Land boundaries: 65 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 25,000, average annual growth rate 9.6% (FY65-69)
Ethnic divisions: Catalan stock; 30% Andorrans, 61% Spanish, 6% French, 3% other
Religion: virtually all Roman Catholic
Language: Catalan, many also speak some French and Castilian
Labor force: unorganized; largely shepherds and farmers

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: The Valleys of Andorra
Capital: Andorra
Political subdivisions: 6 districts -- Andorra la Vella, Sant Julia de Loria, Encamp, Canillo, La Massana, and Ordino
Type: unique coprincipality under formal sovereignty of President of France and Spanish Bishop of Seo de Urgel, who are represented by veguers
Legal system: based on French and Spanish civil codes; Plan of Reform adopted 1866 serves as constitution; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: legislature (General Council) of 24 members with one-half elected every 2 years for 4-year term; executive -- syndic and a deputy sub-syndic chosen by General Council for 3-year terms; judiciary chosen by coprinces who appoint 2 civil judges, a judge of appeals, and 2 Batles (court prosecutors)
Suffrage: males of 25 or over who are third generation Andorrans vote for General Council members; same right granted to women in April 1970
Elections: half of General Council chosen every 2 years, last election December 1971
Political parties and leaders: no political parties but only partisans for particular independent candidates for the General Council, on the basis of competence, personality and orientation toward Spain or France
Communists: none known

ECONOMY:
Agriculture: sheep raising; small quantities of tobacco, rye, wheat, barley, oats, and some vegetables (only 25% of land can be used for agriculture)
Major industries: tourism ($1 million annually), one cigarette factory (annual output $1 million), handicrafts, smuggling (tobacco to France; manufactured items, including automobiles and cameras, to Spain)
Shortages: food
Electric power: 25,000 kw. capacity (1970); 100 million kw.-hr. produced (1970), 400 kw.-hr. per capita; power is mainly exported to Spain and France
Major trade partners: Spain, France

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: none
Highways: about 60 mi.
Civil air: no major transport aircraft
Airfields: none
Telecommunications: 2 AM and 1 FM radiobroadcast facilities, 1 TV repeater station; manual telephone system serving about 1,700 telephones; 8,000 radio receivers, 2,500 TV receivers

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DEFENSE FORCES:
Andorra has no defense forces; Spain and France are responsible for protection as needed

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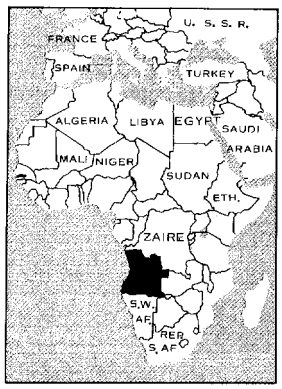
ANGOLA



LAND:
481,000 sq. mi.; 1% cultivated, 44% forested, 22% meadows and pastures, 33% other (including fallow) (1965)
Land boundaries: 3,150 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 n. mi. (navy) (fishing 12 n. mi.)
Coastline: 1,000 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 5,814,000, average annual growth rate 1.6% (December 60-70); males 15-49, 1,439,000, fit for military service, 720,000; average number reaching military age (20) annually about 60,000
Ethnic divisions: 93.6% African, 5% Europeans, 1.4% mulatto (1960)
Religion: about 84% animist, 12% Roman Catholic, 4% Protestant
Language: Portuguese (official), many native dialects
Literacy: 10%-15%
Labor force: 2.6 million economically active (1964); 531,000 wage workers (1967)
Organized labor: approx. 65,000 (1967)

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Province of Angola
Type: overseas province of Portugal
Capital: Luanda
Political subdivisions: 16 administrative districts including the coastal exclave of Cabinda
Legal system: Portuguese civil codes and customary law; legal education obtained in Portugal
Branches: Governor General appointed by Ministry of Overseas in Lisbon is executive officer responsible for internal administration; he also has prescribed legislative functions which he shares with Legislative Council of elected and nominated members; all action in province may be vetoed by Minister of Overseas; independent judiciary
Government leader: Governor General Lt. Col. Camilo Rebocho Vaz
Suffrage: all adults able to read and write Portuguese and in full possession of political and civil rights
Political parties and leaders: only legal group is Portuguese National Popular Action (ANP), formerly the National Union (UN)
Other political or pressure groups: principal opposition groups which are carrying out insurgency are Revolutionary Government of Angola in exile (GRAE), led by Holden Roberto; Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), led by Agostinho Neto; and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), led by Jonas Savimbi
Communists: none known

ECONOMY:
GNP: $1.2 billion (1970 est.), about $220 per capita
Agriculture: cash crops -- coffee, sisal, corn, cotton, sugar, manioc, and tobacco; food crops -- cassava, corn, vegetables, plantains, bananas, and other local foodstuffs; largely self-sufficient in food
Fishing: catch 378,000 metric tons (1970); exports 73,000 tons, $11 million (1968)
Major industries: mining (iron, oil, diamonds), fish processing, brewing, tobacco, sugar processing, cement, food processing plants, building construction
Electric power: 433,000 kw. capacity (1971); 694 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 125 kw.-hr. per capita

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ECONOMY (cont'd):

Exports: $422.6 million (f.o.b., 1970); coffee (50%), diamonds, sisal, fish and fish products, iron ore, oil, timber, and corn

Imports: $368 million (c.i.f., 1970); capital equipment (machinery and electrical equipment), wines, bulk iron and ironwork, steel and metals, vehicles and spare parts, textiles and clothing, medicines

Major trade partners: main partner Portugal, followed by West Germany, U.S., U.K., EC countries (primarily coffee to last three)

Aid: Portugal only donor

Monetary conversion rate: 27.25 escudos=US$1 (approximate realigned rate)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 1,918 mi.; 1,724 mi. 3'6" gage, 194 mi. 1'11 5/8" gage

Highways: 29,000 mi.; 3,000 mi. bituminous-surface treatment, 1,000 mi. crushed stone or gravel, 25,000 mi. earth

Inland waterways: 2,000 mi. navigable

Ports: 3 major

Pipelines: crude oil, 111 mi.

Civil air: 12 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 454 total, 394 usable; 19 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 5 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 56 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: simple network of low-capacity open-wire and radio-relay facilities; 25,300 telephones; 95,000 radio receivers; 21 AM, 7 FM, and no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Defense is responsibility of Portugal

Supply: dependent on Portugal

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1971 $64.17 million; about 17% of total budget

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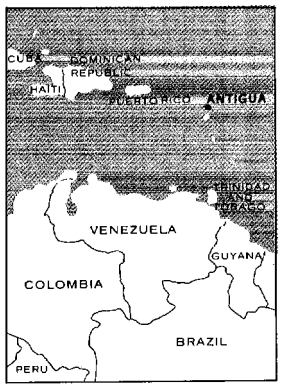
ANTIGUA



LAND:
108 sq. mi.; 54% arable, 5% pasture, 14% forested, 9% unused but potentially productive, 18% wasteland and built on (1964)

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.
Coastline: 95 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 74,000, average annual growth rate 2.6% (April 60-70)
Ethnic divisions: almost entirely African Negro
Religion: Church of England (predominant), other Protestant sects and some Roman Catholic
Language: English
Literacy: about 80%
Organized labor: 18,000

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: State of Antigua
Type: dependent territory with full internal autonomy as a British "Associated State"
Capital: St. Johns
Political subdivisions: 6 parishes, 2 dependencies (Barbuda, Redonda)
Legal system: based on English law; British Caribbean Court of Appeal has exclusive original jurisdiction and an appellate jurisdiction, consists of Chief Justice and 5 justices
Branches: legislative, 21-member popularly elected House of Representatives; executive, prime minister and cabinet
Government leaders: Prime Minister George Herbert Walter; Governor Wilfred Ebenezer Jacobs
Suffrage: universal suffrage age 21 and over
Elections: every 5 years; last general election 11 February 1971; last by-election August 1968
Political parties and leaders: Antigua Labor Party (ALP), Vere C. Bird; Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), George Herbert Walter; Antigua People's Party (APP), J. Rowan Henry
Voting strength: 1971 election -- House of Representative seats -- ALP 4, PLM 13, other 4
Communists: none known
Member of: CARIFTA

ECONOMY:
GDP: $27.2 million (at factor cost, 1967 est.), $470 per capita
Agriculture: main crops -- sugar, cotton
Major industries: sugar processing, tourism
Shortages: electric power
Electric power: 14,040 kw. nameplate capacity (1970); less than 4,000 kw. operating; 12 million kw.-hr. produced (1969 est.), 189 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $2.9 million (f.o.b., 1967); sugar, molasses, cotton
Imports: $22.2 million (c.i.f., 1967); food, clothing, oil, wood
Major trade partners: U.K. 30%, U.S. 25%, Commonwealth Caribbean countries 18% (1966)
Monetary conversion rate: 1.84 East Caribbean dollars=US$1 (6 October 1971)

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COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none

Highways: 235 mi.; 150 mi. main, 85 mi. secondary

Ports: 1 minor

Civil air: 8 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 3 total, 1 usable; 1 with asphalt runway 9,000 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: new automatic telephone system recently installed; 2,500 telephones; tropospheric scatter links with Tortola and St. Lucia; 5,000 radio receivers, 1 AM and 2 TV stations; 2 coaxial submarine cables

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ARGENTINA

LAND:
1,070,000 sq. mi.; 57% agricultural (11% crops, improved pasture and fallow, 46% natural grazing land), 25% forested, 18% mountain, urban, or waste (1968 est.)
Land boundaries: 5,850 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 n. mi.
Coastline: 3,100 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 24,008,000, average annual growth rate 1.6% (September 60-70); males 15-49, 6,172,000; 4,570,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually about 215,000
Ethnic divisions: approximately 85% white, 15% mestizo, Indian, or other nonwhite groups
Religion: 90% nominally Roman Catholic (less than 20% practicing Roman Catholics), 2% Protestant, 2% Jewish, 6% other
Language: Spanish
Literacy: 85% (90% in Buenos Aires)
Labor force: 9.5 million; 19% agriculture, 25% manufacturing, 11% commerce, 35% other, 4%-5% unemployed
Organized labor: 25% of labor force (est.)

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Argentine Republic
Type: republic; military regime in control since coup in June 1966
Capital: Buenos Aires
Political subdivisions: 22 provinces, 1 district (Federal Capital), and 1 territory
Legal system: based on Spanish and French civil codes; constitution adopted 1853 partially superseded in 1966 by the Statute of the Revolution which takes precedence over the constitution when the two are in conflict; judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at University of Buenos Aires and other public and private universities; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: presidency; national judiciary; legislature dismissed after June 1966 coup
Government leader: Gen. Alejandro Lanusse, President until 1 January 1973, when the Air Force member of the 3-man junta that removed Brig. Gen. Roberto Levingston on 23 March 1971 is scheduled to replace him
Suffrage: universal and compulsory age 18 and over
Elections: present government has announced plans for holding elections by 25 March 1973
Political parties: ban imposed in 1966 now lifted and parties in process of reorganizing
Voting strength: the old political groupings probably continue to command the loyalty of the populace according to the following figures (est.) -- Peronists (of all types), 35%; Radicals (former People's Radical Civic Union, UCRP), 25%; Conservatives (former National Federation of Centrist Parties), 5%; minor parties, 10%; nonaligned, 25%
Other political or pressure groups: Argentine armed forces, Peronist-dominated labor movement, The Hour of the People (loose grouping of moderate politicians with various party affiliations), National Meeting of the Argentines (loose grouping of Communist and leftist politicians), General Economic Confederation (Peronist-leaning association of small businessmen) Argentine Industrial Union (manufacturers' association), Argentine Rural Society (large landowners' association), business organizations, students, and the Catholic Church

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GOVERNMENT (cont'd):

Member of: FAO, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, LAFTA, OAS, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: $32.4 billion (purchasing power parity estimate, 1971), $1,370 per capita; 68% private consumption, 12% public consumption, 18% gross domestic investment, 2% net foreign balance (1968); real growth rate 1971, 3.8%

Agriculture: main products -- cereals, oilseeds, livestock products; Argentina is a major world exporter of temperate zone foodstuffs

Fishing: catch 202,800 metric tons, $15,486,000; exports $1,158,000, imports $3,659,000 (1970)

Major industries: food processing (especially meatpacking), motor vehicles, consumer durables, textiles, chemicals, printing, and metallurgy

Crude steel: 1.91 million metric tons produced (1971); 80 kilograms per capita

Electric power: 6,318,000 kw. capacity (1970); 20.9 billion kw.-hr. produced (1970), 853 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: $1,750 million (f.o.b., 1970) -- meat, wheat, corn, wool, hides, oilseeds

Imports: $1,550 million (c.i.f., 1970) -- machinery and vehicles, fuel and lubricating oils, iron and steel, textiles, intermediate industrial products

Major trade partners: exports -- EC 37%, LAFTA 25%, U.S. 11%, U.K. 8%; imports -- EC 24%, LAFTA 24%, U.S. 23%, U.K. 7%

Aid: economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY46-70), $764.4 million in loans; $17.6 million in grants; from international organizations (FY46-70), $860.3 million; from other Western countries (1960-66), $315.5 million; from Communist countries (1954-71) $56 million (drawn, $41.0 million); military -- assistance from U.S. (FY46-70), $129.6 million

Monetary conversion rates: commercial -- 5.00 pesos = US$1; financial -- floating (9.68 pesos = US$1 on 8 March 1972)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 25,000 mi.; 2,000 mi. standard gage (4'8 1/2"), 13,750 mi. broad gage (5'6") 8,750 mi. meter gage (3'3 3/8"), 500 mi. 2'5 1/2" gage; about 1,035 mi. double track; 76 mi. electrified; 99.6% government-owned

Highways: 125,000 mi., of which 21,000 mi. paved, 17,000 mi. gravel, 41,000 mi. improved earth, and 46,000 mi. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 6,800 navigable mi.

Ports: 7 major, 21 minor

Pipelines: crude oil, 1,962 mi.; refined products 1,774 mi.; natural gas, 4,061 mi.

Civil air: 58 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 2,381 total, 1,793 usable; 66 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 16 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 245 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 10 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: foremost in telecom facilities in South America; improving telephone network has 1.8 million sets, radio relay widely used, communications satellite ground station; estimated 6.5 million radio receivers and 3.3 million TV sets; 94 AM, and 49 TV stations; 8 telegraph submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1972, $580,000,000 about 15% of total central government budget

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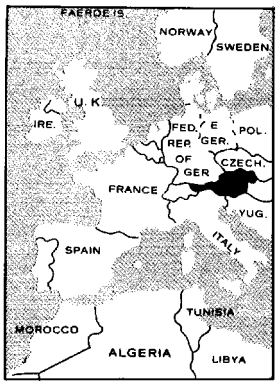
AUSTRIA



LAND:
32,400 sq. mi.; 20% cultivated, 27% meadows and pastures, 14% waste or urban, 38% forested, 1% inland water (1969)
Land boundaries: 1,605 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 7,474,000, average annual growth rate 0.2% (March 70-71); males 15-49, 1,675,000; 1,350,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (19) annually about 51,000
Ethnic divisions: 98.1% German, .7% Croatian, .3% Slovene, .9% other
Religion: 85% Roman Catholic, 7% Protestant, 8% none or other
Language: German
Literacy: 98%
Labor force: 3,248,000 (of which 828,200 are self-employed); 18% agriculture and forestry, 49% industry and crafts, 18% trade and communications, 7% professions, 6% public service, 2% other; 2.4% registered unemployed; an estimated 200,000 Austrians are employed in other European countries; foreign labor about 75,000 (1970)
Organized labor: about 2/3 of wage and salary workers (1971)

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of Austria
Type: federal republic
Capital: Vienna
Political subdivisions: 9 states (Laender) including the capital
Legal system: civil law system with Roman law origin; constitution adopted 1920, repromulgated in 1945; judicial review of legislative acts by a Constitutional Court; separate administrative and civil/penal supreme courts; legal education at Universities of Vienna, Graz, Innsbruck, Salzburg, and Linz; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: bicameral Parliament, directly elected President whose functions are largely representational, independent federal judiciary
Government leaders: Chancellor Bruno Kreisky; President Franz Jonas
Suffrage: universal over age 19; compulsory for presidential elections
Elections: presidential, every 6 years (next 1977); parliamentary, every 4 years (next 1975)
Political parties and leaders: Socialist Party of Austria (SPOe), Bruno Kreisky, Chairman; Austrian People's Party (OeVP), Karl Schleinzer, Chairman; Liberal Party (FPOe), Friedrich Peter, Chairman; Communist Party, Franz Muhri, Chairman
Voting strength (1971 election): 50.2% SPOe, 43.0% OeVP, 5.4% FPOe, 0.4% dissident Socialist, 1.4% Communist
Communists: membership 26,000; activists 7,000-8,000; 60,705 votes in 1971 election
Member of: Council of Europe, ECE, EFTA, IAEA, ICAO, OECD, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, WHO

ECONOMY:
GNP: $17.6 billion (1971), $2,360 per capita; 56.1% consumption, 29.3% investment, 14.4% government, .2% net foreign balance; 1971 growth rate 5.5% 1964 constant prices
Agriculture: livestock, cereals, potatoes, sugar beets; 84% self-sufficient; caloric intake 2,920 calories per day per capita (1967-68)
Fishing: catch 4,000 metric tons, $3,846,000 (1968); exports $530,418 (1970), imports $16,688,000 (1970)
Major industries: foods, iron and steel, machinery, textiles, chemicals, electrical, paper and pulp

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ECONOMY (cont'd):

Crude steel: 4.1 million metric tons produced (1970), 550 kilograms per capita (1970)

Electric power: 7,530,000 kw. capacity (1970); 30,036 million kw.-hr produced (1970), 3,460 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: $2.86 billion (f.o.b., 1970); iron and steel products, machinery and equipment, lumber, textiles and clothing, paper products, chemicals

Imports: $3.55 billion (c.i.f., 1970); machinery and equipment, chemicals, textiles, coal, petroleum, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: (1970) West Germany 33%, Italy 8%, Switzerland 9%, U.K. 6.5%, U.S. 4%; EC 49%; EFTA 23%; Communist countries 11%

Aid:

economic -- received - U.S. $1,166.9 million authorized through FY70; IBRD $104.9 million authorized, none since FY62;
military -- U.S., $144.6 million authorized (FY52-70); net official economic aid to less developed areas and multilateral agencies -- $189 million (FY60-70), $24.2 million in FY70

Monetary conversion rate: 23.30 shillings=US$1 (central rate)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 4,073 mi.; 3,612 mi. standard gage, 833 mi. double tracked; 433 mi. 2'5 7/8" gage, and 28 mi. electrified 3'3 3/8" narrow gage; 1,584 mi. electrified

Highways: 20,356 mi. total; 6,056 mi. Federal (5,656 mi. bituminous, concrete, stone block, 400 mi. crushed stone, gravel, improved earth); 14,290 mi. Provincial (4,340 mi. bituminous, concrete, stone block, 9,950 mi. crushed stone, gravel, improved earth); additionally about 38,000 mi. of communal roads, mostly of gravel, crushed stone, and improved earth

Inland waterways: 267 mi.; carries 5% freight, 6% passengers

Ports: 3 major

Pipelines: crude oil, 450 mi.; natural gas, 720 mi.

Civil air: 11 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 61 total, 50 usable; 11 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 7 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: highly developed and efficient; excellent national and international services; extensive TV and radiobroadcast systems with 13 AM, 15 FM, and 20 TV stations; 1.51 million telephones; 2 million radio receivers; 1.38 million television receivers

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: produces some small arms and ammunition, trucks, and tank destroyers; current sources of other items are the U.S., Western Europe, Sweden, and the Communist countries

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1972, $198.4 million; about 3.9% of the federal budget and 1.2% of GNP

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BAHAMAS

LAND:
4,400 sq. mi.; 1% cultivated, 29% forested, 70% built on, wasteland, and other (1962)

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)
Coastline: 2,200 mi. (New Providence Is. 47 mi.)

PEOPLE:
Population: 191,000, average annual growth rate 4% (November 63-April 70)
Ethnic divisions: 80% Negro, 10% white, 10% mixed
Religion: mainly Church of England; some Protestant, Greek Orthodox, and Roman Catholic
Language: English
Labor force: 60,000 (1963)

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Commonwealth of the Bahama Islands
Type: British dependent territory with full internal autonomy under U.K. rule
Capital: Nassau (New Providence Island)
Legal system: based on English law
Branches: Governor (appointed by Queen); bicameral legislature (appointed Senate, elected House); Executive (Prime Minister and cabinet); judiciary
Government leaders: Prime Minister Lynden O. Pindling; Governor Sir John Warburton Paul
Elections: House of Assembly (10 April 1968); next elections must be held by 10 April 1973
Political parties and leaders: Progressive Liberal Party (PLP), predominantly Negro, Lynden O. Pindling; Free National Movement (FNM) formed by a merger of United Bahamian Party (UBP) and Free Progressive Liberal Party (Free PLP), Cecil Wallace Whitfield
Voting strength (1968 election): PLP 29 seats (7 dissident PLP members later joined FNM), UBP 7 seats (later merged with Labor Party to form FNM), Labor Party 1 seat (later merged with UBP to form FNM), Independent 1 seat
Communists: none known

ECONOMY:
GNP: not available
Agriculture: main crops -- fruits, vegetables
Major industries: tourism, cement, oil refining, lumber, salt production
Electric power: 99,750 kw. capacity (1971); 288.9 million kw.-hr. produced (1971 est.), 1,560 kw.-hr. per capita (est.)
Exports: $89.6 million (f.o.b., 1970); fuel oil, cement, rum, pulpwood, fruits, and vegetables
Imports: $337.5 million (c.i.f., 1970); foodstuffs, manufactured goods, crude oil
Major trade partners: exports -- U.S. 61%, U.K. 22%, other 17%; imports -- U.S. 68%, U.K. 9%, Italy 6%, Canada 4%, other 13%
Aid: economic -- authorizations from U.S. (FY56-70) -- $38.6 million in loans, $0.3 million in grants
Monetary conversion rate: 0.97 Bahamian dollars (B$)=US$1
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: none
Highways: 555 mi.; 380 mi. paved, 100 mi. gravel, 20 mi. improved earth; 55 mi. unimproved earth

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COMMUNICATIONS (cont'd):

Ports: 5 major, 9 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft registered, 2 on lease from U.K.

Airfields: 56 total, 53 usable; 17 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 23 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 4 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: telecom facilities highly developed, including 43,850 telephones in totally automatic system; tropospheric scatter link with Florida; 55,000 radio receivers and 16,000 TV sets, 1 AM station; 2 special coaxial submarine cables; plan TV station for color broadcasts and new cable connection with the United States

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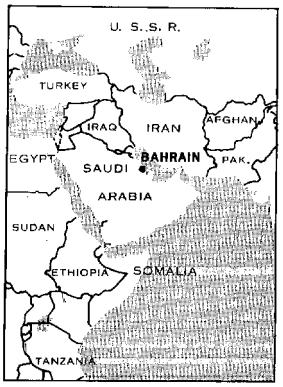
BAHRAIN



LAND:
230 sq. mi. plus group of smaller islands; 5% cultivated, negligible forested area, remainder desert, waste, or urban

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.
Coastline: 100 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 224,000, average annual growth rate 2.8% (February 65-April 71); males 15-49, 59,000; fit for military service 32,000
Ethnic divisions: 90% Arab, 7% Iranian, Pakistani, and Indian, 3% other
Religion: Muslim
Language: Arabic
Literacy: about 30% (1965)
Labor force: 53,274 (1965)

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: State of Bahrain
Type: traditional monarchy; independence declared in 1971
Capital: Al Manamah
Legal system: based on Islamic law and English common law
Government leader: Amir 'Isa ibn Salman Al-Khalifah
Political parties and pressure groups: political parties prohibited; no significant pressure groups although numerous small clandestine groups are active
Communists: few known
Member of: Arab League, U.N.

ECONOMY:
Agriculture: produces dates, alfalfa, vegetables; dairy and poultry farming; fishing; not self-sufficient in food
Major industries: petroleum refining, boatbuilding, shrimp fishing, and sailmaking on a small scale; major development projects include aluminum smelter, flourmill, and ISA town
Electric power: 108,000 kw. capacity (1970); 270 million kw.-hr. produced (1970), 1,250 kw.-hr. per capita
Imports: $168 million (1970)
Major trade partners: U.K., Japan, U.S., EC
Aid: economic -- multilateral Western $360,000 (annual average 1967-69)
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Bahrain dinar=US$2.27 (as of March 1972)
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:
Highways: 120 mi. bituminous surfaced; undetermined mileage of natural surface tracks
Ports: 1 major
Merchant marine: 1 cargo ship (1,000 GRT or over) of 1,600 GRT, 2,600 DWT
Pipelines: crude oil, 34 mi.; refined products, 9 mi.; natural gas, 19 mi.
Civil air: 8 major transport aircraft (all registered in the U.K.)
Airfields: 5 total, 3 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft; 1 with runway 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station
Telecommunications: excellent international radiocommunications; limited domestic services; 10,800 telephones; 56,500 radio receivers; 10,000 TV sets; 1 AM radiobroadcast station; satellite earth station; tropospheric scatter Bahrain-Qatar

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DEFENSE FORCES:
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1971; $3,490,000, 6.9% of total budget

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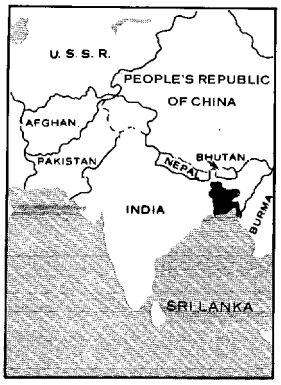
BANGLADESH



LAND:
56,700 sq. mi.; 79% arable (including cultivated and fallow), 5% waste or urban, 16% forested
Land boundaries: 1,575 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 360 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 62,994,000*, average annual growth rate 1.9% (FY70); males 15-49, 15,148,000; 8,130,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: predominantly Bengali; up to 1 million "Biharis" and fewer than 1 million tribals
Religion: about 83% Muslim, 16% Hindu; less than 1% Buddhist and other
Language: Bengali
Literacy: about 20%
Labor force: about 24 million; majority are unemployed or underemployed; over 80% of labor force is in agriculture

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: People's Republic of Bangladesh
Type: independent republic since December 1971
Capital: Dacca
Political subdivisions: 17 districts
Legal system: based on English common law
Government leader: Prime Minister Sheikh Mujibur Rahman
Suffrage: to be delineated in constitution that is to be drafted by 10 June 1972
Elections: to be delineated in constitution that is to be drafted by 10 June 1972
Political parties and leaders: Awami League, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, President; National Awami Party (Left), Maulana Bhashani, President; National Awami Party (Right), Muzaffar Ahmed, President; Communist Party of Bangladesh, Moni Singh, Chairman; East Bengal Communist Party, Abdul Matin, leader; East Bengal Communist Party (Marxist/Leninist), Moahmmad Toaha, leader; Bangla Communist Party, Devan Sidkar, leader; other small radical leftist groups
Communists: no information available on membership or degree of popular support
Other political or pressure groups: student groups, bands of former guerrillas
Member of: Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, Commonwealth, UNCTAD, WHO

ECONOMY:
GNP: $5.8 billion (FY70), less than $100 per capita; real growth (FY70) 5.8%
Agriculture: largely subsistence farming, heavily dependent on monsoon rainfall; main crops are jute and rice; shortages -- rice, wheat, and cotton
Fishing: catch 273 thousand tons, $115 million (estimate, 1969)
Major industries: jute manufactures, food processing and cotton textiles
Electric power: 680,000 kw. capacity (1971); 1 billion kw.-hr. produced (1971), 16 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $359 million (f.o.b., FY71); raw and manufactured jute, tea, paper and paperboard, hides and skins
Imports: $505 million (c.i.f. FY71); chemicals, machinery and other manufactured products, transport equipment, foodgrains, fuels, oils and fats
Major trade partners: West Pakistan (until December 1971), U.S., U.K., Japan, India (since December 1971)

*Does not take account of refugees who entered India from Bangladesh during 1971, most of whom presumably have returned.

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ECONOMY (cont'd):

Aid: Bangladesh received roughly one-third of the estimated $8 billion in total economic aid received by Pakistan between 1950 and 1971; the U.S. was by far the largest contributor

Monetary conversion rate: 7.29 takas=US$1 (effective January 1972)

Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 1,752 mi.; 1,158 mi. meter gage, 554 mi. broad gage, 20 mi. narrow gage; 87 mi. double track; government owned

Highways: 28,350 mi.; 2,450 mi. paved; 1,750 mi. gravel, 24,150 mi. earth

Inland waterways: 4,600 mi.; river steamers navigate main waterways

Ports: 1 major; 50 minor

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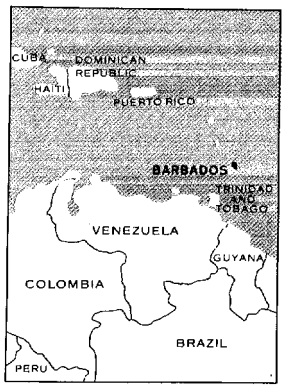
BARBADOS



LAND:
166 sq. mi.; 60% cropped, 10% permanent meadows, 30% built on, waste, other (1960)

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.
Coastline: 60 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 239,000, average annual growth rate 0.2% (April 60-70); males 15-49, 49,000; 35,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age, (18) annually, 3,000; no conscription
Ethnic divisions: 80% African, 15% mixed, 5% European
Religion: Anglican, Roman Catholic, Methodist, and Moravian
Language: English
Literacy: over 90%
Labor force: 60,000 wage and salary earners
Organized labor: 19,300 (32%)

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Barbados
Type: independent state since November 1966, recognizing Elizabeth II as chief of state
Capital: Bridgetown
Regional breakdown: 11 parishes administered by 3 district councils
Legal system: English common law; constitution came into effect upon independence in 1966; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: legislature consisting of a 21-member appointed Senate and a 24-member elected House of Assembly; cabinet headed by Prime Minister
Government leader: Prime Minister Errol Barrow
Suffrage: universal over age 18
Elections: House of Assembly members have terms no longer than 5 years; last general election held 9 September 1971
Political parties and leaders: Democratic Labor Party (DLP), Errol Barrow; Barbados Labor Party (BLP), H. Bernard St. John, J. M. G. "Tom" Adams
Voting strength (1971 election): Democratic Labor Party (DLP), 57.5%; Barbados Labor Party, 42.5%; Independent, negligible; House of Assembly seats -- DLP 18, BLP 6
Communists: not significant
Other political or pressure groups: People's Progressive Movement (PPM), a small pro-Castro black-nationalist group led by Calvin Alleyne
Member of: CARIFTA, Commonwealth, ICAO, IMF, OAS, Seabeds Committee (observer), U.N.

ECONOMY:
GDP: $139.5 million (1970), $580 per capita; real growth rate 1970, 6.5% (est.)
Agriculture: main products -- sugar, subsistence foods
Major industries: tourism, sugar milling, manufacturing, edible oils and fats
Electric power: 39,950 kw. capacity (1969, est.); 143.7 million kw.-hr. produced (1969 est.), 595 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $39.8 million (f.o.b., 1970); sugar, molasses, rum
Imports: $116.3 million (c.i.f., 1970); foodstuffs, lumber, machinery, manufactured goods
Major trade partners: exports -- U.K. 38%, U.S. 21%, CARIFTA 19%, other 22%; imports -- U.K. 29%, U.S. 22%, Canada 11%, CARIFTA 11%, other 27%

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ECONOMY (cont'd):
Aid: economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY67-70), $0.1 million in grants; from international organizations (FY63-70), $0.7 million
Monetary conversion rate: 1.84 East Caribbean dollars=US$1
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: none
Highways: 950 mi.; 800 mi. paved, 100 mi. gravel, 50 mi. improved earth
Ports: 1 major, 2 minor
Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 1 with permanent-surface runway 8,000-11,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station
Telecommunications: islandwide automatic telephone system with 29,000 telephones; key international traffic transit center for Caribbean area; tropospheric scatter links to Trinidad and St. Lucia; 86,000 radio and 16,000 TV sets, 2 AM and 1 TV stations; 2 telegraph submarine cables; planned construction of satellite earth station to be operational in 1972

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BELGIUM

LAND:
11,800 sq. mi.; 28% cultivated, 24% meadow and pasture, 28% waste, urban, or other; 20% forested (1969)
Land boundaries: 856 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)
Coastline: 40 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 9,742,000, average annual growth rate 0.3% (current); males 15-49, 2,248,000; 1,795,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (19) annually 71,000
Ethnic divisions: 55% Flemings, 33% Walloons, 12% mixed or other
Religion: 97% Roman Catholic, 3% none or other
Language: French, Flemish (Dutch); divided along ethnic lines
Literacy: 97%
Labor force: 3.9 million; approximately 95% is found in the following sectors: 32% manufacturing, 24% services, 16% commerce, banking, and insurance, 8% construction, 7% transportation and communication, 5% agriculture, forestry, and fishing, 1.5% mining, .8% public utilities and sanitary services; 3% unemployed
Organized labor: 48% of labor force (1969)

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Kingdom of Belgium
Type: constitutional monarchy
Capital: Brussels
Political subdivisions: 9 provinces
Legal system: civil law system influenced by English constitutional theory; constitution adopted 1831, since amended; judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at 4 law schools; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Branches: executive branch consists of King and cabinet; cabinet responsible to bicameral parliament; independent judiciary; coalition governments are usual
Government leader: Head of State, King Baudouin; Prime Minister Gaston Eyskens
Suffrage: universal over age 21
Elections: held 7 November 1971 (held at least once every 4 years)
Political parties and leaders: Social Christian, Senator Robert Houben, party president; Socialist, Edmund LeBurton and Joris Van Eynde, co-presidents; Liberty and Progress, Senator P. Descamps, party president; Francophone Democratic Front-Walloon Rally (Walloon nationalist), Jean Duvieusart, party president; Volksunie (Flemish Nationalist), Wim Jorrisen, party president; Communist, Marc Drumeaux, president of political bureau
Voting strength (1971 election): 67 seats Social Christian, 61 seats Socialist, 34 seats Liberty and Progress, 21 seats Volksunie, 21 seats Francophone Democratic Front-Walloon Rally, 5 seats Communist
Communists: 12,000 members; pro-Peking splinter groups, 400
Member of: Benelux, BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Council of Europe, ECE, ECOSOC, EC, EMA, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, IMF, NATO, OECD, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, WEU, WHO

ECONOMY:
GNP: $31.5 billion (1971), $3,230 per capita (1971), 60% consumption, 24% investment, 14% government, 2% net foreign balance; 1971 growth rate 3.7%, 1970 constant prices

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ECONOMY (cont'd):

Agriculture: livestock production predominates; main crops -- grains, beets, potatoes; 80% self-sufficient in food; food shortages -- edible and coarse grains, fats and oils; caloric intake, 3,150 calories per day per capita (1968-69)

Fishing: catch 58,700 metric tons, $16,766,000 (1969); exports $19,783,000 (including Luxembourg, 1969), imports $70,940,000 (including Luxembourg, 1970)

Major industries: engineering and metal products, processed food and beverages, chemicals, basic metals, textiles, and petroleum

Shortages: iron ore, nonferrous minerals, petroleum, cotton, wool, wood

Crude steel: capacity 16.6 million metric tons (1971); 12.4 million metric tons produced (1971); 1,270 kilograms per capita

Electric power: 6,855,000 kw. capacity (1970); 29,306 million kw.-hr. produced (1970), 2,910 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: $13,700 million (f.o.b., 1971) motor vehicles, refined copper, iron and steel products, finished or semifinished precious stones, textile products

Imports: $13,300 million (c.i.f., 1971) crude materials, food, fuels, automotive parts, nonelectrical machinery and appliances, clothing

Major trade partners: (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union, 1971) West Germany 25%, Netherlands 18%, France 19%, U.S. 7%, U.K. 5%, Italy 4%; EC 66%, EFTA 10%, Communist countries 2%

Aid:

economic -- received - U.S., $767.4 million authorized (FY46-70); $15.8 million in FY70;

military -- received - $1,253.6 million authorized (FY46-70), $1.9 million in FY68; net official economic aid to less developed areas and multilateral agencies -- $1,003.6 million (FY60-70), $119.6 million in 1970

Monetary conversion rate: 44.8159 francs=US$1 (official central)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 2,873 mi.; 2,645 mi. standard gage, 1,615 mi. double track, 920 mi. electrified; 228 mi. (3'3 3/8") narrow gage

Highways: 57,700 mi.; 26,550 mi. bituminous, stone block, or concrete; 31,150 mi. crushed stone, gravel, earth

Inland waterways: 1,270 mi., of which 950 are in regular use by commercial transport

Ports: 5 major, 1 minor

Pipelines: refined products, 400 mi.; crude, 50 mi.; natural gas, 45 mi.

Civil air: 56 major transport aircraft, including 6 based in Libya

Airfields: 51 total, 37 usable; 20 with permanent-surface runways; 8 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 10 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: excellent domestic and international telephone and telegraph facilities; 2,019,000 telephones; 3.6 million radio receivers; 2.1 million TV receivers; countrywide broadcast coverage provided by 7 AM, 10 FM, and 18 TV stations; submarine cables to U.K. and to Portugal

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1972, $720.0 million; about 7.3% of proposed central government budget

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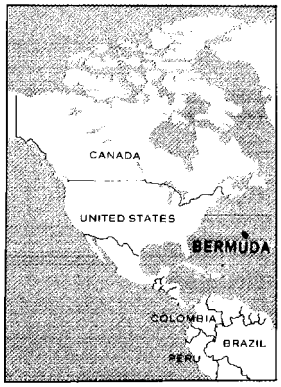
BERMUDA



LAND:
21 sq. mi.; 8% arable, 60% forested, 21% built on, wasteland, and other, 11% leased for air and naval bases (1964)

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.
Coastline: 64 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 55,000, average annual growth rate 2.1% (October 60-70)
Ethnic divisions: approximately 63% African, 37% white
Religion: 47.5% Church of England, 10.2% Catholic, 38.2% other Protestant, 4.2% other
Language: English
Literacy: virtually 100%
Labor force: 19,498 employed (1960)

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Colony of Bermuda
Type: British crown colony
Capital: Hamilton
Political subdivisions: 9 parishes
Legal system: English law
Branches: elected House of Assembly; appointed Legislative Council; Executive Council (cabinet)
Government leaders: Governor Lord Martonmere; Government Leader (equivalent to Prime Minister) Sir Edward Richards
Suffrage: universal over age 21
Elections: at least once every 5 years; last general election, May 1968
Political parties and leaders: United Bermuda Party (UBP), Sir Henry Tucker; Progressive Labor Party (PLP), Lois Browne-Evans (PLP parliamentary leader); Bermuda Democratic Labor Party (BDP), Arnold A. Francis, Charles W. Mayne
Voting strength (1968 elections): UBP 56.5%, PLP 34.4%, BDP 6.7%, Independents 2.4%; House of Assembly seats -- UBP 30, PLP 10
Communists: negligible
Other political or pressure groups: Bermuda Industrial Union (BIU)

ECONOMY:
GNP: not available
Agriculture: main products -- bananas, vegetables, Easter lilies, dairy products, citrus fruits
Major industries: tourism, ship repair, small boat building
Electric power: 51,740 kw. capacity (1969); 181.6 million kw.-hr. produced (1969), 3,425 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $70.0 million (f.o.b., 1969); mostly reexports of drugs and bunker fuel
Imports: $85.5 million (f.o.b., 1969); fuel, foodstuffs, machinery
Major trade partners: U.S. 46%, U.K. 22%, Canada 9% (1968)
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Bermuda dollar=US$1 (14 August 1971)
Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: none
Highways: 130 mi., all paved
Ports: 4 major
Civil air: no major transport aircraft

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COMMUNICATIONS (cont'd):

Airfields: 1 with concrete runway 9,660 ft.; 1 heliport

Telecommunications: modern telecom system suited to island needs, includes fully automatic telephone system with 29,000 instruments; 29,000 radio and 17,000 TV receivers, 2 AM, 1 FM, and 2 TV stations; 3 submarine coaxial cables

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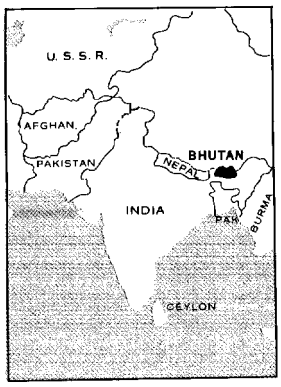
BHUTAN



LAND:
19,000 sq. mi.; 15% agricultural, 15% desert, waste, urban, 70% forested (1963)
Land boundaries: about 540 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 874,000, average annual growth rate 2.3% (current); males 15-49, 210,000; 120,000 fit for military service; about 8,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: 60% Bhotias, 25% ethnic Nepalese, 15% indigenous or migrant tribes
Religion: 75% Lamaistic Buddhism, 25% Buddhist-influenced Hinduism
Language: Bhotias speak various Tibetan dialects, most widely spoken dialect is Druk-ke, the official language; Nepalese speak various Nepalese dialects
Literacy: insignificant
Labor force: 300,000; 99% agriculture, 1% industry; massive lack of skilled labor

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Kingdom of Bhutan
Type: monarchy; special treaty relationship with India
Capital: Thimphu
Political subdivisions: 4 regions (east, central, west, south), further divided into 15-18 subdivisions
Legal system: based on Indian law and English common law; in 1964 the King assumed full power -- no constitution existed beforehand; a supreme court hears appeals from district administrators; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: appointed minister and indirectly elected assembly consisting of village elders, monastic representatives, and all district and senior government administrators
Government leader: King Jigme Dorji Wangchuck
Suffrage: each family has one vote
Elections: popular elections on village level held every 3 years
Political parties: all parties illegal
Communists: no overt Communist presence
Other political or pressure groups: Buddhist clergy
Member of: Colombo Plan, UPU, U.N.

ECONOMY:
GNP: under $100 per capita
Agriculture: rice, barley, wheat, potatoes, fruit
Major industries: handicrafts (particularly textiles)
Electric power: 400 kw. capacity
Exports: about $1 million annually; rice, dolomite, and handicrafts
Imports: about $1.4 million annually
Major trading partner: India
Aid: economic -- India (FY61-68) $35.2 million
Monetary conversion rate: 7.5 Indian rupees=US$1
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:
Highways: 810 mi.; 260 mi. surfaced, 320 mi. improved, 230 mi. unimproved earth
Freight carried: not available, very light traffic
Civil air: no major transport aircraft

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COMMUNICATIONS (cont'd):
Airfields: 1 permanent surface runway 4,500 feet long
Telecommunications: facilities almost nonexistent; data not available on telephones; 6,000 radio sets; no TV sets; data not available on AM; no FM; and no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:
Supply: dependent on India

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BOLIVIA

LAND:
424,000 sq. mi.; 2% cultivated and fallow, 11% pasture and meadow, 45% urban, desert, waste, or other, 40% forest, 2% inland water (1967)
Land boundaries: 3,780 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 4,891,000, average annual growth rate 2.5% (current); males 15-49 1,145,000; 725,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (19) annually about 54,000
Ethnic divisions: 50%-75% Indian, 20%-35% mestizo, 5%-15% white
Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic
Language: Spanish and Indian (Aymara and Quechua)
Literacy: 35%-40%
Labor force: 1.9 million (1967); 69.1% agriculture, 3.3% mining, 9.6% services and utilities, 8% manufacturing, 10% other
Organized labor: 40%-50% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of Bolivia
Type: republic; de facto military-civilian coalition government by the Popular Nationalist Front
Capital: La Paz (seat of government); Sucre (judicial capital)
Political subdivisions: 9 departments with limited autonomy
Legal system: based on Spanish law and Code Napoleon; constitution adopted 1967; constitution in force except where contrary to dispositions dictated by revolutionary governments since 1969; legal education at University of San Andres and several others; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: executive; congress of two chambers (Senate and Chamber of Deputies), congress disbanded after 26 September 1969 ouster of President Siles; judiciary
Government leaders: President Hugo Banzer Suarez
Suffrage: universal and compulsory at age 18 if married, 21 if single
Elections: none scheduled
Political parties and leaders: The Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR) led by Victor Paz Estenssoro and the Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB) led by Mario Gutierrez form the governing coalition with the armed forces; other political parties, although numerous, are relatively inactive and exert little influence; leftist groups include the Nationalist Leftist Revolutionary Party (PRIN) Juan Lechin Oquendo (in exile), Christian Democratic Party (PDC) Benjamin Miguel, Revolutionary Christian Democratic Party (PDCR) Alfonso Camacho, Socialist Party (PS) Marcelo Quiroga and Alberto Baily (in exile), and Leftist Revolutionary Movement (MIR) Pablo Ramos Sanchez (in exile); more moderate parties include the Authentic Revolutionary Party (PRA) Walter Guevara Arze, Popular Christian Movement (MPC) Hugo Bozo, Leftist Revolutionary Party (PIR) Ricardo Anaya, and Social Democratic Party (PSD) Hugo Sandoval
Voting strength (1966 elections): Frente de la Revolucion Boliviana (a coalition composed of the MPC, PIR, PRA, PSD, and two interest groups, the campesinos and Chaco War Veterans) 61%, FSB 12%, MNR 10%, other 17%
Communists: three parties; PCB/Soviet led by Jorge Kolle Cueto, about 1,500 members; PCB/Chinese led by Oscar Zamora, 500 members (est.); POR (Trotskyist), about 200 members divided between faction led by Hugo Gonzalez Moscoso and Guillermo Lora Escobar
Member of: IAEA, IADB, ICAO, International Tin Council, LAFTA and Andean Sub-Regional Group (created in May 1969 within LAFTA), OAS, U.N.

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ECONOMY:

GNP: $1.4 billion (purchasing power parity estimate, 1971), $290 per capita; 78% private consumption, 11% public consumption, 13% gross domestic investment, -2% net foreign balance (1970); real growth rate 1971, 3.8%

Agriculture: main crops -- potatoes, corn, rice, sugarcane, yucca, bananas; imports significant quantities of foodstuffs including lard, vegetable oils, and wheat; caloric intake, 2,100 calories per day per capita (1966)

Major industries: mining, smelting, petroleum refining, food processing, textiles, and clothing

Electric power: 268,000 kw. capacity (1970); 792 million kw.-hr. produced (1970), 166 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: $175.4 million (f.o.b., 1971 est.); tin, petroleum, lead, zinc, silver, tungsten, antimony, bismuth, gold, coffee, and sugar

Imports: $187.7 million (f.o.b., 1971 est.); foodstuffs, chemicals, capital goods, pharmaceuticals

Major trade partners: exports -- U.K. 46%, U.S. 39%, West Germany 5%, Argentina 2%; imports -- U.S. 41%, West Germany 12%, Japan 11%, Argentina 6% (1970)

Aid:

economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY46-70) $1,226.7 million in loans, $298.5 million in grants; from international organizations (FY46-70), $152.9 million; from other Western countries (1960-66), $12.6 million; Communist countries (1954-71), $55.5 million; military -- assistance from U.S. (FY58-70), $23.9 million

Monetary conversion rate: 11.88 pesos=US$1 (selling rate)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 2,310 mi., single track; 2,290 mi., meter gage, 20 mi., 2'6" gage; all government owned except 60 mi. of meter-gage track; 5.6 mi. of meter-gage track electrified

Highways: 15,900 mi.; 600 mi. paved, 7,200 mi. gravel, 1,600 mi. improved earth, 6,500 mi. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: officially estimated to be 6,250 mi. of commercially navigable waterways

Pipelines: crude oil, 1,044 mi.; refined products and crude 888 mi.; natural gas 20 mi.

Ports: none (Bolivian cargo moved through Arica and Antofagasta, Chile, and Matarani, Peru)

Civil air: 28 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 500 total, 432 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 91 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: poorest telecom facilities on continent with local and intercity networks needing rehabilitation; almost 38,000 telephones; est. 750,000 radio and 10,000-15,000 TV receivers; 1 TV, 78 AM, and 16 FM stations; long-range improvement plans revised and partly implemented

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1971, $15.9 million; about 9% of proposed central government budget

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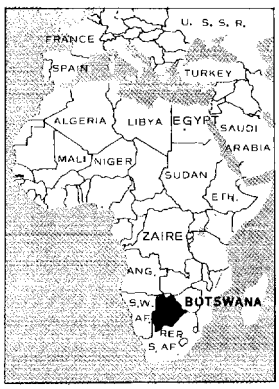
BOTSWANA



LAND:
220,000 sq. mi.; about 6% arable, less than 1% under cultivation, mostly desert (1972)
Land boundaries: 2,345 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 689,000, average annual growth rate 3.1% (FY71); 98.9% Bantu; males 15-49, 165,000; 85,000 fit for military service; 8,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: 94% Tswana, 5% Bushmen, 1% European
Religion: 85% animist, 15% Christian
Language: Africans speak Tswana vernacular
Literacy: about 22% in English; about 32% in Tswana; less than 1% secondary school graduates
Labor force: most are engaged in sheep raising and subsistence agriculture (statistics unavailable); about 28,000 in internal cash economy, another 39,000 spend at least 6 to 9 months per year as wage earners in South Africa (1964)
Organized labor: negligible

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of Botswana
Type: republic since independence in September 1966
Capital: Gaberone
Political subdivisions: 12 administrative districts
Legal system: based on English common law and local customary law; constitution came into effect 1966; judicial review limited to matters of interpretation; legal education at University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (located in Lesotho); has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: executive -- President appoints and is the chief minister in the cabinet which is responsible to Legislative Assembly; legislative -- Legislative Assembly with 31 popularly elected members and 4 members elected by the 31 representatives, House of Chiefs with deliberative powers only; judicial -- African courts administer customary law, High Court and subordinate courts have criminal jurisdiction over all residents, Court of Appeal has appellate jurisdiction
Government leader: President Seretse Khama
Suffrage: universal, age 21 and over
Elections: general elections held 18 October 1969
Political parties and leaders: Botswana Democratic Party (BDP), Seretse Khama; Bechuanaland People's Party (BPP), P.G. Matante; Botswana Independence Party (BIP), Motsamai Mpho; Botswana National Front (BNF), Kenneth Koma
Voting strength: (October 1969 election) 68% BDP (24 seats); 13.5% BPP (3 seats); 12% BNF (3 seats); 6% BIP (1 seat)
Communists: no known Communist organization; Koma of BNF has long history of Communist contacts
Member of: Commonwealth, FAO, OAU, U.N., WMO

ECONOMY:
Agriculture: principal crops are corn and sorghum; livestock raised and exported
Major industries: livestock processing, mining of asbestos, manganese, diamonds
Electric power: 8,000 kw. capacity (1971); 0.3 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), .5 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $18.3 million (f.o.b., 1969); cattle, animal products, minerals
Imports: $43.2 million (f.o.b., 1969); foodstuffs, vehicles, textiles
Major trade partner: South Africa

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ECONOMY (cont'd):
Monetary conversion rate: 1 SA Rand=US$1.33 (Botswana uses the South African Rand) (official); 0.75 SA Rand=US$1
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: 400 mi. 3'6" gage, single track; owned and operated by the Rhodesia Railroads
Highways: 5,016 mi.; 16 mi. paved, 471 mi. crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 4,529 mi. improved or unimproved earth
Inland waterways: native craft only; of local importance
Civil air: 11 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 83 total, 72 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 19 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.
Telecommunications: the system is a minimal combination of a single main wire line and a few radiocommunication stations; Gaberone is the center; 4,000 telephones; 20,000 radio receivers; 1 AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:
Police only

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BRAZIL

LAND:
3,290,000 sq. mi.; 4% cultivated, 14% pastures, 14% waste, urban, or other, 13% fallow, idle, or woodlot, 55% forested (1970)
Land boundaries: 8,125 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 n. mi.
Coastline: 4,655 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 96,202,000, average annual growth rate 2.9% (September 1960-70); males 15-49, 22,346,000; 14,580,000 fit for military service; 1,130 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: 61.8% white, 26.6% brown, 11% Negro, 0.6% yellow (Brazilian census color classifications, 1950)
Religion: 93% Roman Catholic (nominal)
Language: Portuguese
Literacy: about 61% over age 14
Labor force: 33 million in 1970 (est.); 41% agriculture, 12% manufacturing industries, 33% commerce and services
Organized labor: about 50% of labor force; only about 1.5 million pay dues

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Federative Republic of Brazil
Type: federal republic; military-backed presidential regime since April 1964
Capital: Brasilia
Political subdivisions: 22 states, 4 territories, federal district (Brasilia)
Legal system: based on Latin codes; dual system of courts, state and federal; constitution adopted 1967 and extensively amended in 1969; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: strong executive with very broad powers; bicameral legislature (powers of the two bodies have been sharply reduced); 11-man Supreme Court
Government leader: President Emilio Garrastazu Medici
Suffrage: compulsory over age 18, except illiterates and those stripped of their political rights; approximately 30 million registered voters in October 1970
Elections: President Medici's successor will be chosen on 15 January 1974 and will take office in March
Political parties and leaders: National Renewal Alliance (ARENA), pro-government; Brazilian Democratic Movement (MDB), opposition
Communists: less than 13,000; 100,000 sympathizers (est.)
Member of: FAO, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IHB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, LAFTA, OAS, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:
GNP: $49.5 billion (purchasing power parity estimate, 1971), $520 per capita; 18.5% gross investment, 83% consumption, -1.5% foreign balance (est. 1971); real growth rate 1971, 11.3%
Agriculture: main products -- coffee, rice, beef, corn, milk, sugarcane, beans; nearly self-sufficient; caloric intake, 2,900 calories per day per capita (1962)
Fishing: catch 500,000 metric tons (1968); exports $10.2 million, imports $28.6 million
Major industries: textiles and other consumer goods, cement, lumber, steel, motor vehicles, other metalworking industries
Crude steel: 6.5 million metric tons capacity (1971 est.); 6 million metric tons produced (1971); 60 kilograms per capita (1971)

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ECONOMY (cont'd):

Electric power: 12.7 million kw. capacity (1971); 52.5 billion kw.-hr. produced (1971), 525 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: $2,900 million (f.o.b., 1971); coffee, manufactures, iron ore, cotton, sugar, wood, cocoa

Imports: $3,225 million (f.o.b., 1971); machinery, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, petroleum, wheat

Major trade partners: exports -- U.S. 23%, West Germany 10%, Italy 7%, Argentina 7%, Netherlands 6%, Japan 5%, U.K. 5%; imports -- U.S. 31%, West Germany 13%, Argentina 6%, U.K. 5%, Italy 3% (1970)

Aid: economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY46-70) -- loans $3,023.4 million, grants $599.8 million; from international organizations (FY46-72) $1,651.2 million; from other Western countries (1960-66) -- $343.6 million; from Communist countries (1954-71) $330.6 million; drawings $124.4 million

Monetary conversion rate: 5.5 cruzeiros=US$1 (February 1972, changes frequently)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 20,160 mi.; 17,886 mi. 3'3 3/8" gage, 1,982 mi. 5'3" gage, 121 mi. 4'8 1/2" gage, 171 mi. narrow gages; 1,692 mi. electrified

Highways: 707,000 mi.; 33,000 mi. paved, 63,000 mi. gravel, and 611,000 mi. of improved and unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 31,000 mi. navigable

Ports: 6 major, 24 minor

Pipelines: crude oil, 633 mi.; refined products, 139 mi.; natural gas, 24 mi.

Civil air: 112 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 4,714 total, 2,342 usable; 115 with permanent-surface runways; 8 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 322 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 18 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: extensive telecom facility expansion programs; radio relay widely used; communications satellite ground station; 2 million telephones; est. 10.5 million radio and 6 million TV receivers; 850 AM, 145 FM, and 72 TV stations; 10 telegraph submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1972, $946,000,000; 15.3% of federal budget

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BRITISH HONDURAS

LAND:
8,870 sq. mi.; 38% agricultural (5% cultivated), 46% exploitable forest, 16% urban, waste, water, offshore islands or other (1966)
Land boundaries: 320 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.
Coastline: 240 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 128,000, average annual growth rate 2.9% (April 60-70); males 15-49, 28,000; 16,000 fit for military service; 1,500 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: 51% Negro, 22% mestizo, 19% Amerindian, 8% other
Religion: 50% Roman Catholic; Anglican, Seventh-day Adventist, Methodist, Baptist, Jehovah's Witnesses, Mennonite
Language: English, Spanish, Maya, and Carib
Literacy: 70%-80%
Labor force: 34,000; 39% agriculture, 14% manufacturing, 8% commerce, 12% construction, 20% transportation, and 7% services; shortage of skilled labor and all types of technical personnel; over 15% are unemployed
Organized labor: 8% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Colony of British Honduras
Type: British crown colony; obtained full internal self-government in January 1964
Capital: Belize City; seat of government in Belmopan
Legal system: English law; constitution came into force in 1964, although country remains a British colony
Branches: 18-member elected National Assembly and 8-member Senate (either house may choose its speaker or president, respectively, from outside its elected membership); cabinet; judiciary
Government leader: Premier George Price
Suffrage: universal adult (probably 21)
Elections: within 5 years of last general election held 5 December 1969
Political parties and leaders: People's United Party (PUP), George Price; National Independence Party (NIP), Philip Goldson; People's Development Movement (PDM), Dean Lindo; United Black Association for Development (UBAD), Evan Hyde
Voting strength (1969 election): 57.6% PUP, 39.8% NIP, 2.6% void ballots
Communists: none identified
Other political or pressure groups: Christian Workers' Union (CWU) which is connected with PUP

ECONOMY:
GNP: $65.6 million (est. 1970), $540 per capita; 78% private consumption, 17% public consumption, 36% domestic investment, -31% net foreign balance (1968); real growth rate 1970 7% (est.)
Agriculture: main products -- citrus fruits, sugar, corn, rice, beans, livestock products; net importer of food; caloric intake, 2,500 calories per day per capita
Major industries: timber and forest products, food processing, furniture, rum, soap
Electric power: 8,030 kw. capacity (1970 est.); 21.6 million kw.-hr. produced (1969 est.), 180 kw.-hr. per capita

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ECONOMY (cont'd):
Exports: $19 million (f.o.b., 1970 est.); sugar, lumber, citrus fruits, fish
Imports: $35 million (c.i.f., 1970 est.); vehicles, petroleum, food, textiles, machinery
Major trade partners: exports -- U.K. 31%, U.S. 29%, Mexico 16%, Canada 15%; imports -- U.S. 33%, U.K. 29%, Jamaica 7% (1968)
Aid: economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY46-70), $5.5 million, grants; from international organizations (1946-70), $1.2 million
Monetary conversion rate: $BH1.59=US$1 (official)
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: none
Highways: 1,350 mi.; 150 mi. paved, 600 mi. improved (gravel, earth), 600 mi. unimproved
Inland waterways: 514 mi. river network used by shallow-draft craft
Ports: 1 major, 4 minor
Civil air: no major transport aircraft
Airfields: 49 total, 29 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station
Telecommunications: meager but adequate facilities; Belize City center of 2,800 telephone network; over 48,000 radio receivers; 2 AM stations; no submarine cables

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BRUNEI

LAND:
2,230 sq. mi.; 3% cultivated; 3% industry, waste, or urban; 94% forested
Land boundaries: 237 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.
Coastline: 136 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 141,000, average annual growth rate 4.4% (August 60-September 71); males 15-49, 36,000; 19,000 fit for military service; about 1,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: 52% Malays, 28% Chinese, 15% indigenous tribes, 5% other
Religion: 60% Muslim (Islam official religion); 8% Christian; 32% other (Buddhist and animist)
Language: Malay and English official, Chinese
Literacy: 45%
Labor force: 32,155; 30.5% agriculture, 32.8% industry, manufacturing, and construction, 33.8% trade, transport, services, 2.9% other
Organized labor: 8.4% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: State of Brunei
Type: British protectorate; constitutional sultanate
Capital: Bandar Seri Begawan
Political subdivisions: 4 administrative districts
Legal system: based on Islamic law; constitution promulgated by the Sultan in 1959, though Brunei remains British protectorate; scheduled to become independent in late 1970
Branches: chief of state is Sultan (advised by appointed Privy Council) who appoints Executive Council and majority of Legislative Council
Government leader: Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah
Suffrage: universal age 21 and over; 3-tiered system of indirect elections; popular vote cast for lowest level (district councilors)
Elections: last elections -- March 1965
Political parties and leaders: antigovernment People's Independence Front (Baker), Pengiran Dato Ali, chairman
Voting strength (1965 election): 6 of 10 elective seats won by defunct antigovernment Partai Ra'ayat members
Communists: information not available

ECONOMY:
GNP: $132 million (estimated 1968), $1,180 per capita
Agriculture: main crops -- rubber, rice, sago
Major industry: crude petroleum
Electric power: 85,000 kw. capacity (1971); 140 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 1,129 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $85 million (f.o.b. 1969); almost all crude petroleum
Imports: $77 million (c.i.f. 1970)
Major trade partners: exports of crude petroleum go to Sarawak for refining and reexport; 30% imports from U.K., Singapore 16%, Japan 13%
Monetary conversion rate: 2.82 Brunei dollars=US$1
Fiscal year: calendar year

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COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 6 mi. narrow gage (2')
Highways: 750 mi.; 110 mi. paved (bituminous treated), 220 mi. gravel or stone, 420 mi. unimproved
Inland waterways: 130 mi.; navigable by shallow-draft craft
Ports: 2 minor (Bandar Seri Begawan, formerly Brunei, and Kuala Belait)
Pipelines: crude oil, 84 mi.; refined products, 35 mi.; natural gas, 35 mi.; crude oil and natural gas, 150 mi. under construction
Civil air: no major transport aircraft
Airfields: 5 total, 4 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 2 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.
Telecommunications: service throughout country is adequate for present needs; international service good to adjacent Sabah and Sarawak; radiobroadcast coverage good; 3,819 telephones; 13,000 radio sets; Radio Brunei broadcasts from 3 stations and uses 4 mediumwave and 1 shortwave transmitter

DEFENSE FORCES:

Ships: 4 coastal patrol, 4 river/roadstead patrol craft
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1970, $9.8 million for the military and $7.1 million for the police; about 15% of the total budget

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BULGARIA

LAND:
42,800 sq. mi.; 41% arable, 11% other agricultural, 33% forested, 15% other (1966)
Land boundaries: 1,170 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 220 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 8,595,000, average annual growth rate 0.7% (current); males 15-49, 2,246,000; 1,875,000 fit for military service; about 68,000 reach military age (19) annually
Ethnic divisions: 85.3% Bulgarians, 8.5% Turks, 2.6% Gypsies, 2.5% Macedonians, 0.3% Armenians, 0.2% Russians, 0.6% other
Religion: regime promotes atheism; religious background of population is 85% Bulgarian Orthodox, 13% Muslim, 0.8% Jewish, 0.7% Roman Catholic, 0.5% Protestant, Gregorian-Armenian and other
Language: Bulgarian; secondary languages closely correspond to ethnic breakdown
Literacy: 95% (est.)
Labor force: 4.4 million (July 1970); 38% agriculture, 33% industry, 29% other

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: People's Republic of Bulgaria
Type: Communist state
Capital: Sofiya
Political subdivisions: 28 okrugs (districts), including capital city of Sofia
Legal system: based on civil law system, with Soviet law influence; new constitution adopted in 1971; judicial review of legislative acts in the State Council; legal education at University of Sofiya; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: legislative (National Assembly), Council of Ministers, judiciary
Government leaders: Todor Zhivkov, Chairman, State Council (chief of state); Stanko Todorov, Chairman, Council of Ministers (premier)
Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18
Elections: theoretically held every 4 years for National Assembly; last elections held on 27 June 1971; 99.8% of the electorate voted
Political parties and leaders: Bulgarian Communist Party, Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary; Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, a puppet party, Georgi Traykov, secretary
Communists: 699,000 full members (April 1971)
Mass organizations and front groups: Fatherland Front, Dimitrov Communist Youth League, Central Council of Trade Unions, National Committee for Defense of Peace, Union of Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism, Committee of Bulgarian Women, All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship
Member of: CEMA, GATT, IAEA, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, ITU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, Warsaw Pact, International Organization of Journalists, International Medical Association, International Radio and Television Organization

ECONOMY:
GNP: $12.7 billion, 1971 (at 1970 prices), $1,490 per capita; 1971 growth rate 7.3% (current)
Agriculture: mainly self-sufficient; main crops--grain, vegetables; no food shortages; caloric intake, 3,000 calories per day per capita (1969/70)
Major industries: agricultural processing, machinery, textiles and clothing, mining, ore processing, timber

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ECONOMY (cont'd):

Shortages: some raw materials, metal products
Crude steel: 2 million metric tons produced (1971), 230 kg. per capita
Exports: $2,180 million (f.o.b., 1971); in 1970, 29% machinery, equipment, and transportation equipment; 13% fuels, minerals, raw materials, metals, and other industrial material; 8% agricultural raw materials; 35% foodstuffs and animals; 15% industrial consumer goods
Imports: $2,169 million (f.o.b., 1971); in 1970, 41% machinery, equipment, and transportation equipment; 38% fuels, minerals, raw materials, metals, other materials; 10% agricultural raw materials; 6% foodstuffs and animals; 5% industrial consumer goods
Major trade partners: $4,349 million in 1971; 21% with non-Communist countries; 79% with Communist countries
Monetary conversion rate: (commercial) 1.08 leva, (noncommercial) 1.85 leva=US$1
Fiscal year: calendar year; economic data reported for calendar years except for caloric intake, which is reported for consumption year 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 2,650 mi.; about 2,470 mi. standard gage, 180 mi. narrow gage; 148 mi. double track; 528 mi. electrified; government owned (1971)
Highways: 20,700 mi.; 7,900 mi. paved, 8,100 mi. crushed stone and gravel, 4,700 mi. earth (1971)
Inland waterways: 300 mi. (1972)
Freight carried: rail -- 75.2 million short tons, 9.5 billion short ton/mi. (1970); highway -- 542 million short tons, 5.4 billion short ton/mi. (1970); waterway -- 3.5 million short tons, 1.2 billion short ton/mi. (1970)

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BURMA

LAND:
262,000 sq. mi.; 28% arable, of which 12% is cultivated, 62% forest, 10% urban and other area (1969)
Land boundaries: 3,630 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi. (extended base lines 15 November 1968)
Coastline: 1,200 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 28,833,000, average annual growth rate 2.2% (FY70); males 15-49, 6,910,000; 3,000,000 fit for military service; about 275,000 males and 266,000 females reach military age (18) annually; both are liable for military service
Ethnic divisions: 72% Burman, 7% Karen, 6% Shan, 2% Kachin, 2% Chin, 2% Chinese, 3% Indian, 6% other
Religion: 85% Buddhist, 15% animist and other
Language: Burmese; minority ethnic groups have their own languages
Literacy: 60% (official claim)
Labor force: 10 million; 67% agriculture, 13% industry, 20% services, commerce, and transportation
Organized labor: no figure available; old labor organizations have been disbanded, and government is forming one central labor organization

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Union of Burma
Type: military dictatorship since suspension of constitution in 1962
Capital: Rangoon
Political subdivisions: Burma proper, 4 other constituent states and 1 special division for the ethnic minorities; subdivided into divisions, districts, muncipalities, townships, and villages
Legal system: based on English common law and incorporates Buddhist, Hindu, and Islamic relgious law; constitution of 1947 superseded by acts of the new Revolutionary Government, which seized power in 1962; legal education at Universities of Rangoon and Mandalay; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: Revolutionary Council rules through a Council of Ministers
Government leader: Chairman of Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister, Gen. Ne Win
Suffrage: universal over age 18 under suspended constitution
Elections: none held under present regime
Political parties and leaders: government-sponsored Burmese Socialist Program Party only legal party
Communists: 5,000
Member of: Colombo Plan, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, Seabeds Committee (observer), U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:
GDP: $2.2 billion (FY71), approximately $80 per capita; real growth rate 6% (FY70)
Agriculture: main crops -- paddy, sugarcane, peanuts; almost 100% self-sufficient; most rice grown in deltaic land
Major industries: agricultural processing; textiles and footwear, wood and wood products; petroleum refining
Electric power: 260,000 kw. capacity (1971); 600 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 21 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $118 million (f.o.b., 1971); rice, teak
Imports: $150 million (c.i.f., 1971 est.) machinery and transportation equipment, textiles, other manufactured goods

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ECONOMY (cont'd):

Major trade partners: exports -- India, Western Europe, U.K., Japan; imports -- Japan, Western Europe, India, U.K.
Monetary conversion rate: 5.35 kyat=US$1
Fiscal year: 1 October - 30 September

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 2,022 mi.; 1,952 mi. meter gage, 70 mi. narrow-gage industrial lines; 204 mi. double track; government owned
Highways: 15,540 mi.; 4,210 mi. paved, 4,770 mi. gravel, 5,810 improved earth, 750 mi. unimproved earth
Inland waterways: 8,000 mi.; 2,000 mi. navigable by large commercial vessels
Ports: 4 major, 6 minor
Merchant marine: 9 cargo ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 55,500 GRT, 73,600 DWT
Airfields: 118 total, 83 usable; 20 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 37 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: provide minimum requirements for local intercity service; international service is fair; radiobroadcast coverage is limited to the more populous areas; 24,654 telephones; 500,000 radio sets; 1 AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 September 1971; $112.3 million, 35% of total budget

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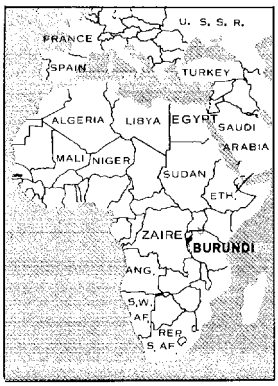
BURUNDI



LAND:
11,000 sq. mi.; about 37% arable (about 66% cultivated), 23% pasture, 10% scrub and forest, 30% other
Land boundary: 605 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 3,687,000, average annual growth rate 2.0% (FY71); males 15-49, 858,000; 415,000 fit for military service; 42,000 reach military age (16) annually
Ethnic divisions: Africans -- 86% Hutu (Bantu), 13% Tutsi (Hamitic), 1% Twa (Pigmy); non-Africans include (late 1968) 3,000 Europeans, 1,000 Asians
Religion: over 60% Christian (50% Catholic, 10% Protestant); rest mostly animist plus small number of Muslims
Language: Kirundi and French official
Literacy: about 55% in Kirundi, 10% in Swahili, or 6% in French
Labor force: 1,865,471 (1970 est.)
Organized labor: sole group is the Union of Burundi Workers (UTB), membership about 30,000, affiliated with government party

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of Burundi
Type: republic; military government since November 1966; no constitution
Capital: Bujumbura
Political subdivisions: 8 provinces, subdivided into 18 arrondissements and 78 communes
Legal system: based on German and French civil codes and customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: presidential cabinet with Council of Ministers; no legislature
Government leader: President Michel Micombero
Elections: latest legislative election May 1965
Political parties and leaders: National Party of Unity and Progress (UPRONA), a predominantly Tutsi party, is only legitimate party; other parties, mostly Hutu, since 1961 have been subverted, suppressed, intimidated by UPRONA, and have ceased to exist
Voting strength (1965 elections): UPRONA won 21 of 33 Assembly seats; Hutu-dominated People's Party won 10
Communists: no Communist party; resumed diplomatic relations with The People's Republic of China in October 1971 following a six-year suspension; U.S.S.R. and North Korea have diplomatic missions in Burundi
Member of: EAMA, ECA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMO, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:
GNP: about $207.4 million (1970 est.), $60 per capita; estimated real GDP growth 17%
Agriculture: major cash crops -- coffee, cotton; main food crops -- manioc, yams, corn, sorghums, bananas, haricot beans; not self-sufficient
Industries: light consumer goods such as beverages, shoes, soap
Electric power: 13,100 kw. capacity (1971); 26 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 7 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $21.7 million (f.o.b., 1970); coffee, cotton, hides, skins
Imports: $20.9 million (c.i.f., 1970); textiles, foodstuffs, transport equipment, petroleum products
Major trade partners: U.S., Belgium, Congo; much trade unrecorded
Aid: $14.9 million (1969) includes U.S. $100,000 (U.S. $7.5 million FY62-70), Belgium $7.6 million, U.N. $2.4 million, EDF $2.2 million; France $1.7 million (1970)

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ECONOMY (cont'd):
Monetary conversion rate: 87.5 Burundi francs=US$1 (official)
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: none
Highways: 3,700 mi.; 45 mi. bituminous, 3,655 mi. crushed stone, gravel, laterite, and improved or unimproved earth
Inland waterways: Lake Tanganyika navigable for lake steamers and barges
Ports: 1 minor
Civil air: no major transport aircraft
Airfields: 32 total, 22 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft.
Telecommunications: telegraph is principal service, limited telephones; 3,400 telephones, 65,000 radio receivers; 2 AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:
Military budget: for fiscal year ending December 1971, $1,100,000; about 4.5% of ordinary budget

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CAMBODIA

LAND:
69,898 sq. mi.; 16% cultivated, 74% forested, 10% built-on area, wasteland, and other (1958)
Land boundaries: 1,515 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)
Coastline: about 400 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 7,152,000 average annual growth rate 2.2% (FY69); males 15-49, 1,606,000; 895,000 fit for military service; 83,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: 89% Khmer (Cambodian), 3% Vietnamese, 5% Chinese, 3% other minorities
Religion: 95% Theravada Buddhism, 5% various other
Language: Cambodian
Literacy: 55% (est.)
Labor force: 2.56 million; 80.9% agriculture, 5.5% sales, 4.7% manufacturing, transport, communications, 3.9% professional, administrative, clerical, 3.5% defense; 1.5% unemployed
Organized labor: .5% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Khmer Republic
Type: new constitution provides for strong presidential system
Capital: Phnom Penh
Political subdivisions: 21 provinces with centrally appointed governors, 3 independent municipalities
Legal system: based on French civil law system; constitution adopted 1947 and amended 1960; no judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Branches: a new national assembly is to be elected directly and a new senate is to be elected indirectly
Government leader: President Lon Nol
Suffrage: universal over age 18, with major exception of Buddhist clergy
Elections: election of new president to be held in early June, followed by legislative elections in late summer
Political parties and leaders: none
Communists: party strength unknown; Communist troops estimated between 15,000-30,000
Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IMF, U.N., WMO

ECONOMY:
GNP: $634 million (1969), $90 per capita (constant 1966 prices, converted at 55.5 riels=US$1); 1960-69 average growth rate 3.6% (constant 1966 prices)
Agriculture: Mainly subsistence except for rubber plantations; main crops -- rice, rubber, corn; largely self-sufficient; food shortages -- dairy products, sugar, flour
Major industries: rice milling, fishing, wood and wood products, textiles
Shortages: fossil fuels
Electric power: 104,000 kw. capacity (1971); 175 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 25 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $37.8 million (1970); rice, rubber, corn
Imports: $37.2 million (1970); metals and metal products, transportation equipment, food, textiles, petroleum products, minerals

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ECONOMY (cont'd):
Major trade partners: (1970) exports -- France, Hong Kong, Senegal, 24% with Communist countries; imports -- Japan, France, U.S., 2% with Communist countries
Monetary conversion rate: 150 riels=US$1 (effective 31 March 1972)
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: 409 mi. meter gage; government owned
Highways: 9,340 mi.; 1,600 mi. bituminous, 1,000 mi. crushed stone, gravel, or laterite; 275 mi. improved earth; and 6,465 mi. unimproved earth; 7,900 mi. are selected designated routes
Inland waterways: 1,220 mi. during high water, 1,010 mi. during low water; 90% of total navigability on Mekong system and Tonle Sap
Freight carried: (1968) rail -- 50 million ton-miles; waterway -- approximately 300,000 short tons annually; figures unavailable for highways
Ports: 2 major, 6 minor
Airfields: 97 total, 43 usable; 8 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 14 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station
Telecommunications: service to general public considered poor; barely adequate for government requirements; international service fair to adjoining countries and a few other nations; radiobroadcasts and television coverage limited by small number of stations and receivers; 8,139 telephones; 105,000 radio receivers; 30,000 (est.) TV receivers; 1 AM, 2 AM relay, no FM, and 1 TV station; no submarine cables

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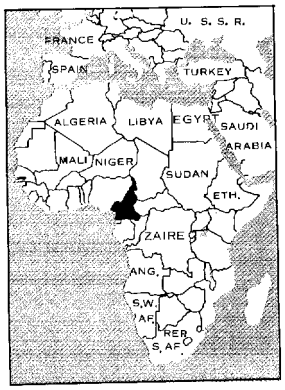
CAMEROON



LAND:
183,400 sq. mi.; 4% cultivated, 18% grazing, 13% fallow, 50% forest, 15% other (1964)
Land boundaries: 2,830 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 18 n. mi.
Coastline: 250 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 6,041,000, average annual growth rate 1.7% (FY70); males 15-49, 1,364,000; 710,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually about 61,000
Ethnic divisions: about 200 tribes of widely differing background; 31% Cameroon Highlanders, 19% Equatorial Bantu, 8% North West Bantu, 10% Fulani, 7% Eastern Nigritic, 11% Kirdi, 13% other African, less than 1% non-African
Religion: about one-half animist, one-third Christian; rest Muslim
Language: English and French official, 24 major African language groups
Literacy: South 40%, North 10%
Labor force: most of population engaged in subsistence agriculture and herding; 200,000 wage earners (maximum) including 22,000 government employees, 63,000 paid agricultural workers, 49,000 in manufacturing
Organized labor: under 45% of wage labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: United Republic of Cameroon
Type: unitary republic; one-party presidential regime
Capital: Yaounde
Political subdivisions: 39 departments or divisions and 6 administrative regions
Legal system: based on French civil law system, with common law influence; constitution adopted 1961; judicial review in Supreme Court, when a question of constitutionality is referred to it by the President of the Republic; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: executive, legislative, and judicial
Government leader: President Ahmadou Ahidjo
Suffrage: universal over age 21
Elections: presidential elections held 28 March 1970; parliamentary elections last held 7 June 1970
Political parties and leaders: single party, Cameroonian National Union (UNC), President Ahmadou Ahidjo
Voting strength: (1970 elections - 98% in presidential; 94% in parliamentary
Communists: no Communist Party or significant number of sympathizers
Other political or pressure groups: Cameroon People's Union (UPC), an illegal terrorist group now reduced to scattered acts of banditry with its factional leaders in exile
Member of: African Development Bank, EAMA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, La Francophonie, Lake Chad Basin Commission, OAU, Seabeds Committee, UDEAC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:
GDP: $872 million (1970 est.), per capita about $150; real growth rate about 7% per annum
Agriculture: commercial and food crops -- cocoa, coffee, timber, cotton, rubber, bananas, peanuts, palm oil and palm kernels; root starches, livestock, millet, sorghum, and rice
Fishing: catch about 73,000 tons (1970), value not available; exports -- none (1970), imports $1.6 million (1970)

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ECONOMY (cont'd):

Major industries: small aluminum plant; food processing and light consumer goods industries, sawmills

Electric power: 262,400 kw. capacity (1971); 1.2 billion kw.-hr. produced (1971), 206 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: $226 million (f.o.b., 1970) cocoa and coffee about 55%; other exports include timber, aluminum, cotton, natural rubber, bananas, peanuts, tobacco, and tea

Imports: $242 million (c.i.f., 1970) consumer goods, machinery, transport equipment, alumina for refining, petroleum products, food and beverages; about 2% from Communist countries

Major trade partners: about 70% of total trade with France and other EC countries; less than 10% of total trade with U.S.

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Communaute Financiere Africaine franc=0.02 French francs; prior to 13 August 1971, 255.785 CFA francs = US$1 (official)

Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 623 mi.; 533 mi. meter gage, 90 mi. 1'11 5/8" gage

Highways: approximately 8,545 mi.; 765 mi. BST, 7,780 mi. gravel, laterite, or improved earth

Inland waterways: 1,300 mi.

Ports: 1 major, 3 minor

Civil air: 4 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 59 total, 56 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 19 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: good telephone service between Douala and Yaounde, fair in southern part; fair to good telegraph service; 5,800 telephones; 211,500 radio receivers; 4 AM, no FM, and no TV stations; limited wired broadcast; 1 submarine cable

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: mostly from France and U.S.

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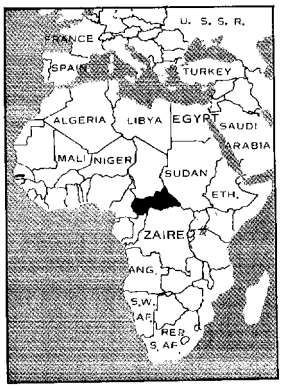
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC



LAND:
242,000 sq. mi.; 10%-15% cultivated, 5% dense forests, 80%-85% grazing, fallow, vacant arable land, urban, waste (1966 est.)
Land boundaries: 3,095 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 1,673,000, average annual growth rate 2.2% (FY68-71); males 15-49, 435,000; 210,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: approximately 80 ethnic groups, the majority of which have related ethnic and linguistic characteristics; Banda (32%) and Baya-Mandjia (29%) are largest single groups; 6,500 Europeans, of whom 6,000 are French and majority of the rest Portuguese
Religion: 40% Protestant, 28% Catholic, 27% animist, 5% Muslim; animistic beliefs and practices strongly influence the Christian majority
Language: French official; Sangho, the lingua franca and unofficial national language
Literacy: estimated at 5%-10%
Labor force: about half the population economically active, 80% of whom are in agriculture; approximately 50,000 salaried workers
Organized labor: 1% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Central African Republic
Type: republic; constitution abrogated following military coup in January 1966
Capital: Bangui
Political subdivisions: 14 prefectures, 47 subprefectures
Legal system: based on French, Islamic, and tribal law; in 1966 the Chief of State assumed all power and abrogated the existing constitution; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: Gen. Bokassa heads government and rules by decree; assisted by cabinet called Council of Ministers; judiciary, including Supreme Court, court of appeals, criminal court, and numerous lower courts
Government leader: President Jean-Bedel Bokassa
Suffrage: universal over age 21
Elections: none have been held under Bokassa regime
Political parties and leaders: Black African Social Evolution Movement (MESAN), ruling party under former regime, still in existence but plays little role, led by President Jean-Bedel Bokassa
Communists: no Communist Party or significant number of sympathizers
Member of: EAMA, FAO, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, ITU, La Francophonie, OAU, OCAM, UDEAC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:
GDP: $213 million (est. 1971), about $140 per capita
Agriculture: commercial -- cotton, coffee, peanuts, sesame, wood; main food crops -- manioc, corn, peanuts, rice, potatoes, beef; requires wheat, flour, rice, beef, and sugar imports
Major industries: sawmills, cotton textile mills, brewery, diamond mining and splitting
Electric power: 16,850 kw. capacity (1971); 47 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 29 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $33 million (f.o.b., 1970); diamonds (43%), coffee, cotton, lumber
Imports: $41 million (c.i.f., 1970); textiles, petroleum products, machinery and electrical equipment, motor vehicles and equipment, chemicals and pharmaceuticals

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ECONOMY (cont'd):
Major trade partner: France; preferential tariff applied to EC countries and franc zone; U.S.
Monetary conversion rate: 255.785 Communaute Financiere Africaine francs=US$1 (official)
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: none
Highways: 13,250 mi.; 50 mi. bituminous, 2,330 mi. gravel and/or crushed stone, 3,420 mi. improved earth, 7,450 mi. unimproved earth
Inland waterways: 4,400 mi.; traditional trade carried on by means of dugouts on the extensive system of rivers and streams; only the Oubangui River between Bangui and Brazzaville and short sections of the Sangha and the Lobaye Rivers are navigable throughout year; during high-water period (July - December) Oubangui navigable upstream from Bangui as far as Ouango
Port: Bangui, Ouango (river ports)
Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 65 total, 49 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 15 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.
Telecommunications: facilities are meager and provide only barely sufficient services; principal network is 39 low-capacity, low-powered radiocommunication stations; no cables or radio relay links are used; single center of Bangui has only international radio connections; 3,500 telephones; 46,000 radio receivers; 1 AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:
Supply: completely dependent on France
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1971, $5,299,000; about 11.7% of total budget

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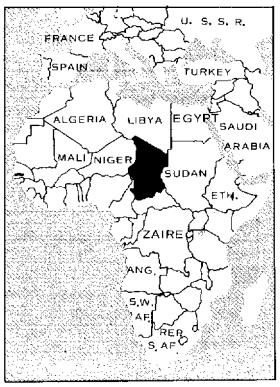
CHAD



LAND:
496,000 sq. mi.; 17% arable, 35% pastureland, 2% forest and scrub, 46% other uses and waste (1967)
Land boundaries: 3,720 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 3,889,000, average annual growth rate 2.5% (current); males 15-49, 944,000; 490,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually about 35,000
Ethnic divisions: over 240 tribes representing 12 ethnic groups -- white Muslims (Arabs, Toubou, and Fulani) and black Muslims (Kotoko, Hausa, Kanembou, Baguirmi, Boulala, and Wadai) in the north and center and non-Muslims (Sara, Mayo-Kebbi, and Chari) in the south; some 150,000 nonindigenous, 5,000 of them French
Religion: about half Muslim, 5% Christian, remainder animist
Language: French official; Chadian Arabic is lingua franca in north, Sara and Sangho in south
Literacy: estimated 5%-10%
Labor force: only 55% of population in economically active group, of which 90% are engaged in unpaid subsistence farming, herding, and fishing; 60,000 wage earners in industry and civil service
Organized labor: about 20% of wage labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of Chad
Type: republic; one-party presidential regime since 1962
Capital: Fort-Lamy
Political subdivisions: 14 prefectures
Legal system: based on French civil law system and Chadian customary law; constitution adopted 1962; judicial review of legislative acts in theory a power of the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: President, who has sweeping powers, elected by universal adult suffrage to 7-year term; separate popularly elected unicameral National Assembly with 5-year term; independent judiciary
Government leader: President Francois Tombalbaye
Elections: presidential elections held June 1969, parliamentary elections last held December 1969
Political parties and leaders: Chadian Progressive Party (PPT), only legal party, led by Francois Tombalbaye
Voting strength: (1969 elections) 93% in presidential, 97% in parliamentary
Communists: no front organizations or underground party; probably a few Communists and some sympathizers
Other political or pressure groups: lightly armed Muslim rebel bands have been opposing the government since October 1965 in east-central and since August 1969 in northern Chad
Member of: EAMA, FAO, GATT, ICAO, IBRD, IDA, ILO, IMF, ITU, La Francophonie, Lake Chad Basin Commission, OAU, OCAM, UEAC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:
GDP: about $209 million (1967), about $60 per capita; annual growth rate 5.7%
Agriculture: commercial -- cotton, gum arabic, livestock, fish; food crops -- peanuts, millet, sorghum, rice, dates, manioc, wheat; imports food
Fishing: catch 100,000-110,000 metric tons annually; exports $300,000 (1969)
Major industries: agricultural and livestock processing plants (cotton textile mill, slaughterhouses, brewery), natron
Electric power: 16,660 kw. capacity (1971); 54 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 14 kw.-hr. per capita

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ECONOMY (cont'd):

Exports: $39.9 million (c.i.f., 1970) including trade with members of the Economic and Customs Union of Central Africa (UDEAC); cotton 58%, livestock 17%

Imports: $69.3 million (c.i.f., 1970) including UDEAC trade; cement, petroleum, foodstuffs, machinery, textiles, and motor vehicles; $1.3 million from Communist countries (1967)

Major trade partners: France (about 40% in 1969) and UDEAC countries; preferential tariffs to EC and franc zone countries

Aid: major source France, FY61-67 $49.1 million; EC (FY60-67) $28.6 million; U.S. (FY62-70) $9.2 million; U.S.S.R. $2.2 million (1968); military aid (1954-68) -- $5.4 million, from France $4.1 million, remainder from West Germany and Israel

Monetary conversion rate: 255.785 Communaute Financiere Africaine francs=US$1 (official)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none

Highways: 19,200 mi.; 160 mi. bituminous, 3,300 mi. gravel and laterite, and 15,740 mi. unimproved

Inland waterways: approximately 1,300 mi. of year-round navigability, increased to 3,000 mi. during high-water period

Civil air: 4 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 74 total, 60 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 17 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: fair system of radiocommunication stations only for intercity links; principal center Fort-Lamy, secondary center Fort-Archambault; 5,000 telephones; 60,000 radio receivers; 1 AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations

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CHILE

LAND:
286,000 sq. mi; 2% cultivated, 7% other arable, 15% permanent pasture, grazing, 29% forest, 47% barren mountains, deserts, and cities (1965)
Land boundaries: 3,930 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi. (fishing, 200 n. mi.)
Coastline: 4,000 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 9,239,000, average annual growth rate 2% (November 60-April 70); males 15-49, 2,204,000; 1,640,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (19) annually about 90,000
Ethnic divisions: 85%-90% mestizo, 3% Indian, 7% European, Asiatic, and other
Religion: 90% Roman Catholic, 5% (est.) Evangelical, 5% other
Language: Spanish
Literacy: 84%
Labor force: 3.1 million (1969); 28% agricultural, 24% industry and construction, 24% services, 10% commerce, 4% mining, 10% other (1962)
Organized labor: 20% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of Chile
Type: republic
Capital: Santiago
Political subdivisions: 25 provinces
Legal system: based on Code 1857 derived from Spanish law and subsequent codes influenced by French and Austrian law; constitution adopted 1925, amended since then; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of Chile, Catholic University, and several others; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jursidiction
Branches: president; bicameral legislature; independent judiciary
Government leader: President Salvador Allende
Suffrage: universal (except enlisted military and police) and compulsory at age 18
Elections: next presidential election (1976); next Chamber of Deputies election (1973); 25 senators (1973)
Political parties and leaders: Communist Party, Luis Corvalan; Socialist Party, Salvador Allende and Carlos Altamirano; Popular Socialist Union, Raul Ampuero; Christian Democratic Party, Eduardo Frei and Renan Fuentealba; Radical Party, Carlos Morales; National Party, Sergio Onofre Jarpa
Voting strength (1970 presidential election): 36.6% Marxist-led coalition, 35.3% conservative independent, 28.1% Christian Democrat; (1969 Congressional election) 12.9% Radical, 29.7% Christian Democrat, 12.2% Socialist, 15.7% Communist, 20.0% National, 9.5% other
Communists: 100,000; sympathizers, 100,000
Other political or pressure groups: organized labor; business organizations; landowners' associations (SNA -- Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura); terrorist MIR (Movement of Revolutionary Left) and Patria y Libertad
Member of: ECOSOC, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDB, IHB, IMF, LAFTA and Andean Sub-Regional Group (created in May 1969 within LAFTA), OAS, Seabeds Committee, U.N.

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ECONOMY:

GNP: $9.4 billion (purchasing power parity estimate, 1970), $1,040 per capita; 76% private consumption, 11% government consumption, 13% gross investment (1971 est.); real growth rate 1971, GDP 8.5%, GNP 9.5%

Agriculture: main crops -- wheat, other cereals, potatoes; about 75% self-sufficient; 2,600 calories per day per capita (1970 est.)

Fishing: catch 1.04 million metric tons; exports $25.4 million, imports $0.2 million (1970)

Major industries: copper, nitrates, foodstuffs, fish processing, textiles and apparel, iron and steel, pulp and paper

Crude steel: 0.7 million metric tons capacity (1967); 0.6 million metric tons produced (1969), 60 kg. per capita

Electric power: 2.6 million kw. capacity (1971 est.); 9 billion kw.-hr. produced (1971 est.), 900 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: $1,040 million (f.o.b., 1971 est.); copper, iron ore, fishmeal, nitrates, and iodine

Imports: $1,124 million (c.i.f., 1971 est.); foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, chemicals

Major trade partners: exports -- EC 42%, U.K. 12%, U.S. 14%, Japan 12%, LAFTA 10%; imports -- U.S. 37%, EC 21%, U.K. 6%, Japan 3%, LAFTA 21% (1970)

Aid:

economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY46-70) -- $1,559.7 million ($1,354.2 million loans, $205.6 million grants); from international organizations (FY46-70) -- $566.3 million (of which IBRD $232.7 million, IDB $253.9 million); from other Western countries (1960-66) -- $170.6 million; from Communist countries (1967-71) -- $193.3 million;
military (FY53-70) -- from U.S., $20.1 million in loans, $123.8 million in grants

Monetary conversion rate: multiple exchange rate system; range from 12.23 to 25.0 escudos=US$1 trade rate; 28.03 escudos=US$1 nontrade (broker) rate; varying taxes drive effective rate as high as 43 escudos=US$1 for some purposes; black market rate is upwards of 65 escudos=US$1 (September 1971)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 5,511 mi.; 2,086 mi. 5'6" gage, 154 mi. 4'8 1/2" gage, 2,644 mi. 3'3 3/8" gage, 69 mi. 2'6" gage, 22 mi. 1'11 5/8" gage, 536 mi. specific gage not given; 199 mi. double track; 667 mi. electrified

Highways: 45,300 mi.; 4,900 mi. paved, 19,900 mi. gravel, 20,500 mi. improved and unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 451 mi.

Pipelines: crude oil, 380 mi.; refined products, 510 mi., natural gas, 200 mi.

Ports: 10 major, 20 minor

Civil air: 48 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 439 total, 331 usable; 44 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 55 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 7 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: extensive radio relay network; telephone network modern but with only 369,000 instruments; communications satellite ground station; est. 2.5 million radio and 500,000 TV receivers, 137 AM, 30 FM, and 15 TV stations

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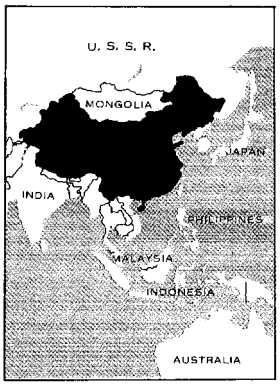
CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF



LAND:
3.7 million sq. mi.; 11% cultivated, sown area extended by multicropping, 78% desert, waste, or urban (32% of this area consists largely of denuded wasteland, plains, rolling hills, and basins from which about 3% could be reclaimed), 8% forested; 2%-3% inland water (1971)
Land boundaries: 15,000 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 9,000 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 874,415,000, average annual growth rate 2.3% (current)
Ethnic divisions: 94% Han Chinese; 6% Chuang, Uighur, Hui, Yi, Tibetan, Miao, Manchu, Mongol, Pu-I, Korean, and numerous lesser nationalities
Religion: most people, even before 1949, have been pragmatic and eclectic, not seriously religious; most important elements of religion are Confucianism, Taoism, Buddhism, ancestor worship; about 2%-3% Muslim, 1% Christian
Language: Chinese (Mandarin mainly; also Cantonese, Wu, Fukienese, Amoy, Hsiang, Kan, Hakka dialects), and minority languages (see ethnic divisions above)
Literacy: at least 25%
Labor force: 335 million (mid-1966); 85% agriculture, 15% other; shortage of skilled labor (managerial, technical, mechanics, etc.); surplus of unskilled labor

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: People's Republic of China
Type: Communist state; since beginning of Cultural Revolution, real authority has become increasingly diffused as result of persistent rivalries within the top leadership
Capital: Peking
Political subdivisions: 21 provinces, 3 centrally governed municipalities, and 5 autonomous regions
Legal system: before 1966, a complex amalgam of custom and statute, largely criminal; little ostensible development of uniform code of administrative and civil law; highest judicial organ is Supreme People's Court although legal activity centered in parallel network of Public Security organs; laws and legal procedure clearly subordinated to priorities of party policy; whole system largely suspended during Cultural Revolution and only gradually being revived under military tutelage
Branches: prior to 1966 control was exercised by Chinese Communist Party, through State Council, which supervised more than 50 ministries, commissions, bureaus, etc., all technically under the standing committee of the National People's Congress; this system broke down under "Cultural Revolution" pressures and is currently in process of being reconsolidated and streamlined
Government leader: Premier of State Council, Chou En-lai; Chairman, People's Republic of China (chief of state, a ceremonial post currently vacant; party elder Tung Pi-wu was "acting" chairman in February 1972); both subordinate to central committee of CCP, under Chairman Mao Tse-tung
Suffrage: universal over age 18, though this is academic
Elections: no meaningful elections
Political parties and leaders: Chinese Communist Party (CCP), headed by Mao Tse-tung; Mao is Chairman of political bureau, usually real locus of power in China, and also Chairman of Central Committee; a new central committee was formed at the 9th Party Congress held in April 1969 but the National People's Congress, the body which would confirm the new state constitution, has

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GOVERNMENT (cont'd):
Political parties and leaders (cont'd):
not yet been held; all 29 provincial level party committees were reestablished by late August 1971 and most sub-provincial levels now have party committees
Voting strength: 100% Communist for practical purposes; no political nonconformity permitted
Communists: about 20 million party members in 1965
Other political or pressure groups: pre-Cultural Revolution mass organizations have not yet resumed their former roles of a united front facade; army (PLA) is dominant force in countryside, with soldiers performing a wide range of civil political-administrative duties
Member of: U.N., Red Cross, other international bodies

ECONOMY:
GNP: about $130 billion (1971), $150 per capita
Agriculture: main crops -- rice, wheat, miscellaneous grains, cotton; caloric intake, 2,000 calories per day per capita (1971); agriculture mainly subsistence; grain imports 4-5 million tons annually (1961-70) and 3.2 million tons in 1971
Major industries: iron and steel, coal, machine building, armaments, textiles
Shortages: complex machinery and equipment, highly skilled scientists and technicians
Crude steel: 21 million tons produced (1971), 25 kilograms per capita (1971)
Exports: $2.4 billion (f.o.b., 1971), agricultural products, minerals and metals, manufactured goods
Imports: $2.2 billion (c.i.f., 1971), grain, chemical fertilizer, industrial raw materials, machinery and equipment
Major trade partners: Japan, Hong Kong, West Germany, U.K., Singapore, Malaysia, Canada (1971)
Monetary conversion rate: 2.27 yuan=US$1 (arbitrarily established)
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: about 25,000 mi., of which 370 mi. 3'3 3/8" gage, 30 mi. 3'6" gage, 24,600 mi. 4'8 1/2" gage; mostly single track, less than 1% electrified; government owned
Highways: 325,000 mi.; 1,000 mi. paved, 74,000 mi. gravel and crushed stone, 80,000 mi. improved earth, and 170,000 mi. unimproved earth, including tracks
Inland waterways: 105,000 mi.; 25,000 mi. navigable by modern motorized craft
Ports: 9 major, 157 minor
Airfields: 303 total; 209 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways over 12,000 ft., 60 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 207 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

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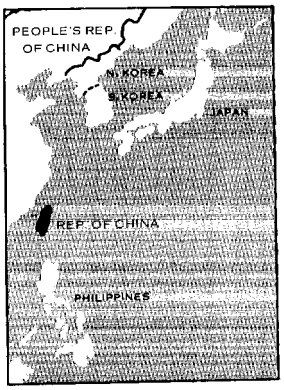
CHINA, REPUBLIC OF



LAND:
14,000 sq. mi. (Taiwan and Pescadores); 24% cultivated, 6% pasture, 55% forested, 15% other (urban, industrial, denuded, water area) (1969)

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.
Coastline: 615 mi. Taiwan, 285 mi. offshore islands

PEOPLE:
Population: 15,158,000 (excluding the population of Quemoy and Matsu Islands and foreigners), average annual growth rate 2.2% (January 70-72); males 15-49, 3,632,000; 2,750,000 fit for military service; average number currently reaching military age (19) annually 180,000
Ethnic divisions: 84% Taiwanese, 14% mainland Chinese, 2% aborigines
Religion: 93% mixture of Buddhism, Confucianism, and Taoism; 4.5% Christian; 2.5% other
Language: Mandarin, Taiwanese, Japanese, English
Literacy: about 90%
Labor force: 4.5 million; 41% agriculture, forestry, fishing, 18% manufacturing, 15% services, 15% commerce, 5% transportation and communications, 4% construction, 2% mining (1968)
Organized labor: about 10% of 1968 labor force (government controlled)

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of China
Type: republic; one-party presidential regime
Capital: Taipei
Political subdivisions: 16 counties, 4 cities, 1 special municipality (Taipei)
Legal system: based on civil law system; constitution adopted 1947, amended 1960 to permit Chiang Kai-shek to be reelected and amended 1972 to permit president to restructure certain government organs; some judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Branches: 5 independent branches (executive, legislative, judicial, plus traditional Chinese functions of examination and control), dominated by executive branch; President and Vice President elected by National Assembly
Government leaders: President Chiang Kai-shek; Vice President, Premier Yen Chia-kan; Vice-Premier, Chairman Council for International Economic Cooperation and Development Chiang Ching-kuo
Suffrage: universal over age 20
Elections: national level -- legislative yuan every 3 years but not held since 1948 election on mainland (partial election for Taiwan province representatives December 1969); local level -- provincial assembly, county and municipal executives every 4 years; county and municipal assemblies every 4 years
Political parties and leaders: Kuomintang, or National Party, led by Director General Chiang Kai-shek, has no real opposition; 2 insignificant parties are Democratic Socialist Party, Young China Party
Voting strength (1968 provincial assembly election): 61 seats Kuomintang, 10 seats independents
Member of: expelled from U.N. General Assembly and Security Council on 25 October 1971 and withdrew on same date from other charter-designated subsidiary organs; attempting to retain membership in international financial institutions

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ECONOMY:

GNP: $6.2 billion (1971), $420 per capita; real growth, 11%

Agriculture: most arable land intensely farmed -- 60% cultivated land under irrigation; main crops -- rice, sweet potatoes, sugarcane, bananas, pineapples, citrus fruits; 90% self-sufficient; food shortages -- wheat

Fishing: catch 613,000 tons, $179 million (1971)

Major industries: textiles, clothing, chemicals, plywood, electronics, sugar milling, food processing, cement

Electric power: 2,730,000 kw. capacity (1971); 15.2 billion kw.-hr. produced (1971); 1,024 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: 2,136 million (f.o.b., 1971); textiles 18%, clothing and footwear 15%, T.V. and radios 8%, other machinery and equipment 10%, metals and manufactures 14%, canned foods 7%, lumber and plywood 6%, sugar 4%, seafood 4%

Imports: $1,950 million (c.i.f., 1971) machinery and equipment 33%, basic metals 10%, grains and soybeans 8%

Major trade partners: exports -- 37% U.S., 15% Japan; imports -- 38% Japan, 30% U.S.

Aid:

economic -- U.S. (FY53-70) $1.4 billion committed; IBRD (1964-70) $244 million committed; Japan (1965-70) $137 million committed

military -- U.S. (FY49-70) $3.4 billion committed

Monetary conversion rate: NT$40 (New Taiwan)=US$1

Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 2,823 mi., all narrow gage; 130 mi. double track; 623 mi. government owned, 2,200 mi. industrial

Highways: 10,300 mi. plus 300 mi. on Penghu and offshore islands; 3,300 mi. paved, 5,000 mi. gravel and crushed stone, 2,000 mi. earth

Ports: 7 major, 9 minor

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1972, $620.0 million; about 48% of total budget

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COLOMBIA

LAND:
440,000 sq. mi.; settled area 28% consisting of cropland and fallow 5%, pastures 14%, woodland, swamps, and water 6%, urban and other 3%; unsettled area 72% -- mostly forest and savannah (1967)
Land boundaries: 3,750 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 1,500 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 23,274,000, average annual growth rate 3.2% (current); males 15-49, 5,465,000; 3,305,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually about 244,000
Ethnic divisions: 70% mestizo, 20% white, 5% Negro, 5% Indian
Religion: 95% Roman Catholic
Language: Spanish
Literacy: 47% of population over 15 years old
Labor force: 5.6 million (1966); 42% agriculture, 15% manufacturing, 20% services, 23% other (1962)
Organized labor: 13% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of Colombia
Type: republic; executive branch dominates government structure
Capital: Bogota
Political subdivisions: 22 departamentos, 4 intendencias, 4 comisarias, 1 federal district
Legal system: based on Spanish law; religious courts regulate marriage and divorce; constitution decreed in 1886, amendments codified in 1946; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Branches: President, bicameral legislature, judiciary
Government leader: President Misael Pastrana
Suffrage: universal over age 21
Elections: every fourth year; last presidential and congressional elections April 1970; municipal and departmental elections, 1972
Political parties and leaders: "Progressive Liberals," Carlos Lleras Restrepo, Alfonso Lopez Michelsen; Liberal Party, Julio Cesar Turbay; Conservative Party, Unionista Wing, Mariano Ospina Perez, Misael Pastrana; Conservative Party, Alzatista Wing, Alvaro Gomez Hurtado; National Popular Alliance (ANAPO), General Gustavo Rojas Pinilla, Maria Eugenia Rojas de Moreno; Liberals probably command majority of votes over conservatives, but constitution under the National Front Coalition calls for 50-50 representation of Liberals and Conservatives in the National Congress until 1974; in local legislative bodies, parity terminated with the 1970 election; Conservative Party united with progovernment and Ospina wing in August 1969 to choose National Front presidential candidate; opposition wing (Lauro-Alzatista) led by Gomez
Voting strength: 1970 presidential election -- Misael Pastrana 1.61 million votes, General Gustavo Rojas Pinilla 1.54 million votes, Belisario Betancur Cuartas .46 million votes, Evardisto Sourdis .3 million votes; 1972 municipal council and departmental assembly elections -- preliminary with approximately 93% of vote counted, three major parties; combined Liberal Party, 1,084,221; Combined Conservative Party, 793,749; ANAPO, 467,876; abstention by approximately 70% of eligible voters
Communists: 4,800-5,200; sympathizers, 35,000

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GOVERNMENT (cont'd):

Other political or pressure groups: Communist Party (PCC), Gilberto Vieira White; MRL del Pueblo, Communist front for electoral purposes; PCC/ML, Chinese Line Communist Party, led by Pedro Lupo Leon Arboleda Roldan

Member of: FAO, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IFC, IHB, ILO, IMF, ITU, LAFTA and Andean Sub-Regional Group (created in May 1969 within LAFTA), OAS, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: $10.4 billion (purchasing power parity estimate, 1970), $480 per capita; 72% private consumption, 7% public consumption, 21% gross investment (1969); real growth rate 1970, 7.0%

Agriculture: main crops -- coffee, rice, corn, sugarcane, plantains, bananas, cotton, potatoes, yucca; caloric intake, 2,220 calories per day per capita (1965)

Fishing: catch 70,600 metric tons 1969; exports $2.9 million (1969), imports $5 million (1969)

Major industries: textiles, food processing, clothing and footwear, beverages, chemicals, and metal products

Crude steel: 0.4 million metric tons capacity (1965); 0.26 million metric tons production (1969), 10 kilograms per capita

Electric power: 22 million kw. capacity (1970); 8.8 billion kw.-hr. produced (1970), 396 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: $727 million (f.o.b., 1970); coffee, petroleum, bananas, tobacco, cotton, sugar, textiles, cattle and hides

Imports: $755 million (c.i.f., 1970); industrial metals and raw materials, transportation equipment, machinery, fuels, fertilizers, paper and paper products, wheat

Major trade partners: U.S. 44%, West Germany 11%, other EC 9%, EFTA 9% Latin America 6%, Communist countries 4% (1968)

Monetary conversion rate: 21.0 pesos=US$1 (December 1971, changes frequently)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 2,160 mi., all 3'0" gage, single track, 22 mi. electrified

Highways: 28,600 mi.; 3,700 mi. paved, 19,900 mi. crushed stone or gravel, 3,100 mi. improved earth, 1,900 mi. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 8,900 mi., navigable by river boats

Pipelines: crude oil, 2,000 mi.; refined products, 828 mi.; natural gas, 370 mi.; natural gas liquids 83 mi.

Ports: 5 major, 5 minor

Merchant marine: 36 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 204,800 GRT, 267,100 DWT; 31 cargo, 2 bulk, 3 tanker (includes 3 naval tankers sometimes used commercially)

Civil air: 93 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 831 total, 715 usable; 32 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft.; 6 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 81 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 11 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: rapidly improving nationwide telecom system, with UHF relay system being installed; communications satellite ground station; over 974,000 telephones; est. 6 million radio and 730,000 TV receivers, 253 AM, 132 FM, and 16 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1972, $95.0 million; about 10.2% of central government budget

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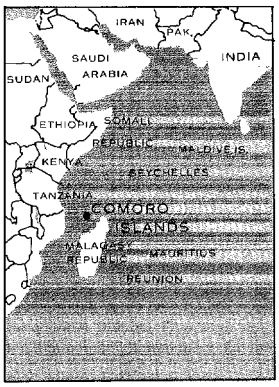
COMORO ISLANDS



LAND:
838 sq. mi.; 4 main islands

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 211 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 284,000, average annual growth rate 2.7% (September 66-70)
Ethnic divisions: mixture of Arab, Malay, Negroid
Religion: predominantly Islamic
Language: French, Arabic, Swahili
Literacy: presumably low
Labor Force: mainly agricultural
Organized labor: information not available

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Overseas Territory of the Comoro Islands
Type: overseas department of France
Capital: Moroni
Political subdivisions: 4 prefectures, 4 district councils
Legal system: French and Muslim law
Branches: High Commissioner appointed by French government; assisted by elected Chamber of Deputies of 31 members, and an 8-man Council of Ministers, President elected by Chanber of Deputies
Government leader: Prince Said Ibrahim, President of Chamber of Deputies
Suffrage: universal adult
Elections: at discretion of Council of Ministers, on advice of President; must be held before expiration of 5-year electoral mandate
Political parties and leaders: Comoran Democratic Union, Mohammed Dahlani; Democratic Assembly of Comoros People; Comoros Socialist Party
Voting strength: not available
Communists: information not available

ECONOMY:
Agriculture: food crops -- rice, manioc, potatoes, fruits, vegetables; export crops -- essential oils for perfumes (mainly ylang-ylang), vanilla, copra, sisal
Exports: $3.8 million (1967) perfume oils, vanilla, copra, sisal
Imports: $7.5 million (1967) foodstuffs, cement, fuels, chemicals, textiles
Major trade partners: France, Malagasy Republic, Italy, Kenya, Tanzania and U.S.
Electric power: est. 1,000 kw. capacity (1971); est. 2 million kw.-hr. produced (1971); 7 kw.-hr. per capita
Aid: French aid in 1971 was about $2.7 million, or about 50% of the island's entire budget
Monetary conversion rate: 255.79 CFA francs=US$1

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: none
Highways: 600 mi.; approximately 100 mi. bituminous, 450 mi. crushed stone or gravel, remainder tracks
Inland waterways: none
Ports: 1 minor (Moroni on Grande Comore)
Civil air: 2 major transports
Telecommunications: one central telephone exchange; number of telephones and radio receivers not available; 4 radiotelephone and radiotelegraph stations link the islands and the Malagasy Republic; 1 AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations

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DEFENSE FORCES:

Defense is the responsibility of France

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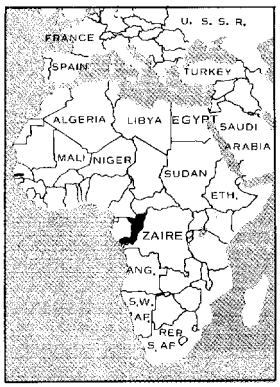
CONGO



LAND:
135,000 sq. mi.; 63% dense forest or woodland, 33% cultivable or grazing (2% cultivated est.), 4% urban or waste (1970)
Land boundaries: 2,805 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 105 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 962,000, average annual growth rate 2.0% (current); males 15-49, 238,000; 114,000 fit for military service; about 10,000 reach military age (20) annually
Ethnic divisions: about 15 ethnic groups divided into some 75 tribes, almost all Bantu; most important ethnic groups are Kongo (48%) in south, Teke (17%) in center, M'Bochi (12%) and Sangha (20%) in north; about 8,500 Europeans, mostly French
Religion: about half animist, half nominally Christian, less than 1% Muslim
Language: French official, many African languages with Lingala and Kikongo most widely used
Literacy: about 20%
Labor force: about 40% of population economically active, most engaged in subsistence agriculture; 79,100 wage earners; 40,000-60,000 unemployed
Organized labor: 16% of total labor force (1965 est.)

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: People's Republic of the Congo
Type: republic; military regime established September 1968
Capital: Brazzaville
Political subdivisions: 9 regions divided into districts
Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1963 and 1969
Branches: President, Council of State; National Assembly dissolved August 1968; judiciary presumably still functions according to provisions of 1963 constitution; all policy made by Congolese Workers Party Central Committee and Politburo
Government leader: President, Maj. Marien Ngouabi
Suffrage: universal over age 18
Elections: last legislative elections December 1963; none scheduled
Political parties and leaders: Congolese Workers Party (PCT) is only legal party; President, Maj. Marien Ngouabi
Voting strength: no elections held since PCT formed
Communists: unknown number of Communists and sympathizers
Other political or pressure groups: Union of Congolese Socialist Youth (UJSC), Congolese Trade Union Congress (CSC), Revolutionary Union of Congolese Union (URFC), General Union of Congolese Pupils and Students (UGEEC)
Member of: EAMA, EC (associate), FAO, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, ITU, La Francophonie, OAU, OCAM, UDEAC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:
GDP: about $228 million (1967 est.), about $260 per capita, real growth rate about 4% per year
Agriculture: cash crops -- sugarcane, wood, coffee, cocoa, palm kernels, peanuts, tobacco; food crops -- root crops, rice, corn, bananas, manioc, fish
Fishing: catch 30,000 metric tons (1970 est.)
Major industries: sawmills, brewery, cigarettes, sugar mill, soap

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ECONOMY (cont'd):

Electric power: 43,600 kw. capacity (1971); 71 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 73 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: $60 million (f.o.b., 1968); lumber, sugar, tobacco, veneer, and plywood; diamonds smuggled from Zaire

Imports: $86 million (c.i.f., 1968); machinery, transport equipment, manufactured consumer goods, iron and steel, foodstuffs, petroleum products

Major trade partners: France and other EC countries on preferential basis

Monetary conversion rate: 255.785 Communaute Financiere Africaine francs=US$1 (official)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 490 mi., 3'6" gage, single track

Inland waterways: 4,030 mi. navigable

Ports: 1 major

Civil air: 10 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 69 total, 46 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 16 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: all services only fair; barely adequate for government and public; principal network is comprised of 30 low-capacity, low-powered radio communication stations; few wire lines connect key centers of Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire, and Dolisie with maximum of 21 channels; 10,000 telephones; 65,000 radio receivers; 1,800 TV receivers; 3 AM, no FM, and 1 TV stations

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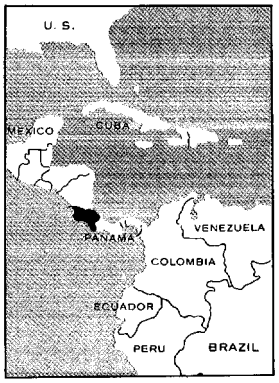
COSTA RICA



LAND:
19,700 sq. mi.; 30% agricultural land (8% cultivated, 22% meadows and pasture), 60% forested, 10% waste, urban, and other (1964)
Land boundaries: 415 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi. (fishing 200 n. mi.)
Coastline: 800 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 1,836,000, average annual growth rate 2.8% (FY71); males 15-49, 395,000; 265,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually about 22,000
Ethnic divisions: 98% white (including mestizo), 2% Negro
Religion: 95% Roman Catholic
Language: Spanish
Literacy: approximately 80%
Labor force: 530,000 (1970); 46.3% agriculture; 13.2% manufacturing; 11% commerce; 8% construction, transportation, and communications; 21.5% other; shortage of skilled labor (1968)
Organized labor: about 6% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of Costa Rica
Type: unitary republic
Capital: San Jose
Political subdivisions: 7 provinces
Legal system: based on Spanish civil law system; constitution adopted 1949; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of Costa Rica; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: President, unicameral legislature, Supreme Court elected by legislature
Government leader: President Jose Figueres
Suffrage: universal and compulsory age 18 and over
Elections: every 4 years; next, February 1974
Political parties and leaders: National Liberation Party (PLN), Daniel Oduber; National Union Party (PUN), Otilio Ulate; National Republican Party (PR), Longino Soto Pacheco; National Unification Party (UN), Francisco Calderon; Popular Union Party (PUP), Mario Echandi; National Independent Party (DNI), Jorge Gonzalez Marten; Democratic Renovation Party (PRD), Rodrigo Carazo; Costa Rican Socialist Party (PMSC), Arnoldo Mora Rodriguez; Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Jorge Monge Zamora; National Front (FN), Virgilio Calvo; Socialist Action Party (PASO), Marcial Aguiluz; Popular Vanguard Party (PVP, Communist, illegal), Manuel Mora
Voting strength (1970 election): National Unification (coalition of PUN, PR, and PURA), 41.1%; PLN, 55%; PFN, 1.7%; PDC, 0.9%; PASO, 1.3%
Communists: 1,000 members, 5,000 sympathizers
Member of: CACM, IADB, IAEA, ICAO, OAS, U.N.

ECONOMY:
GNP: $982 million (purchasing power parity estimate, 1971), $550 per capita; 14% government consumption, 67% private consumption, 23% domestic investment, 6% inventory, -10% net foreign balance (1970); real growth rate 1971, 5.5% (est.)
Agriculture: main products -- bananas, coffee, sugarcane, rice, corn, cocoa, livestock products; caloric intake, 2,610 calories per day per capita (1966)

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ECONOMY (cont'd):

Fishing: catch 4,100 metric tons (1970); exports, $1.4 million (1969), imports $0.4 million (1969)

Major industries: food processing, textiles and clothing, construction materials, fertilizer

Electric power: 237,000 kw. capacity (1969); 965 million kw.-hr. produced (1970), 536 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: $231.1 million (f.o.b., 1971); coffee, bananas, sugar, beef, fertilizers, cacao

Imports: $347.9 million (c.i.f., 1971 est.); manufactured products, machinery, transportation equipment, chemicals, fuels, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: exports -- 41% U.S., 20% CACM, 8% West Germany, 5% Netherlands; imports -- 35% U.S., 22% CACM, 8% West Germany, 9% Japan (1970)

Aid:

economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY46-70), $116.7 million loans, $91.5 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-70), $137.2 million; from other Western countries (1960-68), $1.8 million;

military -- assistance from U.S. (FY60-70) $1.8 million

Monetary conversion rate: 6.62 colones=US$1 (official buying rate); 6.65 colones=US$1 (official selling rate)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 407 mi.; 395 mi. 3'6" gage, 12 mi. 3'0" gage, all single track, 72 mi. electrified

Highways: 11,700 mi.; 850 mi. paved, 3,200 mi. gravel, 7,650 mi. earth

Inland waterways: about 455 mi. perennially navigable

Pipelines: refined products, 75 mi.

Ports: 3 major, 4 minor

Civil air: 17 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 198 total, 122 usable; 10 with permanent-surface runways; 8 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: domestic telephone service greatly improved with new automatic exchanges; 61,300 telephones; connection to international Central American microwave net began November 1971; 330,000 radio and 100,000 television receivers in use, 45 AM, 9 FM, and 12 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: dependent on imports from U.S.

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1971, $3.3 million for Ministry of Public Security, including the Civil Guard; about 2.3% of total central government budget

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CUBA

LAND:
44,200 sq. mi.; 35% cultivated, 30% meadow and pasture, 20% waste, urban, or other, 15% forested (1968)

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.
Coastline: 2,320 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 8,778,000, average annual growth rate 1.6% (current); males 15-49, 2,082,000; 1,165,000 fit for military service; about 77,000 males and 74,000 females reach military age (17) annually
Ethnic divisions: 51% mulatto, 37% white, 11% Negro, 1% Chinese
Religion: at least 85% nominally Roman Catholic before Castro assumed power
Language: Spanish
Literacy: about 96%
Labor force: 2.6 million; 34% agriculture, 17% industry, 6% construction, 6% transportation, 29% services, 8% unemployed and underemployed
Organized labor: 70% of total force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of Cuba
Type: Communist state
Capital: Havana
Political subdivisions: 6 provinces
Legal system: based on Spanish and American law, with large elements of Communist legal theory; Fundamental Law of 1959 replaced constitution of 1940; legal education at Universities of Havana, Oriente, and Las Villas; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: executive; no legislature; controlled judiciary
Government leader: Premier Fidel Castro Ruz
Political parties and leaders: Cuban Communist Party (PCC), First Secretary Fidel Castro Ruz, Second Secretary Raul Castro Ruz
Communists: approx. 120,000 party members
Member of: CEMA (observer status), ECLA, FAO, GATT, IADB (nonparticipant), IAEA, ICAO, IHB, ILO, IMCO, International Rice Commission, International Sugar Council, International Wheat Agreement, ITU, OAS (nonparticipant), Permanent Court of Arbitration, Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, Seabeds Committee (observer), U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:
GDP: $4.8 billion (est. 1971 at 1971 prices), $560 per capita; 60% private consumption, 20% public consumption, 20% gross investment; real growth rate 1971, -4%
Agriculture: main crops -- sugar, tobacco, coffee, rice, potatoes, tubers, citrus fruits
Fishing: catch 125,900 metric tons (1971); exports $21.7 million (1971), imports $13 million (1970)
Major industries: sugar milling, petroleum refining, food and tobacco processing, textiles, chemicals, paper and wood products, metals
Shortages: spare parts for transportation and industrial machinery, consumer goods
Crude steel: 0.35 million metric tons capacity (planned 1969); 165,000 metric tons produced (1970); 20 kg. per capita
Electric power: 1.35 million kw. capacity (1971); 5.1 billion kw.-hr. produced (1970), 600 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $825 million (f.o.b., 1971 est.); sugar, nickel, tobacco

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ECONOMY (cont'd):

Imports: $1,375 million (c.i.f., 1971 est.); petroleum, industrial raw materials, capital goods, food

Major trade partners: exports -- U.S.S.R. 35%, China 8%, other Communist countries 19%, Japan 10%, Spain 3%; imports -- U.S.S.R. 55%, China 5%, other Communist countries 13%, U.K. 5%, Japan 4% (1971 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: 1 peso=US$1 (nominal)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 9,150 mi. government owned; 3,150 mi. common carrier lines (8 mi. double track and 95 mi. electrified) and about 6,000 mi. plantation-industrial lines; common carrier lines comprise 3,100 mi. 4'8 1/2" standard gage, and about 50 mi. 3'0" and 2'6" narrow gage; plantation-industrial lines comprise about 4,000 mi. standard gage and 2,000 mi. narrow gage

Highways: 11,600 mi.; 4,000 mi. (est.) paved, 2,500 mi. (est.) gravel or otherwise improved hard surfaces, 5,100 mi. (est.) improved or unimproved earth surface

Inland waterways: 50 mi.

Pipelines: natural gas, 47 mi.

Ports: 8 major, 44 minor; Guantanamo under U.S. control

Airfields: 376 total, 208 usable; 36 with permanent-surface runways; 10 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 31 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 11 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: modern facilities adequately serve military and most civil needs; excellent international facilities, planned satellite ground station; 291,300 telephones in use; 1.5 million radio and 600,000 TV receivers, 90 AM, 30 FM, and 21 TV stations with nationwide coverage; 6 submarine cables, including 1 coaxial

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1966, $213 million; about 7.8% of total budget

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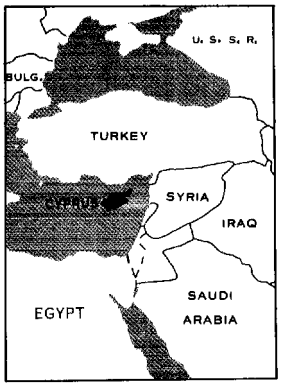
CYPRUS



LAND:
3,570 sq. mi.; 47% arable and land under permanent crops, 18% forested, 10% meadows and pasture, 25% waste, urban areas, and other (1968)

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 400 mi. (approx.)

PEOPLE:
Population: 645,000, average annual growth rate .9% (FY71); males 15-49, 154,000; 108,000 fit for military service, about 7,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: 78% Greek; 18% Turkish; 4% British, Armenian, and other
Religion: 78% Greek Orthodox, 18% Muslim, 4% Armenian Orthodox and other
Language: Greek, Turkish, English
Literacy: about 82% of population 7 years or older
Labor force: 267,000 (1970 est.), 38% agriculture, 23% industry, 9% commerce, 2% mining, 28% other; 3,130 registered unemployed (December 1968)
Organized labor: 24% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of Cyprus
Type: republic since March 1961; separate de facto Greek Cypriot, and Turkish Cypriot governments have evolved since outbreak of communal strife in 1963
Capital: Nicosia
Political subdivisions: 6 administrative districts
Legal system: based on common law, with civil law modifications; constitution came into force upon independence in 1960, but has often been in abeyance since then; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: currently a rump government consisting basically of Greek Cypriot parts of bodies provided for by constitution; headed by President of the Republic and comprised of Council of Ministers, House of Representatives, and Supreme Court
Government leaders: President, Archbishop Makarios III (Greek); Vice President, Dr. Fazil Kucuk (Turk)
Elections: held every 5 years; 1965 elections suspended; 1968 elections only for President and Vice President; 1970 parliamentary elections demonstrate notable increase in strength of Communist Party (AKEL)
Political parties and leaders: Reform Party of the Working People (AKEL) (Communist Party), Ezekias Papaioannou; Unified Party (UP), Glafkos Clerides; Progressive Movement (PM) (pro-Makarios), Andreas Azinas; Democratic National Party (DEK), Takis Evdokas; United Democratic Union of the Center (EDEK), Vassos Lyssarides; Turkish National Union Party (TNUP), Rauf Denktash
Voting strength: (1968 presidential and vice presidential elections) Greek Cypriot President Makarios 90%; Turkish Cypriot Vice President Fazil Kucuk unopposed; (1970 parliamentary elections) 39% of Greek Cypriot vote for Reform Party of the Working People, 21% of the Greek Cypriot vote for the Progressive Movement, 9% of the Greek Cypriot vote for the Democratic National Party as well as 9% for the United Democratic Union of the Center, 4% of the Greek Cypriot vote for independents, 76% of the Greek Cypriot electorate voted; 80% of the Turkish Cypriot community voted and overwhelmingly elected 15 of Rauf Denktash's supporters to the Turk Cypriot House contingent in a separate election
Communists: 12,000; sympathizers 60,000

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GOVERNMENT (cont'd):

Other political or pressure groups: United Democratic Youth Organization (EDON) (Communist-controlled); Pan Cyprian Confederation of Labor (PEO) (Communist-controlled); Cyprus Confederation of Labor (SEK) (pro-U.S.); Cyprus Turkish Federation of Trade Unions (KTBIF)

Member of: Commonwealth, Council of Europe, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO

ECONOMY:

GNP: $540 million (1970), $850 per capita; 1970 growth 3%, 1958 constant prices

Agriculture: main crops -- vine products, citrus, potatoes, other vegetables; food shortages -- grain, dairy products, meat, fish; caloric intake, 2,590 calories per day per capita (1961)

Major industries: mining (cupreous and iron pyrites, asbestos), manufactures principally for local consumption -- food, beverages, footwear

Shortages: water, petroleum

Electric power: 196,300 kw. capacity (1970); 553 million kw.-hr. produced (1970), 850 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: $114 million (f.o.b., 1971); principal items -- copper, pyrites, citrus, raisins, and other agricultural products

Imports: $260 million (c.i.f., 1971); principal items -- manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, petroleum products, foods

Major trade partners: (1970) U.K. 32%, West Germany 11%, Italy 9%, EC 28.1%, Communist countries 7.7%

Aid: economic -- U.S., $22.2 million authorized (1961-70), none authorized in 1970; IBRD, $34.2 million (1963-70); U.N. Technical Assistance, $1.5 million (1953-70); U.N. Special Fund, $8 million (1953-70)

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Cyprus pound=US$2.61 (as of March 1972)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none

Highways: 5,000 mi.; 2,100 mi. bituminous surface treated; 2,900 mi. gravel, crushed stone, and earth

Ports: 3 major, 6 minor

Civil air: 7 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 19 total, 11 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft.; 3 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: modest but expanding telecommunication system; 42,500 telephones; 150,000 radio receivers; 45,800 TV receivers; 2 TV, 12 AM, and 4 FM stations; tropospheric scatter to Europe

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1971, $7.5 million about 9.7% of central government budget

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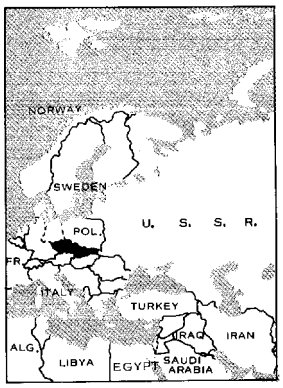
CZECHOSLOVAKIA



LAND:
49,400 sq. mi.; 42% arable, 14% other agricultural, 35% forested, 9% other (1968)
Land boundaries: 2,205 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 14,482,000, average annual growth rate 0.6% (current); males 15-49, 3,646,000; 2,805,000 fit for military service; about 128,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: 64.5% Czechs, 29.6% Slovaks, 3.9% Magyars, 1% Germans, 1% Ukrainians, Jews, Poles
Religion: 77% Roman Catholic, 20% Protestant, 2% Orthodox, 1% other
Language: Czech, Slovak, Hungarian
Literacy: almost complete
Labor force: 7.1 million; 18% agriculture, 37% industry, 11% services, 34% construction, communications and others

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Czechoslovak Socialist Republic
Type: Communist state
Capital: Prague
Political subdivisions: 2 separate autonomous republics (Czech Socialist Republic and Slovak Socialist Republic); 7 regions (kraj) in Czech lands, three regions in Slovakia; national capitals of Prague and Bratislava have regional status
Legal system: civil law system based on German codes, modified by Communist legal theory; revised constitution adopted 1960 under revision; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Universita Komenskeho School of Law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: executive --- President, cabinet (appointed by President); legislative -- Federal Assembly (elected directly), Czech and Slovak National Councils (also elected directly) legislate on limited area of Czech and Slovak affairs; judiciary -- Supreme Court (elected by Federal Assembly); entire governmental structure dominated by Communist Party
Government leaders: President Ludvik Svoboda, Premier Lubomir Strougal
Suffrage: universal over age 18
Elections: governmental bodies every 5 years; President every 5 years (last election, November 1971)
Dominant political party and leader: Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (KSC), Gustav Husak, General Secretary; Communist Party of Slovakia (KSS) has status of "provincial KSC organization"
Voting strength (1971 election): 99.81% Communist-sponsored single slate
Communists: 1.2 million party members
Other political groups: puppet parties -- Czechoslovak Socialist Party, Czechoslovak People's Party, Slovak Freedom Party, Slovak Revival Party
Member of: CEMA, GATT, IAEA, ICAO, Seabeds Committee, U.N., Warsaw Pact

ECONOMY:
GNP: $34.0 billion in 1971 (at 1970 prices), $2,360 per capita; 1971 real growth rate 4.1%
Agriculture: diversified agriculture; main crops -- wheat, rye, potatoes, sugar beets; net food importer -- meat, wheat, vegetable oils, fresh fruits and vegetables; caloric intake, 3,100 calories per day per capita (1967)
Major industries: machinery, food processing, metallurgy, textiles, chemicals
Shortages: ores, crude oil, grain
Crude steel: 12 million metric tons produced (1971), 830 kg. per capita

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ECONOMY (cont'd):

Exports: $4,174 million (f.o.b., 1971); 50% machinery, equipment; 29% fuels, raw materials; 4% foods, food products, and live animals; 17% consumer goods, excluding foods (1970)

Imports: $3,810 million (f.o.b., 1971); 33% machinery, equipment; 44% fuels, raw materials; 15% foods, food products, and live animals; 8% consumer goods, excluding foods (1970)

Major trade partners: $7,984 million (1971); 69% Communist countries, 31% other

Monetary conversion rate: commercial 6.55 crowns=US$1, noncommercial 13.05 crowns=US$1, tourist rate 14.73 crowns=US$1

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 8,269 mi.; 8,089 mi. standard gage, 70 mi. broad gage, 110 mi. narrow gage; 1,745 mi. double track; 1,560 mi. electrified; government owned (1970)

Highways: 45,500 mi.; 600 mi. concrete; 20,700 mi. bituminous; 2,400 mi. cobblestone, brick sett, stone block; 21,800 mi. crushed stone, gravel, improved earth (1971)

Inland waterways: 517 mi. (1972)

Pipelines: crude oil, 900 mi.; refined products, 535 mi.; natural gas, 1,450 mi.

Freight carried: rail -- 256.3 million short tons, 40.3 billion short ton/mi. (1970); highway -- 715 million short tons, 6.2 billion short ton/mi. (1970); waterway -- 4.9 million short tons, 1.7 billion short ton/mi. (1970)

Ports: no maritime ports; outlets are Gdynia, Gdansk, Stettin in Poland; Rijeka, Yugoslavia; Hamburg, West Germany; Rostock, East Germany; principal river ports are Prague, Melnik, Usti nad Labem, Decin, Komarno, Bratislava (1972)

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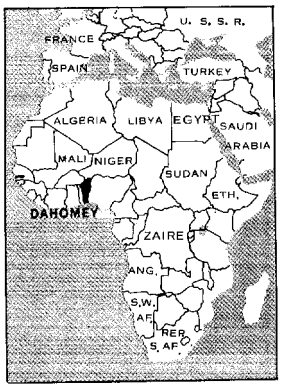
DAHOMEY



LAND:
44,700 sq. mi.; southern third of country is most fertile; arable land 80% (actually cultivated 11%), forests and game preserves 19%, non-arable 1% (1968)
Land boundaries: 1,220 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 75 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 2,874,000, average annual growth rate 2.8% (FY65-68); males 15-49, 671,000; 325,000 fit for military service; about 29,000 males and 27,000 females reach military age (18) annually; both sexes liable for military service
Ethnic divisions: 99% Africans (42 ethnic groups, most important being Fon, Adja, Yoruba, Bariba), 5,500 Europeans
Religion: 12% Muslim, 8% Christian, 80% animist
Language: French official; Fon and Yoruba most common vernaculars in south, at least 6 major tribal languages in north
Literacy: about 20%
Labor force: 85% of labor force engaged in agriculture; 15% civil service, artisans, and industry
Organized labor: approximately 75% of wage earners, divided among two major and several minor unions

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of Dahomey
Type: republic
Capital: Porto-Novo (official), Cotonou (de facto)
Political subdivisions: 6 departments, 30 arrondissements
Legal system: based on French civil law and customary law; presidential charter adopted 1970; judicial review by 4-chambered Supreme Court; legal education generally obtained in France; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: executive -- 3-man Presidential Council, but actual executive authority vested in rotating presiding officer who also serves as Premier; 36 member unicameral National Consultative Assembly; independent judiciary
Government leaders: Justin Ahomadegbe, Premier and presiding officer of Presidential Council; Hubert Maga, past presiding officer and member of Presidential Council; Sourou-Migan Apithy, member of Presidential Council
Suffrage: universal for adults whenever elections or referendums are held
Elections: current government has held no elections and none are scheduled
Political parties: none
Communists: no Communist party; possibly some sympathizers
Member of: EAMA, Entente, FAO, ICAO, ILO, ITU, La Francophonie, OAU, OCAM, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:
GDP: $250 million (1970 est.) $90 per capita; real growth rate, 5.5% per annum
Agriculture: major cash crop is oil palms; peanuts, cotton, coffee, sheanuts, tobacco also produced commercially; main food crops -- corn, cassava, yams, sorghum and millet; livestock, fish
Fishing: catch 35,000 tons (1970); exports none, imports 4,000 metric tons
Major industries: palm oil and palm kernel oil processing
Electric power: 9,330 kw. capacity (1971); 50 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 18 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: about $46 million (f.o.b., 1970); palm products (41%); other agricultural products

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ECONOMY (cont'd):

Imports: about $68 million (f.o.b., 1970); clothing and other consumer goods, cement, lumber, fuels, foodstuffs, machinery, and transport equipment

Major trade partners: France, EC, franc zone; preferential tariffs to EC and franc zone countries

Aid:

economic (1970) -- France, $8 million; EC, $4.2 million; U.N., $2 million; West Germany, $1 million; Taiwan, $1 million; U.S., (FY1960-70) $12.4 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Communaute Financiere Africaine franc=0.02 French francs; 255.785 CFA francs=US$1

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 360 mi., all meter gage (3'3 3/8")

Highways: 4,300 mi.; 470 mi. paved, 1,670 mi. otherwise improved earth, 2,160 mi. unimproved

Inland waterways: 400 mi. navigable

Ports: 1 major, 1 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 11 total, 10 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 3 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: telephone service concentrated in south; telegraph limited, but more extensive than telephone; 6,500 telephones; 54,000 radio receivers; 2 AM, no FM, and no TV stations; 3 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: dependent on France

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1970, $4,420,000; about 12.4% of total budget

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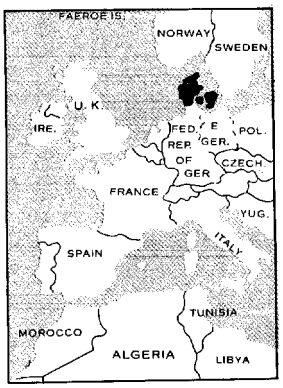
DENMARK



LAND:
16,600 sq. mi. (exclusive of Greenland and Faeroe Islands); 64% arable, 8% meadows and pastures, 11% forested, 17% other (1966)
Land boundaries: 42 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi. (fishing 12 n. mi.)
Coastline: 2,100 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 4,965,000, average annual growth rate 0.4% (current); males 15-49, 1,187,000; 1,040,000 fit for military service; 38,000 reach military age (20) annually
Ethnic divisions: homogeneous white population
Religion: 96% Evangelical Lutheran, 3% other Protestant and Roman Catholic, 1% other
Language: Danish; small German-speaking minority
Literacy: 99%
Labor force: 2.4 million; 14.5% agriculture, forestry, fishing, 29.4% mining and manufacturing, 8.1% construction, 15.0% commerce, 6.6% transportation and communications, 23.6% services, 0.2% other; 2.6% unemployed
Organized labor: 65% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Kingdom of Denmark
Type: constitutional monarchy
Capital: Copenhagen
Political subdivisions: 14 counties, 277 communes, 88 towns
Legal system: civil law system; constitution adopted 1953; judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Universities of Copenhagen and Arhus; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with Crown and parliament (Folketing); executive power vested in Crown but exercised by cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court, 2 superior courts, 106 lower courts
Government leader: Queen Margrethe II; Prime Minister Jens Otto Krag
Suffrage: universal, but not compulsory, over age 21
Elections: held every 4 years (next in 1975)
Political parties and leaders: Social Democratic, Jens Otto Krag; Moderate Liberal, Poul Hartling; Conservative, Knud Thestrup; Radical Liberal, Soren Bjerregaard; Socialist Peoples, Sigurd Omann; Communist, Knud Jespersen; Left Socialist, Erik Sigsgaard
Voting strength (1971 election): 37.4% Social Democratic, 15.7% Moderate Liberal, 16.7% Conservative, 14.3% Radical Liberal, 9.1% Socialist Peoples, 1.4% Communist, 5.3% other
Communists: 5,000; a number of sympathizers, as indicated by 39,344 Communist votes cast in 1971 elections
Member of: Council of Europe, EFTA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, NATO, Nordic Council, OECD, Seabeds Committee (observer), U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:
GNP: $17.2 billion (1971), $3,470 per capita; 57.0% private consumption, 21.3% investment, 23.8% government, -2.1% net foreign balance; 1971 growth 2.7%, 1969 current prices
Agriculture: highly intensive, specializes in dairying and animal husbandry; main crops -- cereals, root crops; food shortages -- oil, seeds; caloric intake, 3,180 calories per day per capita (1968-69)

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ECONOMY (cont'd):

Fishing: catch 1,259,314 metric tons (1969), $100 million; exports $13.3 million, imports $43 million

Major industries: food and food processing, textiles, clothing, footwear, engineering and electrical equipment, transportation equipment, chemicals

Shortages: fuels, basic metals, fertilizers, grains

Crude steel: 549,800 metric tons produced (1970), 110 kg. per capita

Electric power: 4,780,000 kw. capacity (1971); 17.1 billion kw.-hr. produced (1971), 3,400 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: 3,611 million (f.o.b., 1971); principal items -- meat, dairy products, fish, machinery and transport equipment, chemicals

Imports: $4,458 million (c.i.f., 1971); principal items -- machinery and transport equipment, petroleum and coal, textile fibers and yarns, iron and steel products, chemicals, food

Major trade partners: U.K. 16%, West Germany 17%, Sweden 16%, U.S. 7%, Norway 5%; EC 29%; EFTA 45%; Communist countries 4%

Aid:

economic -- (received) U.S., $301.8 million authorized 1946-70, none since 1958; IBRD -- $85.0 million through June 1970, none since 1964; net official economic aid given to less developed areas and multilateral agencies, $241.4 million (1960-70), $54.3 million (1969), $59.1 million (1970)

Monetary conversion rate: 6.98 Kroner=US$1

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 2,362 mi. Danish State Railways (DSB) 1,460 mi. standard gage (4'8 1/2"), 52 mi. electrified and 451 mi. double tracked; remaining 902 mi. of standard gage lines are privately owned and operated

Highways: 38,275 mi.; 31,205 mi. concrete, bitumen, or stone block; 5,640 mi. gravel and crushed stone; 1,430 mi. improved earth

Inland waterways: 259 mi.

Pipelines: refined products, 202 mi.

Ports: 16 major, 42 minor

Civil air: 54 major transport aircraft (including 2 based in Greenland)

Airfields: 123 total, 110 usable; 16 with permanent-surface runways; 8 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 5 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: excellent telephone, telegraph, and broadcast services; major relay point for international telecom traffic; 1,700,000 telephones; 1,517,133 radiobroadcast receivers; 1,340,563 TV receivers; 7 AM, 12 FM, and 20 TV stations; 24 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1973, $457 million; about 7% of central government budget

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DOMINICA

LAND:
305 sq. mi.; 24% arable, 2% pasture, 67% forests, 7% other (1966)

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.
Coastline: 92 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 73,000, average annual growth rate 1.6% (April 60-70)
Ethnic divisions: mostly of African Negro descent
Religion: Roman Catholic, Church of England, Methodist
Language: English; French patois
Literacy: about 80%
Labor force: est. at 23,000 in 1960; about 50% in agriculture
Organized labor: 25% of the labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: State of Dominica
Type: dependent territory with full internal autonomy as a British "Associated State"
Capital: Roseau
Political subdivisions: 10 parishes
Legal system: based on English common law; three local magistrate courts and the British Caribbean Court of Appeals
Branches: legislature, 11 member popularly elected House of Assembly; executive, cabinet headed by Prime Minister
Government leaders: Premier Edward O. LeBlanc; U.K. Governor Louis Cools-Lartigue
Suffrage: universal adult suffrage over age 18
Elections: every 5 years; most recent October 1970 (by-election held December 1970)
Political parties and leaders: Dominica Labor Party (DLP), Edward O. LeBlanc; Dominica Freedom Party (DFP), Miss M. Eugenia Charles
Voting strength: House of Assembly seats -- DFP 2 seats, DLP 8 seats, independent 1 seat
Communists: negligible
Member of: CARIFTA

ECONOMY:
GDP: $15.8 million (1968 est.), $230 per capita; economy is virtually stagnant in real terms
Agricultural products: bananas, citrus, coconuts, cocoa
Major industries: agricultural processing, tourism
Electric power: 3,000 kw. capacity (1969 est.); 9 million kw.-hr. produced (1969 est.), 120 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $6.2 million (f.o.b., 1970); bananas, lime juice and oil, cocoa and reexports
Imports: $15.9 million (c.i.f., 1970); foodstuffs, manufactured articles
Major trade partners: U.K. 53%, Commonwealth Caribbean countries 15%, Canada 10%, U.S. 7% (1963)
Monetary conversion rate: 1.84 East Caribbean dollars=US$1

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: none
Highways: 460 mi.; 175 mi. paved, 190 mi. gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized earth surface, 95 mi. unimproved
Ports: 5 minor

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COMMUNICATIONS (cont'd):
Civil air: no major transport aircraft
Airfields: 1 with asphalt runway 4,830 ft.
Telecommunications: 1,970 fully automatic telephones; VHF interisland links to St. Lucia and Antigua; no data on radio or TV receivers; 1 AM station

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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

LAND:
18,800 sq. mi.; 14% cultivated, 4% fallow, 17% meadows and pastures, 45% forested, 20% built-on or waste (1967)
Land boundaries: 224 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 n. mi. (fishing 12 n. mi.)
Coastline: 800 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 4,313,000, average annual growth rate 3.0% (FY71); males 15-49, 993,000; 630,000 fit for military service; 48,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: 73% mulatto, 16% white, 11% Negro
Religion: 95% Roman Catholic
Language: Spanish
Literacy: 35% to 40% of adult population
Labor force: 1.3 million; 73% agriculture, 8% industry, 19% services and other
Organized labor: 12% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Dominican Republic
Type: republic
Capital: Santo Domingo
Political subdivisions: 26 provinces and the National District
Legal system: based on French civil codes; 1966 constitution
Branches: President popularly elected for a 4-year term; bicameral legislature consisting of Senate (27 seats) and Chamber of Deputies (74 seats) elected for 4-year terms; members of Supreme Court elected by Senate
Government leader: President Joaquin Balaguer
Suffrage: universal and compulsory, over age 18 or married, except members of the armed forces and police, who cannot vote
Elections: national, May 1974
Political parties and leaders: Reformist Party (PR), Joaquin Balaguer; Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD), Juan Bosch Gavino; Democratic Quisqueyan Party (POD), Elias Wessin y Wessin; Revolutionary Social Christian Party (PRSC), Alfonso Moreno Martinez; Movement for National Conciliation (MNC), Jaime Manuel Fernandez Gonzalez; Anti-reelection Movement of Democratic Integration (MIDA) Francisco Augusto Lora; National Civic Union (UCN), Pedro Guillermo Urraca; Fourteenth of June Revolutionary Movement (MR-1J4), split into several factions, illegal; Dominican Communist Party (PCD), central committee, illegal; Dominican Popular Movement (MPD), Rafael Taveras Rosario, illegal; Communist Party of the Dominican Republic (PCRD), Luis Montas Gonzalez, illegal; Popular Socialist Party (PSP), illegal
Voting strength (1970 election): 57% PR, (abstained) PRD, 5% PRSC, 14% POD, 3% MCN, 21% MIDA
Member of: GATT, IADB, IAEA, ICAO, IHB, OAS, U.N.

ECONOMY:
GNP: $1.5 billion (purchasing power parity estimate, 1970), $350 per capita; real growth rate 1970, 6.5%
Agriculture: main crops -- sugarcane, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, rice, corn; self-sufficient in rice; caloric intake, 2,200 calories per day per capita (1966)
Major industries: sugar processing, bauxite mining, peanut processing, textiles, cement

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ECONOMY (cont'd):

Electric power: 254,000 kw. capacity (1970 est.); 710 million kw.-hr. produced (1970 est.), 175 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $213.5 million (f.o.b., 1970); sugar, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, bauxite
Imports: $306 million (c.i.f., 1970); foodstuffs, petroleum, industrial raw materials, capital equipment
Major trade partners: exports -- U.S. 89%, Europe 8%; imports -- U.S. 56%, Europe 25% (1968)
Aid:
economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY46-70), $198.8 million in grants, $257.4 million in loans; from international organizations (FY46-70), $82.2 million;
military -- assistance from U.S. (FY53-70), $26.9 million
Monetary conversion rate: 1 peso=US$1
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 1,000 route mi. of which 65 mi. government-owned common carrier (3'6" gage) and 935 mi. privately owned plantation network (approximately 4 different gages ranging from 1'10 1/2" to 4'8 1/2", with 2'6" predominating)
Highways: 6,200 mi.; 3,200 mi. paved, 900 mi. gravel, 1,400 mi. improved earth, 800 mi. unimproved earth
Pipelines: product lines (1.5 mi. and 43 mi.) under construction, to be completed in 1971
Ports: 5 major, 17 minor
Civil air: 16 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 59 total, 38 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 7 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station
Telecommunications: relatively efficient domestic system based on islandwide radio relay network; automatic telex exchange inaugurated in 1971 provides international connections via New York; 47,400 telephones; 400,400 radio and 1,250,000 TV viewers, 92 AM, 24 FM, and 6 TV stations; 2 submarine cables, 1 of which is coaxial

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: dependent upon U.S. and Western Europe
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1971, $32.3 million; about 12.3% of central government budget

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ECUADOR

LAND:
106,000 sq. mi. (including Galapagos Islands); 11% cultivated, 8% meadows and pastures, 55% forested, 26% waste, urban, or other (1961)
Land boundaries: 1,200 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 n. mi.
Coastline: 750 mi. (includes Galapagos Is.)

PEOPLE:
Population: 6,508,000 (excluding nomadic Indian tribes), average annual rate of growth 3.3% (FY71); males 15-49 1,516,000; 970,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually 63,000
Ethnic divisions: 41% mestizo, 39% Indian, 10% white, 5% Negro, 5% Oriental and other
Religion: 95% Roman Catholic (majority nonpracticing), trace of Evangelical
Language: Spanish, Quechua
Literacy: 57%
Labor force: 2 million, of which 55% agriculture, 16% manufacturing, 4% construction, 7% trade, 9% services, 9% other; shortage of skilled labor
Organized labor: 12% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of Ecuador
Type: republic
Capital: Quito
Political subdivisions: 19 provinces and 1 territory (Galapagos Islands)
Legal system: based on civil law system; modified 1945 constitution re-instituted in February 1972, legal education at 4 state and 2 private universities; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: President and government council assumed power February 1972; judiciary
Government leader: President Guillermo Rodriguez Lara
Elections: none scheduled
Political parties and leaders: Radical Liberal Party, Ignacio Hidalgo Villavicencio; Social Christian Party, Camilo Ponce; Conservative Party, Galo Pico Mantilla; Concentration of Popular Forces, Assad Bucaram; National Revolutionary Party, Carlos Julio Arosemena
Voting strength: in June 1968 national elections, Velasquistas, a center-left coalition, and a rightist coalition each got approximately one-third
Communists: 500 plus 450 in pro-Castro Revolutionary Socialist Party of Ecuador, 2,500 sympathizers
Member of: ECOSOC, IADB, IAEA, ICAO, LAFTA and Andean Sub-Regional Group (formed in May 1969 within LAFTA), OAS, Seabeds Committee (observer), U.N.

ECONOMY:
GNP: $3 billion (purchasing power parity estimate, 1971), $480 per capita; 72% private consumption, 14% public consumption, 14% gross investment (1970 est.); real growth rate 1971 est., 6%
Agriculture: main crops -- sugarcane, beans, coffee, cotton, corn, bananas, cocoa, rice; nearly self-sufficient; caloric intake, 2,100 calories per day per capita (1964)
Fishing: catch 91,500 tons (1970), $12.1 million (1970); exports $10.2 million (1970), imports negligible
Major industries: food processing, textiles, cement, leather and rubber products, drugs, fishing, petroleum

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ECONOMY (cont'd):

Electric power: 270,000 kw. capacity (1970 est.); 950 million kw.-hr. produced (1970), 160 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: $235 million (f.o.b., 1971 est.); bananas, coffee, cocoa

Imports: $275 million (c.i.f., 1971 est.); agricultural and industrial machinery, petroleum products, chemical products, transportation and communication equipment

Major trade partners: U.S. 37%, EC 22%, Japan 14% (1970)

Aid:

economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY46-70), $192.0 million loans, $95.2 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-70), $152.4 million; from Communist countries (1954-71), $15.4 million loans;

military -- assistance from U.S. (FY49-70), $53.6 million

Monetary conversion rate: 25.25 sucres=US$1 (official selling rate)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 710 mi.; 615 mi. 3'6" gage, 95 mi. 2'5 1/2" gage; all single track

Highways: 14,200 mi.; 1,900 mi. paved, 5,100 mi. gravel, 3,800 mi. improved earth, 3,400 mi. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 960 mi.

Pipelines: crude oil, 27 mi.; refined products, 407 mi.

Ports: 2 major, 11 minor

Civil air: 15 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 183 total, 159 usable; 14 with permanent-surface runways; 6 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 17 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: radio relay system, facilities adequate only in Quito and Guayaquil; 95,000 telephones; 650,000 radio and 70,000 TV receivers, 200 AM, 15 FM, and 11 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: dependent primarily on U.S.; some major purchases from Western Europe

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1971, $22.9 million; about 11.3% of central government budget

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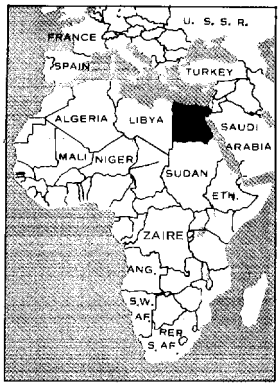
EGYPT



LAND:
386,000 sq. mi. (including 22,200 sq. mi. occupied by Israel); 2.8% cultivated (of which about 70% multiple cropped); 96.5% desert, waste, or urban; 0.7% inland water
Land boundaries: 1,635 mi. (1967), excludes occupied area 1,534 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 2,140 mi. (1967), excludes occupied area 1,340 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 34,950,000, average annual growth rate 2.4% (FY71); males 15-49, 7,990,000; 5,045,000 fit for military service; about 352,000 reach military age (20) annually
Ethnic divisions: 90% Eastern Hamitic stock; 10% Greek, Italian, Syro-Lebanese
Religion: 94% Muslim, 6% Copt and other
Language: Arabic official, English and French widely understood by educated classes
Literacy: around 40%
Labor force: 8 to 12 million; 45% to 50% agriculture, 10% industry, 10% trade and finance, 30% services and other; serious shortage of skilled labor
Organized labor: 1 to 3 million

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Arab Republic of Egypt
Type: republic; under presidential rule since June 1956
Capital: Cairo
Political subdivisions: 25 governorates
Legal system: based on English common law, Islamic law, and Napoleonic codes; interim constitution of 1964; judicial review of limited nature in Supreme Court, also in Council of State which oversees validity of administrative decisions; legal education at Cairo University; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Branches: executive power vested in President, who appoints cabinet; People's Assembly has little actual power (serves mainly for discussion and automatic approval); independent judiciary administered by Minister of Justice
Government leader: President Anwar Sadat
Suffrage: universal over age 18
Elections: elections to People's Assembly every 5 years (most recent October 1971); presidential elections every 6 years
Political parties and leaders: political parties banned except for the government-sponsored sociopolitical grouping, Arab Socialist Union (ASU)
Communists: approximately 500
Member of: AAPSO, Arab League, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OAU, Seabeds Committee (observer), U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WPC

ECONOMY:
Agriculture: main cash crop -- cotton; other crops -- rice, onions, beans, wheat, corn, barley; not self-sufficient in food, but agriculture a net earner of foreign exchange
Major industries: textiles, food processing, chemicals, petroleum, construction, cement
Electric power: 4,350,000 kw. capacity (1971); 10,000 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 265 kw.-hr. per capita

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ECONOMY (cont'd):
Aid:
economic -- Communist countries, $1,900 million in credits through December 1971; U.S., $911.8 million in credits and grants through June 1967 (diplomatic relations and aid suspended June 1967); sizable credits from international agencies, West Germany, Italy; large grant from Libya since 1969; $250 million annual subsidy from Arab states while canal is closed; military -- Communist countries, about $2,800 million through December 1971
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Egyptian pound=US$2.30 (selling rate); 0.435 Egyptian pound=US$1 (selling rate)
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: 2,976 mi.; 570 mi. double track; 15 mi. electrified; 2,594 mi. 4'8 1/2" gage, 156 mi. 3'3 3/8" gage, 226 mi. 2'5 1/2" gage
Highways: 29,000 mi.; 5,190 mi. paved, 7,130 mi. gravel, crushed stone, and improved earth, 16,680 mi. unimproved earth, additional 1,500 mi. (mostly paved) in territory (Sinai) occupied by Israel
Inland waterways: 2,100 mi.; Suez Canal, 100 mi. long, temporarily closed to navigation because of sunken vessels; normally used by ocean-going vessels drawing up to 38 ft. of water; Alexandria-Cairo waterway navigable by barges of 500-ton capacity; Nile and large canals by barges of 420-ton capacity; Ismailia Canal by barges of 200- to 300-ton capacity; secondary canals by sailing craft of 10- to 70-ton capacity
Freight carried: Suez Canal (1966) -- 242 million tons of which 175.6 million tons were POL
Pipelines: crude oil, 226 mi.; refined products, 294 mi.; natural gas, 31 mi.
Ports: 5 major, 12 minor
Civil air: 17 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 146 total, 79 usable; 66 with permanent-surface runways; 42 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 22 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: second best system of coaxial and multiconductor cables, open-wire lines, and radio communication stations in Africa; principal centers Alexandria and Cairo, secondary centers Al Mansinah, Ismailia, and Tanta; 365,000 telephones; 4.4 million radio and 560,000 TV receivers; 12 AM, 1 FM, and 26 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1972, $1.5 billion; 30.5% of total budget

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EL SALVADOR

LAND:
8,260 sq. mi.; 32% cropland (9% corn, 5% cotton, 7% coffee, 11% other), 26% meadows and pastures, 31% nonagricultural, 11% forested (1965)
Land boundaries: 320 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 n. mi.
Coastline: 190 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 3,664,000, average annual growth rate 3.4% (May 61-June 71); males 15-49, 845,000; 520,000 fit for military service; 36,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: 84%-88% mestizo; Indian and white minorities, 6%-8% each
Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic, probably 97%-98%
Language: Spanish
Literacy: 50% of population 10 years of age and over (1966 est.)
Labor force: 1,126,000 (est. mid January 1971); 57% agriculture, 14% services, 14% manufacturing, 6% commerce, 9% other; shortage of skilled labor, but manpower training programs improving large pool of unskilled labor
Organized labor: 4.5% of total labor force; 8% of nonagricultural labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of El Salvador
Type: republic
Capital: San Salvador
Political subdivisions: 14 departments
Legal system: based on Spanish law, with traces of common law; constitution adopted 1962; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of El Salvador; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Branches: traditionally dominant executive, unicameral legislature, Supreme Court
Government leader: President Arturo Armando Molina
Suffrage: universal over age 18
Elections: legislative elections every 2 years; presidential elections every 5 years; presidential elections February 1977, legislative and municipal elections March 1974
Political parties and leaders: National Conciliation Party (PCN), President Arturo A. Molina, Dr. Enrique Mayorga Rivas, Rafael Rodriguez Gonzalez; Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Dr. Pablo Mauricio Alberque, Roberto Lara Velado; Dr. Abraham Rodriguez, Jose Napoleon Duarte; Revolutionary Party (PR -- formerly Renovating Action Party), not legally recognized, Shafick Handal, Dr. Fabio Castillo Figueroa, Julio Ernesto Contreras; Salvadoran Popular Party (PPS), Benjamin Wilfredo Navarrete, Roberto Quinonez Meza, Dr. Jose Antonio Guzman; Communist Party of El Salvador (PCES), illegal, Jorge Shafick Handal; National Revolutionary Movement (MNR), Dr. Guillermo Manuel Ungo; National Democratic Union Party (PUDN), Francisco Roberto Lima, Julio Ernesto Contreras, Julio Castro Belloso; Independent Democratic United Front (FUDI), Gen. Jose A. Medrano, Raul Salaverria
Voting strength: February 1972 presidential election -- PCN 43.4%, PDC, PUDN, and MNR coalition, 42.1%; FUDI, 12.3%; PPS 2.2%; March 1972 legislative election -- PCN, 39 seats; PDC, MNR, and PUDN coalition, 8 seats; PPS 4 seats; FUDI, 1 seat
Communists: 100 active members; sympathizers, 5,000
Other political or pressure groups: the "14" prominent families; General Confederation of Trade Unions (CGS); Unifying Federation of Salvadoran

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GOVERNMENT (cont'd):

Other political or pressure groups (cont'd):
Trade Unions (FUSS), Communist dominated; Federation of Construction and Transport Workers Unions (FESINCONSTRANS), independent; Catholic Church; the military; Salvadoran National Association of Educators (ANDES)

Member of: Central American Common Market, IADB, IAEA, OAS, ODECA, Seabeds Committee, U.N.

ECONOMY:

GNP: $1.49 billion (purchasing power parity estimate, 1971), $440 per capita; 80% private consumption, 9% government consumption, 11% domestic investment (1970 est.); real growth rate 1970 est., 4.5%

Agriculture: main crops -- coffee, cotton, corn, sugar, rice, beans; caloric intake, 2,000 calories per day per capita (1963-64)

Fishing: catch 16,100 metric tons (1969); exports $4.2 million (1969), imports $0.2 million (1969)

Major industries: food processing, textiles, clothing, petroleum products

Electric power: 172,000 kw. capacity (1970); 740 million kw.-hr. produced (1970 est.), 220 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: 228.4 million (f.o.b., 1971); coffee, cotton, sugar, chemicals, other manufactures

Imports: $249.2 million (f.o.b., 1971); machinery, automotive vehicles, petroleum, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: exports -- U.S. 19%, CACM 30%, West Germany 27%, Japan 12%; imports -- U.S. 29%, CACM 29%, West Germany 8%, Japan 10% (1970)

Aid:
economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY46-70), $86.5 million loans, $55.1 million grants; from international organizations (FY49-70), $99.0 million; from other Western countries (1960-68) $3.7 million;
military -- assistance from U.S. (FY53-70), $6.6 million

Monetary conversion rate: 2.5 colones=US$1 (official)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 375 mi., 3'0" gage; single-tracked; 285 mi. privately owned, 90 mi. government owned

Highways: 5,400 mi.; 750 mi. bituminous, 950 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 3,700 mi. earth

Inland waterways: Lempa River partially navigable

Ports: 3 major, 1 minor

Civil air: 8 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 141 total, 111 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runway 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: nationwide trunk radio relay system completed; extensive local telephone exchange improvements completed; connection to international Central American microwave net began operating November 1971; 39,000 telephones; 460,000 radio and 75,000 TV receivers, 58 AM, 9 FM, and 4 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1972, $8.7 million; about 6% of central government budget (excludes public security forces)

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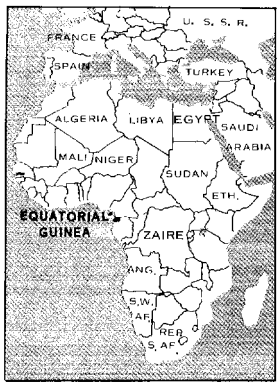
EQUATORIAL GUINEA



LAND:
10,800 sq. mi.; Rio Muni, about 10,000 sq. mi., largely forested; Fernando Po, about 800 sq. mi.
Land boundaries: 335 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 n. mi. (fishing 12 n. mi.)
Coastline: 184 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 302,000, average annual growth rate 1.8% (FY69); Rio Muni, 215,000, average annual growth rate 1.5% (FY69); Fernando Po, 87,000, average annual growth rate 2.6% (FY69); males 15-49, 74,000; 35,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: indigenous population of Fernando Po primarily Bubi, some Fernandinos; of Rio Muni primarily Fang; some 10,000-20,000 Nigerians, mostly on Fernando Po; less than 1,000 Europeans, primarily Spanish
Religion: natives all nominally Christian and predominantly Roman Catholic; some pagan practices retained
Language: Spanish official language of government and business; also pidgin English, Fang
Literacy: approximately 90% among younger generation
Labor force: most Equatorial Guineans involved in subsistence agriculture; small wage labor force dominated by Nigerian contract laborers

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of Equatorial Guinea
Type: republic, one-party presidential regime since 1968
Capital: Santa Isabel, Fernando Po
Political subdivisions: 2 provinces (Fernando Po and Rio Muni)
Branches: the president assumed all power in May 1971, suspending the constitution and legislative and judicial branches of government
Government leader: President Francisco Macias Nguema
Suffrage: universal age 21 and over
Elections: national and provincial elections held September 1968
Political parties and leaders: National Unity Party (PUN) is the sole legal party, led by President Macias
Communists: no significant number of Communists or sympathizers
Member of: IBRD, IMF, OAU, U.N.

ECONOMY:
GDP: $40 million (1968 est.); Rio Muni nearly $100 per capita, Fernando Po about $250 per capita
Agriculture: major cash crops -- Rio Muni, timber, coffee; Fernando Po, cocoa; main food crops -- rice, yams, cassava, bananas, oil palm nuts, manioc, and livestock
Fishing: exports $86,000 (1970)
Major industries: fishing, sawmilling
Electric power: 2,800 kw. capacity (1971); 9 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), about 30 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $24.9 million (1970); cocoa, coffee, and wood
Imports: $21.0 million (1970); foodstuffs, chemicals and chemical products, textiles
Major trade partner: Spain
Aid: Spain, $14.0 million (1969); Libya, $1 million (1971)
Monetary conversion rate: 64.47 Guinean pesetas=US$1 (official)

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COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none

Highways: Rio Muni -- 1,553 mi.; Fernando Po -- 186 mi.

Inland waterways: Rio Muni has approximately 104 mi. of year-round navigable waterway, used mostly by pirogues

Ports: 2 major, 3 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 5 total, 4 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 1 with runway 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: fairly adequate for the size and stage of development of the country; international communications by radio from Bata and Santa Isabel to Cameroon, Nigeria, and Spain; 1,500 telephones; 71,000 radio receivers; 2 AM, no FM, and 1 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for FY70, $3,475,000, 14.3% of total budget

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ETHIOPIA

LAND:
455,000 sq. mi.; 9.5% cropland and orchards, 54.6% meadows and natural pastures, 6.5% forests and woodlands, 29.4% wasteland, built-on areas, and other
Land boundaries: 3,230 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 680 mi. (includes offshore islands)

PEOPLE:
Population: 26,518,000, average annual growth rate 2.3% (FY69); males 15-49, 6,715,000; 3,465,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: Galla 40%, Amhara and Tigrai 32%, Sidamo 9%, Shankella 6%, Somali 6%, Afar 4%, Gurage 2%, other 1%
Religion: 35%-40% Ethiopian Orthodox, 40%-45% Muslims, 15%-20% animist, 5% other
Language: Amharic official; many local languages and dialects; English major foreign language taught in schools
Literacy: about 5%
Labor force: 90% agriculture and animal husbandry; 10% government, military, and quasi-government
Organized labor: 60,000 registered labor union members

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Empire of Ethiopia
Type: constitutional monarchy, but in effect an absolute monarchy
Capital: Addis Ababa
Political subdivisions: 14 provinces (also referred to as governorates-general)
Legal system: complex structure with civil, Islamic, common and customary law influences; constitution adopted 1955; no specific constitutional provision for review by courts but all legislation inconsistent with the constitution is declared null and void; legal education at Haile Selassie I University; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: Emperor is all-powerful, with advisory cabinet and Prime Minister; legislature composed of elected Chamber of Deputies and appointed Senate; judiciary at higher levels based on Western pattern, at lower levels on traditional pattern, without jury system in either
Government leader: Emperor Haile Selassie I
Suffrage: universal over age 21
Political parties and leaders: only amorphous reform groups especially among younger, better educated Ethiopians
Communists: none
Member of: ECA, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:
GDP: $1,629 million (1970 in current prices), $60 per capita; 1970 average annual growth rate 6.1% (current prices)
Agriculture: main crops -- coffee, teff, durra, barley, wheat, corn, sugarcane, cotton, pulses, oilseeds, livestock; almost self-sufficient in food
Fishing: catch 6,927 metric tons (1970), $1.4 million (1970); exports $348,000 (1970)
Major industries: cement, sugar refining, cotton textiles, food processing, oil refinery
Electric power: 206,000 kw. capacity (1971); 453 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 18 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $122 million (f.o.b., 1970); coffee 59.4%, hides and skins 8.1%, oilseeds, oilcakes, and nuts 10.3%, pulses 6.1%; $2.0 million to Communist countries (1970)

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ECONOMY (cont'd):

Imports: $172 million (c.i.f., 1970); machinery and transport equipment 34.3%, fuels 7.6%, chemicals 11.6%, manufactured goods 34.3%; $10 million from Communist countries (1970)

Major trade partners: imports -- Italy, Japan, West Germany, and U.S.; exports -- U.S., West Germany, Italy, Saudi Arabia, Japan

Monetary conversion rate: 2.3026 Ethiopian dollars=US$1 (official)

Fiscal year: 8 July - 7 July

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 630 mi.; 420 mi. 3'3 3/8" gage, 20 mi. 3'6" gage, 190 mi. 3'1 3/8" gage; all single track

Highways: 14,500 mi.; 1,250 mi. bituminous, 3,000 mi. crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized earth, 10,250 mi. earth

Inland waterways: navigation possible on Lake Tana and on approx. 140 mi. of unconnected and basically unimproved waterways, of which only 71 mi. are navigable year round

Ports: 2 major, 1 minor

Civil air: 17 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 196 total, 116 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 52 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: system better than in most African countries; composed of open-wire lines, radiocommunication stations, and small number of multiconductor cable and radio-relay links; principal center Addis Ababa, secondary center Asmara; 46,000 telephones; 500,000 radio receivers; 8,000 TV receivers; 5 AM, no FM, and 2 TV stations

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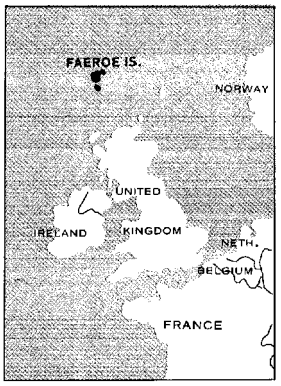
FAEROE ISLANDS



LAND:
540 sq. mi.; less than 5% arable, of which only a fraction cultivated; archipelago consisting of 18 inhabited islands and a few uninhabited islets (1966)

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.; fishing, 12 n. mi. (from extended base lines)
Coastline: 475 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 39,000, average annual growth rate 0.7% (FY67-70); males 15-49 included with Denmark
Ethnic divisions: homogeneous white population
Religion: Evangelical Lutheran
Languages: Faeroese (derived from Old Norse), Danish
Literacy: 99%
Labor force: 15,000; largely engaged in fishing, manufacturing, transportation, and commerce

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: The Faeroe Islands
Type: self-governing province within the Kingdom of Denmark; 2 representatives in Danish parliament
Capital: Torshavn on the island of Streymoy
Political subdivisions: 7 districts, 49 communes, 1 town
Legal system: based on Danish law; Home Rule Act enacted 1948
Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with Crown, acting through appointed High Commissioner, and provincial parliament (Lagting) in matters of strictly Faeroese concern; executive power vested in Crown, acting through High Commissioner, but exercised by provincial cabinet responsible to provincial parliament
Government leaders: Queen Margrethe II; Prime Minister, Atli Dam
Suffrage: universal, but not compulsory, over age 21
Elections: held every 4 years; next election 1974
Political parties and leaders: Peoples, Hakun Djurhuus; Republican, Erlendur Patursson; Home Rule, Samuel Petersen; Progressive, Kjartan Mohr; Social Democratic, Atli Dam; Union, Kristian Djurhuus
Voting strength (1970 election): Peoples 20.0%, Republican 20.0%, Home Rule 5.6%, Progressive 3.5%, Social Democratic 27.2%, Union 21.7%
Communists: insignificant number
Member of: Nordic Council

ECONOMY:
GDP: $57.1 million (1969), about $1,460 per capita
Agriculture: sheep and cattle grazing
Fishing: catch 173,780 tons (1969); exports $23.6 million
Major industry: fishing
Electric power: 27,500 kw. capacity (1970); 59 million kw.-hr. produced (1970), 1,590 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $26.1 million (f.o.b., 1969); fish and fish products
Imports: $34.9 million (c.i.f., 1969); machinery and transport equipment, petroleum and petroleum products, food products
Major trade partners: (1969) Denmark 42%, U.K. 7%, Sweden 4%, U.S. 8%, Norway 13%; EC 10%; EFTA 68%; Communist countries 1%
Monetary conversion rate: 6.98 Danish kroner=US$1
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

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COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: none
Highways: none
Ports: 1 minor
Airfields: 1 with permanent-surface runway, less than 4,000 ft.
Civil air: no major transport aircraft
Telecommunications: good international radiocommunications; fair domestic wire facilities; 6,300 telephones, 11,000 radio receivers, 1 AM, and 3 FM stations; 1 submarine cable connection

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FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)*

LAND:
Colony -- 4,700 sq. mi.; area consists of some 200 small islands, chief of which are East Falkland (2,580 sq. mi.) and West Falkland (2,038 sq. mi.); dependencies -- consists of the South Sandwich Islands, South Georgia, and the Shag and Clerke Rocks (1966)

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.
Coastline: 800 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 2,000 (official est. for 1 July 1970)
Ethnic divisions: almost totally British
Religion: predominantly Church of England
Language: English
Literacy: compulsory education up to age 14
Labor force: 1,100 (est.); over 95% (est.) in agriculture, mostly sheepherding

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Colony of the Falkland Islands
Type: British crown colony
Capital: Stanley
Political subdivisions: local government is confined to capital
Legal system: English common law
Branches: Governor, Executive Council, Legislative Council
Government leader: Governor and Commander in Chief Sir Cosmo Haskard (also High Commissioner for British Antarctic Colony)
Suffrage: universal

ECONOMY:
Government budget: Colony -- revenues, $1.0 million (FY68); expenditures, $1.1 million (FY68)
Agriculture: Colony -- predominantly sheep farming; dependencies -- whaling and sealing
Major industries: Colony -- wool processing; dependencies -- whale and seal processing
Electric power: 1,327 kw. capacity (1970); 4 million kw.-hr. produced (1970), 2,000 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: Colony -- $2.28 million (1969); wool, hides and skins, and other; dependencies -- no exports in 1968 or 1969
Imports: Colony -- $1.22 million (1969); food, clothing, fuels, and machinery; dependencies -- $8,368 (1969); mineral fuels and lubricants, food, and machinery
Major trade partners: nearly all exports to the U.K., 77% of imports from the U.K.; dependencies -- exports to the Netherlands (63%) and Japan (37%), imports from Curacao, Japan, and the U.K.
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Falkland Island pound=US$2.60

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: none
Highways: 512 mi.; 9 mi. paved, 23 mi. gravel, 480 mi. earth
Ports: 1 major, 4 minor
Civil air: no major transport aircraft

*The possession of the Falkland Islands has been disputed by the U.K. and Argentina (which refers to them as the Malvinas) since 1833.

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COMMUNICATIONS (cont'd):
Airfields: 1 seaplane station
Telecommunications: government-operated open-wire and radiotelephone networks providing effective service to almost all points on both islands; approximately 500 telephones; 1 AM station and approximately 1,100 radiobroadcast receivers

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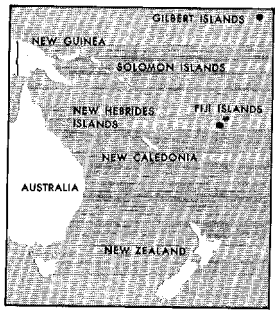
FIJI



LAND:
7,055 sq. mi.; landownership -- 83.6% Fijians, 1.7% Indians, 6.4% government, 7.2% European, 1.1% other; about 30% of land area is suitable for farming

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi. (fishing 3 n. mi.)
Coastline: 700 mi. (est.)

PEOPLE:
Population: 542,000, average annual growth rate 2.1% (FY71); males 15-49, 139,000; 75,000 fit for military service; 6,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: 42% Fijian, 50% Indian, 8% European, Chinese and others
Religion: Fijians mainly Christian, Indians are Hindu with a Muslim minority
Language: English and Fijian (official), Hindustani widely spoken among Indians
Literacy: over 80%
Labor force: 95,000; over 50% in agriculture, no breakdown on remainder
Organized labor: about 50% of labor force organized into 22 unions; unions organized along lines of work, breakdown by ethnic origin causes further fragmentation

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Fiji
Type: independent state since 1970
Capital: Suva
Political subdivisions: 14 provinces
Legal system: based on British
Branches: executive -- Prime Minister; legislative -- 52-member House of Representatives; Alliance Party 33 seats, National Federation Party 19 seats
Government leader: Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara
Suffrage: universal adult
Elections: every 5 years unless House dissolves earlier
Political parties: Alliance, primarily Fijian, headed by Ratu Mara; National Federation, primarily Indian, headed by S. M. Koya
Communists: few, no figures available
Member of: Commonwealth, U.N.

ECONOMY:
GNP: $204 million (1970), $370 per capita; 5% (est.) average annual growth rate (1965-70)
Agriculture: main crops -- sugar, coconut products, bananas, rice; major deficiency, grains
Major industries: tourism, sugar processing
Electric power: 47,500 kw. capacity (1971); 145 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 267 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $67.7 million (f.o.b., 1970 excluding reexports); sugar, copra, copper
Imports: $101.8 million (c.i.f., 1970)
Major trade partners: U.K., Australia, U.S., Japan, New Zealand
Aid: disbursed 1968 -- Australia $1.5 million, U.S. $600,000, U.K. $4.2 million
Monetary conversion rate: 0.87 Fijian dollar=US$1
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: none
Highways: 1,555 mi.; 150 mi. paved, 1,325 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 80 mi. unimproved earth

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COMMUNICATIONS (cont'd):
Inland waterways: 126 mi.; 76 mi. navigable by motorized craft and 200-ton barges
Ports: 6 major, numerous minor landings
Civil air: 6 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 16, 11 usable; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 1 with runway 4,000-7,999 ft., 2 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: modern local, interisland, and international (wire/radio integrated) public and special-purpose telephone, telegraph, and teleprinter facilities; regional radio center; important COMPAC cable link between U.S./Canada and New Zealand/Australia, et al; 16,860 telephones; 52,000 radio receivers; 5 AM, no FM or TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:
Military budget: the defense of the Fiji Islands was the responsibility of the U.K. until 10 October 1970; the military budget for 1971 is $314,000

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FINLAND

LAND:
130,000 sq. mi.; 8% arable, 65% forested, 27% other (1966)
Land boundaries: 1,575 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 4 n. mi.; Aland Islands, 3 n. mi.
Coastline: 700 mi. (approx.) includes islands

PEOPLE:
Population: 4,688,000, average annual growth rate 0.4% (January 71-72); males 15-49, 1,203,000; 900,000 fit for military service; 40,000 reach military age (17) annually
Ethnic divisions: homogeneous white population, small Lappish minority
Religion: 93% Evangelical Lutheran, 1% Greek Orthodox, 1% other, 5% no affiliation
Language: Finnish 92%, Swedish 7%; small Lapp- and Russian-speaking minorities
Literacy: 99%
Labor force: 2.3 million; 28.1% agriculture, forestry, and fishing, 24.2% mining and manufacturing, 9.0% construction, 13.7% commerce, 6.6% transportation and communications, 16.5% services; 1.9% unemployed
Organized labor: 60% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of Finland
Type: republic
Capital: Helsinki
Political subdivisions: 12 provinces; 443 communes, 78 towns
Legal system: civil law system based on Swedish law; constitution adopted 1919; Supreme Court may request legislation interpreting or modifying laws; legal education at Universities of Helsinki and Turku; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with President and parliament (Eduskunta); executive power vested in President and exercised through cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court, 4 superior courts, 193 lower courts
Government leader: President Urho K. Kekkonen; Prime Minister Rafael Paasio
Suffrage: universal, over age 20; not compulsory
Elections: parliamentary, every 4 years (next in 1974); presidential, every 6 years (next in 1974)
Political parties and leaders: Social Democratic, Rafael Paasio; Center, Johannes Virolainen; Peoples Democratic League (Communist front), Ele Alenius; Conservative, Harri Holker; Liberal, Pekka Tarjanne; Swedish Peoples, Jan-Magnus Jansson; Rural, Veikko Vennamo; Social Democratic League, Uuno Nokelainen; Communist, Aarne Saarinen
Voting strength (1972 election): 25.8% Social Democratic, 17.5% Conservative, 17.1% People's Democratic League, 16.5% Center, 9.2% Rural, 5.3% Swedish Peoples, 5.1% Liberals, 2.5% Christian Peoples, 1.0% other
Communists: 47,000; an additional 65,000 persons belong to Peoples Democratic League; a further number of sympathizers, as indicated by 421,000 votes cast for Peoples Democratic League in 1970 elections
Member of: EFTA (associate), FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, Nordic Council, OECD, Seabeds Committee (observer), U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

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ECONOMY:

GNP: $11.2 billion (1971), $2,390 per capita; 53.4% consumption, 29.7% investment, 17.5% government, -0.6% net exports of goods and services; 1971 growth rate 1.59%, current prices

Agriculture: animal husbandry, especially dairying, predominates; forestry important secondary occupation for rural population; main crops -- cereals, sugar beets, potatoes; 85% self-sufficient; shortages -- food and fodder grains; caloric intake 2,890 calories per day per capita (1968-69)

Major industries: include metal manufacturing and shipbuilding, forestry and wood processing (pulp, paper), copper refining

Shortages: fossil fuels; industrial raw materials, except wood, and iron ore

Crude steel: 1,168,837 metric tons produced (1970), 250 kilograms per capita

Electric power: 5,200,000 kw. capacity (1971); 22 billion kw.-hr. produced (1971), 4,185 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: $2,356 million (f.o.b., 1971); timber, paper and pulp, ships, machinery, iron and steel, clothing and footwear

Imports: $2,775 million (c.i.f., 1971); foodstuffs, petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals, transport equipment, iron and steel, machinery, textile yarn and fabrics

Major trade partners (1970): 25% EC, 41% EFTA, 14% West Germany, 15% U.K., 16% Sweden, 5% U.S., 12% U.S.S.R., 16% Communist countries

Aid: U.S. $158.3 million authorized 1946-70, none in 1968 or 1969, $7.6 million in 1970; IBRD -- $221.5 million authorized through 1946-68, $22 million in 1969, $13 million in 1971; Finnish foreign aid programs have amounted to $23 million 1961-69, $15,000 in 1970

Monetary conversion rate: new markka (Fmk) 4.20=US$1 (official 1970); 4.1=US$1 (official 1971)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 3,675 mi.; Finnish State Railways (VR) operate a total 3,648 mi. broad gage (5'0"), 288 mi. double track, and 41 mi. electrified; 14 mi. narrow gage (2' 5 1/2") and 13 mi. broad gage are privately owned

Highways: 44,200 mi., 11,600 mi. bituminous, 31,900 mi. stablized gravel, 700 mi. gravel and earth; 12,400 mi. of private roads (surface type na)

Inland waterways: 4,100 mi. total (including Saimaa Canal); 2,300 mi. suitable for steamers; canal locks (275 ft. by 42 ft. with a 16.7 ft. depth over sill) can accommodate vessels of up to 225 ft. in length, 36 ft. beam, and 14.5 ft. draft

Ports: 11 major, 14 minor

Civil air: 35 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 93 total, 73 usable; 28 with permanent-surface runways; 15 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 22 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: facilities provide essential services for government and industry; 1,181,000 telephones; 1,774,569 radiobroadcast receivers; 1,042,700 TV receivers; 11 AM, 39 FM, and 68 TV stations; 6 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1972, $213.9 million; about 6% of central government budget

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FRANCE

LAND:
213,000 sq. mi.; 35% cultivated, 26% meadows and pastures, 14% waste, urban, or other, 25% forested (1969)
Land boundaries: 1,795 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi. (fishing 12 n. mi.)
Coastline: 2,130 mi. (includes Corsica, 400 mi.)

PEOPLE:
Population: 51,737,000, average annual growth rate 0.8% (FY66-71); males 15-49, 12,525,000; fit for military service 10,090,000; 422,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: 45% Celtic; remainder Latin, Germanic, Slav, Basque
Religion: 83% Catholic, 2% Protestant, 1% Jewish, 1% Muslim (North African workers), 11% unaffiliated
Language: French (100% of population); rapidly declining regional patois -- Provencal, Breton, Germanic, Corsican, Catalan, Basque, Flemish
Literacy: 97%
Labor force: 20,002,240; 15.4% agriculture, 39.5% industry, 44.9% services, 2% unemployed
Organized labor: 17% of labor force, 23.4% of salaried labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: French Republic
Type: republic, with president having wide powers
Capital: Paris
Political subdivisions: 95 departments, 21 regional economic districts
Legal system: civil law system with indigenous concepts; new constitution adopted 1958, amended concerning election of President in 1962; judicial review of administrative but not legislative acts; legal education at over 25 schools of law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Branches: presidentially appointed Prime Minister heads Council of Ministers, which is formally responsible to National Assembly; bicameral legislature -- National Assembly (487 members), Senate (283 members) restricted to a delaying action; judiciary independent in principle
Government leader: President Georges Pompidou
Suffrage: universal over age 21; not compulsory
Elections: National Assembly -- every 5 years, last election June 1968, direct universal suffrage, 2 ballots; Senate -- indirect collegiate system for 9 years, renewable by one-third every 3 years; President -- direct, universal suffrage every 7 years, 2 ballots, last election June 1969
Political parties and leaders: Union of Democrats for the Republic (UDR), Rene Tomasini; Independent Republicans, Valery Giscard d'Estaing; Communist (PCF), Waldeck Rochet, George Marchais (acting); Progress and Modern Democracy (PDM), Jacques Duhamel; Radical Socialists, Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber; Socialist Party, Francois Mitterrand; Unified Socialist Party (PSU), Michel Rocard
Voting strength (first ballot, 1968 election): 43.6% UDR, 20% PCF, 16.5% Federation of Democratic and Socialist Left (grouping of parties of left), 10.3% Center, 9.6% other
Communists: 250,000-300,000 (est.); Communist voters, 5 million average
Other political or pressure groups: Communist-controlled labor union (Confederation Generale du Travail) nearly 1,000,000 members (est.), National Council of French Employers (Conseil National de Patronat Francais -- CNPF or Patronat)

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GOVERNMENT (cont'd):

Member of: Council of Europe, EC, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IHB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, NATO (signatory), OECD, Seabeds Committee, SEATO, South Pacific Commission, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WEU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: $177.9 billion (1971 est.), $3,470 per capita; 60% consumption, 28% investment (including government), 11% government consumption; 1% net foreign balance; 1971 estimated growth rate 5.7%, 1963 constant prices

Agriculture: Western Europe's foremost producer; main crops -- cereals, sugar beets, potatoes, wine grapes; self-sufficient for most temperate zone foodstuffs; food shortages -- fats and oils, tropical produce; caloric intake, 3,270 calories per day per capita (1969-70)

Fishing: catch 746,300 metric tons, $227,449,000 (1969); exports $27,158,000 (1969), imports $165,963,000 (1969)

Major industries: steel, machinery and equipment, textiles and clothing, chemicals, food processing, metallurgy

Shortages: crude oil, textile fibers, most nonferrous ores, coking coal, fats and oils

Crude steel: 22.9 million metric tons produced (1971 est.), 450 kilograms per capita (1971 est.)

Electric power: 36,500,000 kw. capacity (1970); 140.7 billion kw.-hr. produced (1970), 2,600 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: $22.5 billion (f.o.b., 1971); principal items -- textiles and clothing, iron and steel products, machinery and transportation equipment, foodstuffs and agricultural products, alcoholic beverages

Imports: $23.1 billion (c.i.f., 1971); principal items -- machinery and equipment, crude petroleum, iron and steel products, textile fibers, coal and coke, foodstuffs, alcoholic beverages

Major trade partners: (1970) EC 49%; West Germany 21%; Belgium-Luxembourg 11%; Italy 10%; Netherlands 6%; EFTA 13%; U.S. 8%; Eastern Europe 2%; U.S.S.R. 1%; franc zone 10%

Aid:

economic (received) -- U.S., $5,215.4 million authorized (FY46-70), 58.5 million in FY70;
military -- U.S., $4,259 million authorized (FY46-70); net official economic aid to less developed areas and multilateral agencies -- $7,431 million (FY60-70), $951.7 million (FY70)

Monetary conversion rate: 5.1157 francs=US$1 (central rate)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 25,368 mi.; 23,615 mi. standard gage, 1,753 mi. other gages (3' 3 3/8" to 4' 9 7/10"); 5,784 mi. electrified, 9,892 mi. double or multiple track

Highways: National, Departmental, and Communal roads total 487,600 mi. comprising 292,600 mi. paved, 190,000 mi. crushed stone and gravel, and 14,600 mi. improved earth; in addition, there are approximately 434,000 mi. of local farm and forest roads

Inland waterways: 9,320 mi.; 4,820 mi. heavily traveled

Pipelines: total, 10,000 mi.; crude oil, 1,400 mi.; refined products, 2,700 mi.; natural gas, 5,900 mi.

Ports: 22 major, 165 minor

Civil air: 273 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 510 total, 418 usable; 158 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 12,000 ft., 20 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 127 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 10 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: highly developed system provides satisfactory telephone, telegraph, telex, facsimile, and radio and TV broadcast services; 9.5 million telephones; 16 million radiobroadcast receivers; 11 million TV receivers; countrywide AM, FM, and TV service including 40 AM, 60 FM, and 40 primary TV stations; 25 submarine cables

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DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1972, $6.1 billion; about 17% of central government budget

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FRENCH GUIANA

LAND:
35,100 sq. mi.; 90% forested, 10% wasteland, built-on, inland water, and other of which .05% is cultivated and pasture (1970)
Land boundaries: 735 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.
Coastline: 235 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 56,000, average annual growth rate 5.0% (FY67-70); males 15-49, 13,000; 9,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: 95% Negro or mulatto, 5% caucasian or East Indian
Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic
Language: French
Literacy: 73%
Labor force: 17,012 (1967 census); services 49%, construction 21%, agriculture 18%, industry 8%, transportation 4%; information on unemployment unavailable
Organized labor: 7% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Overseas Department of French Guiana
Type: overseas department of France; represented by one deputy in French National Assembly and one senator in French Senate
Capital: Cayenne
Political subdivisions: 2 arrondissements, 19 communes each with a locally elected municipal council
Legal system: French legal system; highest court is Court of Appeal based in Martinique with jurisdiction over Martinique, Guadeloupe, and French Guiana
Branches: executive: prefect appointed by Paris; legislative: popularly elected 16-member General Council; judicial, under jurisdiction of French judicial system
Government leader: Prefect, Jean Monfraix
Suffrage: universal over age 21
Elections: General Council elections coincide with those for the French National Assembly, normally every 5 years; last election March 1970
Political parties and leaders: Parti Socialiste Guyanais (PSG), Leopold Heder, Senator; Union du Peuple Guyanaise (UPG), weak, leftist allied with, but also reported to have been absorbed by, the PSG; Union of Democrats for the Republic (UDR), Hector Rivierez, delegate to French National Assembly
Communists: UPG includes Communist sympathizers but has little measurable following; no organized Communist party

ECONOMY:
GNP: $32 million (1966), $840 per capita
Agriculture: main crops -- rice, corn, manioc, cocoa, bananas, sugarcane
Fishing: catch 800 metric tons (1968); exports $2.4 million (1968), imports $2.2 million (1967)
Major industries: timber, rum, gold mining, production of rosewood essence and space center
Electric power: 18,300 kw. capacity (1970); 54.9 million kw.-hr. produced (1970), 1,058 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $3.4 million (f.o.b. 1968); shrimp, timber, rum, rosewood essence
Imports: $52.0 million (c.i.f., 1968); food (grains, processed meat), other consumer goods, producer goods and petroleum
Major trade partners: exports -- U.S. 78%, France 11%, Martinique 5%; imports -- France 72%, U.S. 13%, Trinidad and Tobago 3% (1967)

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ECONOMY (cont'd):
Monetary conversion rate: 5.1157 francs=US$1
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: 20 mi. private plantation line, 1'11 5/8" gage; 8 mi. abandoned narrow-gage line
Highways: 450 mi.; 250 mi. paved, 200 mi. improved earth or gravel
Inland waterways: 290 mi.; navigable by small oceangoing vessels and river and coastal steamers; 2,110 mi. possibly navigable by native craft
Ports: 1 major, 7 minor
Civil air: no major transport aircraft
Airfields: 15 total, 13 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station
Telecommunications: very limited open-wire telecom system with about 5,300 telephones; 25% connected to automatic exchanges; est. 7,000 radio receivers and nearly 2,000 TV receivers, 1 AM, 2 FM and 2 TV stations; 1 satellite tracking and control station

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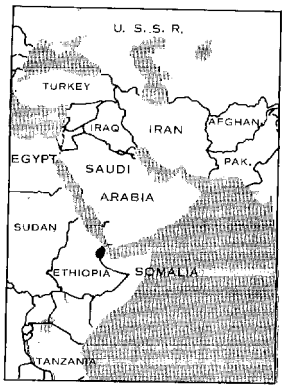

LAND:
9,000 sq. mi.; 89% desert wasteland, 10% permanent pasture, and less than 1% cultivated (1970)
Land boundaries: 321 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.
Coastline: 195 mi. (includes offshore islands)

PEOPLE:
Population: 125,000 (official estimate for 1 July 1967); males 15-49, about 30,000; about 15,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: 59,350 Somalis (large number of the Somalis are temporary immigrants from Somalia -- not citizens of territory), 53,650 Afars, 6,000 Arabs, 7,000 French (inclusive of French military forces)
Religion: 94% Muslim, 6% Christian
Language: Somali, Afar, French, Arabic, all widely used
Literacy: about 5%
Labor force: a small number of semiskilled laborers at port
Organized labor: some 3,000 railway workers organized

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Overseas Territory of Afars and Issas
Type: overseas territory of France; represented by one deputy in French National Assembly and by one senator in French Senate
Capital: Djibouti
Legal system: based on French civil law system, traditional practices and Islamic law
Branches: President of Council of Government; 8-member Council of Government appointed by 32-member Chamber of Deputies; ultimate political authority exercised by Paris-appointed President of the Council of Government, sometimes referred to as Prime Minister
Government leader: Ali Aref Bourhan
Suffrage: universal
Elections: Chamber of Deputies election held November 1968
Political parties and leaders: Rassemblement Democratique Afar, Ali Aref Bourhan; Union Democratique Afar, Mohamed Kamil; Union Populaire Africaine; Union Democratique Issa, Oman Farah Iltireh; African People's League, Hassan Gouled
Communists: possibly a few sympathizers

ECONOMY:
Agriculture: livestock; desert conditions limit commercial crops to about 15 acres
Industry: ship repairs
Electric power: 18,300 kw. capacity (1971); 18 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 222 kw.-hr. per capita
Imports: almost all domestically needed goods
Exports: hides and skins
Aid: $2.4 million in 1967 from France
Monetary conversion rate: 197.11 Djibouti francs=US$1 (official)
Fiscal year: probably same as that for France (calendar year)

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: 60 mi. meter gage
Highways: 620 mi.; 50 mi. paved, 570 mi. earth
Ports: 1 major, 1 minor

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COMMUNICATIONS (cont'd):
Airfields: 27 total, 10 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 6 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station
Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft (registered in France)
Telecommunications: fair telephone services; poor telegraph facilities; 2,000 telephones; 7,000 radio receivers; 1,100 TV receivers; 1 AM, no FM, and 1 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:
Defense is responsibility of France

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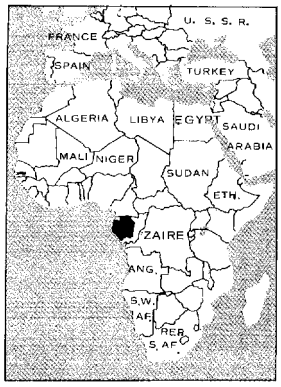
GABON



LAND:
102,000 sq. mi.; 75% forested, 15% savanna, 9% urban and wasteland, less than 1% cultivated (1967)
Land boundaries: 1,505 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 30 n. mi.
Coastline: 550 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 517,000, average annual growth rate 1.7% (FY67-70); males 15-49, 127,000; 63,000 fit for military service; 5,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: about 40 Bantu tribes, including 4 major tribal groupings (Fang, Eshira, Mbede, Okande); about 21,000 expatriate Africans and Europeans, including 14,000 French
Religion: 55% to 75% Christian, less than 1% Muslim, remainder animist
Language: French official language and medium of instruction in schools; Fang is a major vernacular language
Literacy: about 12%
Labor force: about 280,000 of whom 74,000 are wage earners in the modern sector
Organized labor: less than 30% of wage labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Gabonese Republic
Type: republic; one-party presidential regime since 1964
Capital: Libreville
Political subdivisions: 9 regions, 6 communes, 4,500 villages
Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1961; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court; legal education at Centre of Higher and Legal Studies at Libreville; compulsory ICJ jurisdiction not accepted
Branches: power centralized in President, elected by universal suffrage for 7-year term; unicameral 47-member National Assembly has limited powers; judiciary
Government leaders: President Albert-Bernard Bongo
Suffrage: universal over age 21
Elections: Presidential and parliamentary elections last held March 1967
Political parties and leaders: Gabonese Democratic Party (PDG) led by President Bongo is only legal party
Communists: possibly some Communists and probably some Communist sympathizers
Member of: EAMA, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, ITU, La Francophonie, OAU, OCAM, UDEAC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:
GDP: $326 million (1970), about $660 per capita; 1967-70 real growth 8% average annual rate
Agriculture: commercial -- cocoa, coffee, wood, palm oil, rice; main food crops -- bananas, manioc, peanuts, root crops; imports food
Fishing: catch 4,000 metric tons (1969); exports $600,000 (1970), imports -- not available
Major industries: sawmills, petroleum refinery, natural gas, agricultural processing; mining of increasing importance; major minerals -- manganese, uranium, gold, and iron
Electric power: 34,000 kw. capacity (1971); 114 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 222 kw.-hr. per capita

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ECONOMY (cont'd):
Exports: $174 million (f.o.b., 1970) excluding trade with other members of the Economic and Customs Union of Central Africa (UDEAC); wood and wood products about 40%; minerals (manganese, uranium concentrates, gold, crude oil)
Imports: $113 million (c.i.f., 1970) excluding UDEAC trade; mining, roadbuilding machinery, electrical equipment, transport vehicles, foodstuffs, textiles
Major trade partners: France, U.S., West Germany, and Curacao; preferential tariffs to EC and franc zone
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Communaute Financiere Africaine franc=0.02 French francs; 255.785 CFA francs=US$1
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: none
Highways: 3,820 mi.; 125 mi. paved, 1,960 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 1,425 mi. improved earth, 310 mi. unimproved earth
Inland waterways: approximately 1,000 mi. perennially navigable
Pipelines: crude oil, 39 mi.
Ports: 3 major, 2 minor
Civil air: 11 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 180 total, 99 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 14 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: fair telephone and telegraph services; good broadcast coverage in vicinity of Libreville; 2 AM and 2 TV stations; 7,000 telephones; 62,000 radio receivers; 1,200 TV receivers

DEFENSE FORCES:
Supply: dependent on France
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1971, 5,545,000; about 6.3% of total budget

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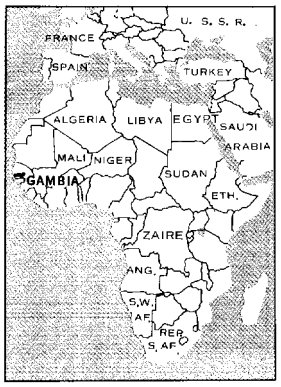
GAMBIA



LAND:
4,000 sq. mi.; 25% uncultivated savanna, 16% swamps, 4% forest parks, 55% upland cultivable areas, built-up areas, etc.
Land boundaries: 460 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 50 n. mi. (fishing, 18 n. mi.)
Coastline: 50 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 379,000, average annual growth rate 2.0% (FY69-70); males 15-49, 90,000; 43,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: over 99% Africans (Malinke 40.8%, Fulani 13.5%, Wolof 12.9%, remainder made up of several smaller groups), fewer than 1% Europeans and Lebanese
Religion: 85% Muslim, 15% animist and Christian
Language: English official; Malinke and Wolof most widely used vernaculars
Literacy: about 10%
Labor force: approx. 165,000, mostly engaged in subsistence farming; about 15,000 are wage earners (government, trade, services)
Organized labor: 25% to 30% of wage labor force at most

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of The Gambia
Type: republic; independent since February 1965
Capital: Bathurst
Political subdivisions: Bathurst and 4 divisions
Legal system: based on English common law and customary law; constitution came into force upon independence in 1965, new republican constitution adopted in April 1970; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Branches: cabinet of 8 members (6 ministers, Attorney General, Vice President); 41-member House of Representatives, in which 4 seats are reserved for chiefs, 3 are appointed, 32 are filled by election for 5-year terms, a Speaker is elected by the House, and the Attorney General is an ex officio member; independent judiciary
Government leader: Dawda K. Jawara, President
Political parties and leaders: People's Progressive Party (PPP), Secretary General Dawda K. Jawara and United Party (UP), P.S. N'Jie
Elections: general elections held March 1972; PPP won 28 seats, UP won 3, and one independent elected
Communists: insignificant number
Member of: Commonwealth, OAU, U.N.

ECONOMY:
GDP: $46 million (FY71 est.), about $120 per capita
Agriculture: main crops -- peanuts, rice, palm kernels
Fishing: catch 4,500 tons (1970); exports $94,000 (1970)
Major industry: peanut processing
Electric power: 5,000 kw. capacity (1971); 12 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 32 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $15.7 million (1970); peanuts and peanut products 90% to 95%, palm kernels
Imports: $17 million (1970); textiles, foodstuffs, tobacco, machinery, petroleum products
Major trade partners: exports -- U.K.; imports -- U.K. and Japan
Aid: economic -- U.K. (1968-71) about $8 million commitment

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ECONOMY (cont'd):
Monetary conversion rate: 1.92 Gambian dalasi=US$1 (official)
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: none
Highways: 730 mi.; 170 mi. bituminous surface treated, 275 mi. gravel/laterite, 285 mi. unimproved earth
Inland waterways: 377 mi.
Ports: 1 major
Civil air: no major transport aircraft
Airfields: 4 total, 1 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station
Telecommunications: good telephone and telegraph services; 1,600 telephones; 35,000 radio receivers; 2 AM, no FM or TV stations; 1 submarine cable

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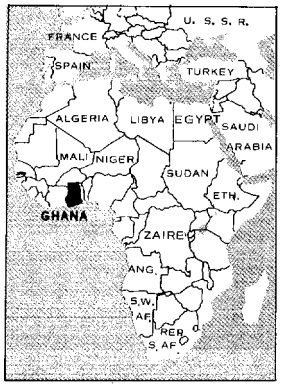
GHANA



LAND:
92,000 sq. mi.; 19% agricultural, 60% forest and brush, 21% other (1969)
Land boundaries: 1,420 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 335 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 9,039,000, average annual growth rate 2.4% (March 60-70); males 15-49, 2,060,000; 1,105,000 fit for military service; 105,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: 99.8% Negroid African (major tribes Fanti, Ashanti, Ewe), 0.2% European and other
Religion: 45% animists, 42.8% Christian, 12% Muslim
Language: English official; African languages include Akan 44%, Mole-Dagbani 16%, Ewe 13%, and Ga-Adangbe 8%
Literacy: about 25% (in English)
Labor force: 3.4 million; 61% agriculture and fishing, 16.8% industry, 15.2% sales and clerical, 4.1% services, transportation, and communications, 2.9% professional; 400,000 unemployed
Organized labor: 350,000 or approximately 10% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of Ghana
Type: republic; independent since March 1957
Capital: Accra
Political subdivisions: 8 administrative regions and separate Greater Accra Area; regions subdivided into 47 districts
Legal system: based on English common law and customary law; legal education at University of Ghana (Legon) and Ghana Law School (Accra); has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: executive authority vested in National Redemption Council (NRC); independent judiciary
Government leaders: chief of state, chairman of NRC Colonel I.K. Acheampong
Suffrage: universal over 21
Elections: no elections since 1969; none scheduled
Political parties and leaders: parties banned by military junta which took power 13 January 1972
Communists: a small number of Communists and sympathizers gaining some influence under NRC
Member of: Commonwealth, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:
GDP: $2.5 billion (1970) at current prices, about $280 per capita; real growth rate about 3.6%
Agriculture: main crop -- cocoa; other crops include root crops, corn, sorghum and millet, peanuts; not self-sufficient, but can become so
Fishing: catch 163,000 metric tons (1969), $35 million
Major industries: mining, lumbering, light manufacturing, fishing, aluminum
Electric power: 675,000 kw. capacity (1971); 2.8 billion kw.-hr. produced (1971), 320 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $424 million (f.o.b., 1970); cocoa (about 76%), wood, gold, diamonds, manganese, bauxite, and aluminum (aluminum regularly excluded from balance of payments data)

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ECONOMY (cont'd):
Imports: $384 million (c.i.f., 1970); textiles and other manufactured goods, food, fuels, transport equipment
Major trade partners: U.K., EC, and U.S.
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Cedi=US$0.78 (official); 1.28 Cedi=US$1
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: 599 mi. -- all 3'6" gage; 20 mi. double track; diesel locomotives gradually replacing steam engines
Highways: 21,350 mi., 3,100 mi. concrete or bituminous surface, 3,750 mi. gravel or laterite, 3,700 mi. improved earth, 10,800 mi. unimproved earth
Inland waterways: Volta, Ankobra, and Tano rivers provide 145 mi. of perennial navigation for launches and lighters; additional routes navigable seasonally by small craft; Lake Volta reservoir provides 700 mi. of arterial and feeder waterways
Pipelines: refined products, 2 mi.
Ports: 2 major, 1 naval base (Sekondi), 4 minor
Civil air: 6 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 22 total, 19 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 8 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station
Telecommunications: telephone fair to good in urban areas; fairly good telegraph services; 61,200 telephones; about 703,000 radio receivers; 16,000 TV receivers; 2 AM, no FM, and 5 TV stations; 2 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1972, $38,300,000; 3.5% of total budget

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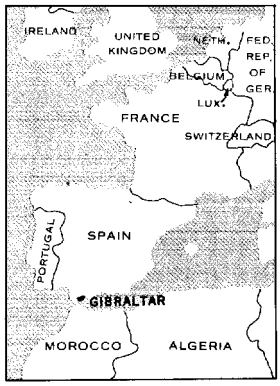
GIBRALTAR



LAND:
2.5 sq. mi.
Land boundaries: 1 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.
Coastline: 7.5 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 27,000 (official estimate for 1 July 1971); males 15-49, about 6,000; about 3,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: mostly Italian, English, Maltese, and Spanish descent
Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic
Language: English and Spanish are primary languages; Italian, Portuguese, and Russian also spoken; English used in the schools and for all official purposes
Literacy: illiteracy is negligible
Labor force: approx. 14,800, including non-Gibraltarian laborers
Organized labor: 3,369, in 27 registered trade unions

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Colony of Gibraltar
Type: U.K. colony
Capital: none
Legal system: English law; constitutional talks in July 1968; new system effected in 1969 after electoral enquiry
Branches: parliamentary system comprised of the Gibraltar House of the Assembly (15 elected members and 2 ex officio members), the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister, and the Gibraltar Council; the Governor is appointed by the Crown
Government leaders: Governor and Commander in Chief, Adm. of the Fleet Sir Varyl Begg; Chief Minister, Maj. Robert Peliza; Deputy Chief Minister, Peter Isola
Suffrage: all adult Gibraltarians, plus other U.K. subjects resident 6 months or more
Elections: every 5 years; last held in July 1969
Political parties and leaders: Association for Advancement of Civil Rights (AACR), Sir Joshua Hassan; Labor, Sir Joshua Hassan; Independents, Peter Isola; Integrationists (IWBP), Maj. Robert Peliza
Voting strength: In 1969, the AACR won 7 seats in the Assembly, the IWBP won 5, the Independents won 3; a coalition between the latter two parties was formed
Communists: none known
Other political or pressure groups: the Housewives Association; the Chamber of Commerce

ECONOMY:
Economic activity in Gibraltar centers on commerce and large British naval and air bases. Nearly all trade in the well-developed port is transit trade and port serves also as important supply depot for fuel, water, and ships' wares. Recently built dockyards and machine shops provide maintenance and repair services to 3,500-4,000 vessels that call at Gibraltar each year.

U.K. military establishments and civil government employ nearly half the insured labor force. Local industry is confined to manufacture of tobacco, roasted coffee, ice, mineral waters, candy, and canned fish. Some factories for manufacture of clothing are being developed. A small segment of local population makes its livelihood by fishing. In recent years tourism has increased in importance.

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ECONOMY (cont'd):
Electric power: 29,170 kw. capacity (1970); 47 million kw.-hr. produced (1970), 1,500 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $4.0 million (f.o.b., 1968); principally reexports of tobacco, petroleum, and wine
Imports: $19.8 million (1967)
Major trade partners: U.K., France, Spain, Netherlands, Italy, West Germany
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Gibraltar pound=US$2.40

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: none
Highways: 19 miles, all paved
Ports: 1 major
Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft (registered in U.K.)
Airfields: 1 permanent-surface runway, 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station
Telecommunications: international radiocommunication facilities; automatic telephone system serving 5,600 telephones; 6,000 radio receivers; 6,600 television receivers; 1 AM, 1 FM, and 2 TV stations; 14 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:
Defense is responsibility of United Kingdom
Aircraft: small detachment of fighter/trainer aircraft (3-4)

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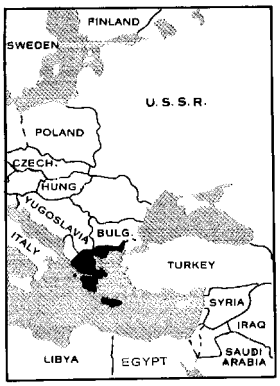
GREECE



LAND:
51,200 sq. mi.; 29% arable and land under permanent crops, 40% meadows and pastures, 20% forested, 11% wasteland, urban, other (1966)
Land boundaries: 740 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 n. mi.
Coastline: 8,500 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 8,783,000, average annual growth rate 0.4% (March 61-71); males 15-49, 2,147,000; 1,730,000 fit for military service; about 69,000 reach military age (21) annually
Ethnic divisions: 96% Greek, 2% Turkish, 1% Albanian, 1% other
Religion: 97% Greek Orthodox, 2.5% Muslim, 0.5% other
Language: Greek; English and French widely understood
Literacy: males about 92%; females about 73%; total about 82%
Labor force: 3,866,000 (1969 est.); 50% agriculture, 15% industry, 9% trade, 26% other; unemployment and underemployment, 20% total in all fields; shortage of skilled labor in nonagricultural sectors aggravated by large-scale emigration
Organized labor: 10% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Kingdom of Greece
Type: constitutional monarchy; power in hands of ex-military leaders since April 1967
Capital: Athens
Political subdivisions: 52 departments (nomoi) administered by the central government (efforts to decentralize government were initiated in 1971)
Legal system: based on Roman and Byzantine law, substantially altered by civil codes of 1946-51; martial law decreed in April 1967 remains in force in urban centers of Athens and Thessaloniki; legal training at University of Athens; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: new constitution promulgated in November, 1968, however, with key articles concerning Parliament and powers of the courts still suspended; certain articles of 1968 constitution pertaining to individual rights, also suspended, were declared implemented in 1969 and 1970, but in practice repression of these rights continues; legislative power exercised by Cabinet through Advisory Committee on Legislation created in 1970
Government leaders: King Constantine, head of state (in exile); actual authority lies in hands of ex-military headed by Georgis Papadopoulos, Regent, Prime Minister, Minister of Defense, Foreign Minister and Minister of Government Policy; Stylianos Pattakos, First Deputy Prime Minister; and Nikolaos Makarezos, Second Deputy Prime Minister
Suffrage: universal age 21 and over
Elections: subject to scheduling of government
Political parties and leaders: political activities suppressed; party leadership and organization in disarray
Communists: 12% of electorate in February 1964; hard-core elements imprisoned; Communist Party (KKE) outlawed since 1947
Member of: EC (associate member), FAO, FUND, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHB, ILO, IMCO, ITU, NATO, OECD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:
GNP: $9.3 billion (1970), $1,040 per capita; 78% consumption, 22% investment; 1970 growth rate 9.1%, 1958 constant prices

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ECONOMY (cont'd):

Agriculture: subject to droughts; main crops -- wheat, olives, tobacco, cotton; nearly self-sufficient; food shortages -- livestock products; caloric intake, 2,960 calories per day per capita (1963)

Major industries: food processing, tobacco, chemicals, textiles, petroleum refining, aluminum processing

Shortages: petroleum, minerals, feed grains

Crude steel: 210,000 metric tons produced (1969), 20 kg. per capita

Electric power: 2,810,000 kw. capacity (1971); 10.78 billion kw.-hr. produced (1971), 1,094 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: $612 million (f.o.b., 1970); principal items -- tobacco, cotton, fruits, metals

Imports: $1,696 million (c.i.f., 1970); principal items -- machinery and automotive equipment, manufactured consumer goods, petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals

Major trade partners: (1970) imports -- 43% EC, 14.5% sterling area, 15% U.S., 6.4% CEMA countries; exports -- 40.4% EC, 10.7% sterling area, 15.6% U.S., 16.5% CEMA countries

Aid:

economic (authorized) -- U.S., $1,887 million (1946-70), $4 million in 1970; International Finance Corporation, $14.9 million through 1970; U.N. Technical Assistance, $3.9 million through 1970; U.N. Special Fund, $8.2 million through 1970; IBRD, $32.5 million (1968-70), $20 million in 1970; Consortium, $40 million in 1966; EC (1964-70) $69.2 million;
military -- U.S., $2,020 million (1946-70)

Monetary conversion rate: 30 drachmae=US$1 (official)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 1,620 mi.; 980 mi. standard gage (4'8 1/2"), 610 mi. meter gage (3'3 3/8"), 20 mi. 1'11 5/8" narrow gage, 10 mi. 2'5 1/2" narrow gage

Highways: 24,200 mi.; 7,100 mi. paved, 9,100 mi. crushed stone and gravel 4,800 mi. improved earth, 3,200 mi. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: system consists of 3 coastal canals and 3 unconnected rivers which provide navigable length of just less than 50 mi.

Pipelines: crude oil, 16 mi., refined products, 340 mi.

Ports: 17 major, 37 minor

Merchant marine: 1,448 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 13,763,600 GRT, 21,741,400 DWT; includes 52 passenger, 898 cargo, 238 tanker, 233 bulk, 25 specialized carrier; ethnic Greeks also own an estimated 19,547,000 GRT under other flags: about 17,038,000 GRT under Liberia, 744,000 under Panama, 1,705,000 under Cyprus, 46,000 under Lebanon, 5,300 under Malta, and 8,700 under Somali Republic

Airfields: 57 total, 48 usable; 35 with permanent-surface runways; 16 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 12 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Civil air: 35 major transport aircraft

Telecommunications: fairly modern networks reach all areas on mainland and islands; however, services generally inadequate; 1,045,000 telephones; 1.4 million radio receivers; 280,000 TV receivers; 27 AM, 21 FM and 23 TV stations; 9 submarine cables; communications satellite ground station

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1971, $552 million; 28% of central government budget

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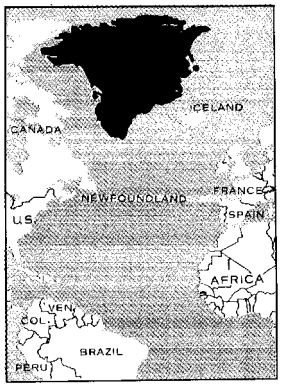
GREENLAND



LAND:
840,000 sq. mi.; less than 1% arable (of which only a fraction cultivated), 83% permanent ice and snow, 16% other (1964)

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)
Coastline: 27,400 mi. (approx., includes minor islands)

PEOPLE:
Population: 49,000, average annual growth rate 2.2% (FY70); males 15-49, included with Denmark
Ethnic divisions: 86% Greenlander (Eskimos and Greenland-born whites), 14% Danes
Religion: Evangelical Lutheran
Language: Danish, Eskimo dialects
Literacy: 99%
Labor force: 12,000; largely engaged in fishing and sheep breeding

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Greenland
Type: province of Kingdom of Denmark; 2 representatives in Danish parliament; separate Minister for Greenland in the Danish cabinet
Capital: Godthaab (administrative center)
Political subdivisions: 3 counties, 19 communes
Legal system: Danish law; transformed from colony to province in 1953
Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with Crown and Danish parliament; executive power vested in Crown, acting through provincial governor responsible to Minister for Greenland; local affairs handled by provincial council (Landsrad) subject to approval of provincial governor; 19 lower courts
Government leader: Queen Margrethe II; Governor N.O. Christensen
Suffrage: universal, but not compulsory, over age 21
Elections: held every 4 years (next 1975)
Political parties: Inuit (advocating close ties with Denmark); Sukaq (moderate socialist, advocating more distinct Greenland identity)

ECONOMY:
GNP: included in that of Denmark
Agriculture: arable areas largely in hay; sheep grazing; garden produce
Fishing: catch 39,200 tons, $4.5 million (1969)
Major industries: mining, slaughtering, fishing, sealing
Electric power: 25,000 kw. capacity (1970); 49 million kw.-hr. produced (1970), 580 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $2.62 million (f.o.b., 1969); fish and fish products, nonmetallic minerals
Imports: $54.0 million (f.o.b., 1969); machinery and transport equipment, petroleum and petroleum products, food products
Major trade partners: (1968) Denmark 86%, U.S. 4%, Venezuela 5%
Monetary conversion rate: 6.98 Danish Kroner=US$1
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: none
Highways: none
Ports: 7 major, 16 minor
Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft registered in Denmark
Airfields: 11 total, 8 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 4 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 7 seaplane stations

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COMMUNICATIONS (cont'd):
Telecommunications: adequate domestic and international service provided by radio; 2,950 telephones; 7,100 radiobroadcast receivers; 5 AM, 1 FM, and 2 TV stations; 2 submarine cables

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GRENADA

LAND:
133 sq. mi. (Grenada and southern Grenadines); 47% cultivated, 3% pastures, 12% forests, 20% unused but potentially productive, 18% built on, wasteland, other (1964)

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.
Coastline: 75 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 96,000, average annual growth rate 0.6% (April 60-April 70)
Ethnic divisions: mainly of African-Negro descent
Religion: Church of England; other Protestant sects; Roman Catholic
Language: English; some French patois
Literacy: unknown
Labor force: 25,170 (1960); 40% agriculture, 30% unemployed or underemployed
Organized labor: 33% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: State of Grenada
Type: dependent territory with full internal autonomy as a British "Associated State"
Capital: St. Georges
Political subdivisions: 6 parishes
Legal system: based on English common law
Government leaders: Premier Eric Matthew Gairy; U.K. Governor Dr. Hilda Bynoe
Suffrage: universal adult suffrage
Elections: every 5 years; most recent election 28 February 1972
Political parties and leaders: Grenada United Labor Party (GULP), Eric Matthew Gairy; Grenada National Party (GNP), Herbert A. Blaize
Voting strength (1972 election): GULP 58.7%, GNP 41.3%; Legislative Council seats, GULP 13, GNP 2
Communists: negligible
Member of: CARIFTA

ECONOMY:
GDP: $22.0 million (1967), $220 per capita
Agriculture: main crops -- cocoa, spices, bananas
Electric power: 2,500 kw. capacity (1969); 8.75 million kw.-hr. produced (1969 est.), 82 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $5.1 million (f.o.b., 1968); cocoa beans, bananas, nutmeg, mace
Imports: $13.2 million (c.i.f., 1968); textiles, flour, clothing, miscellaneous manufactured goods
Major trade partners: U.K. 37%, U.S. 9%, Canada 9% (1966)
Monetary conversion rate: 1.84 West Indies dollars=US$1

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: none
Highways: 600 mi.; 380 mi. paved, 100 mi. gravel, crushed stone, or earth surface; 120 mi. unimproved
Ports: 1 minor
Civil air: no major transport aircraft
Airfields: 4 total, 3 usable; 1 with asphalt runway 5,000 ft.
Telecommunications: automatic, islandwide telephone system with 2,700 telephones; VHF island link to Trinidad; no data on radio or TV receivers; 1 AM station

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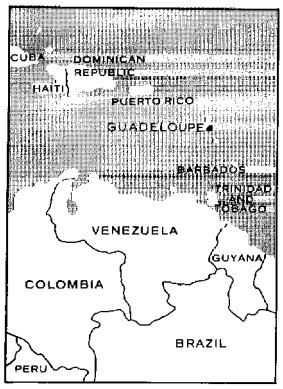
GUADELOUPE



LAND:
687 sq. mi.; 25% cropland, 8% pasture, 19% forest, 48% wasteland, built on; area consists of two islands (1970)

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.
Coastline: 190 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 337,000, average annual growth rate 1.5% (FY71); males 15-49, included with France
Ethnic divisions: 90% Negro or Mulatto, less than 5% East Indian, 5% Caucasian
Religion: 95% Roman Catholic, 5% Hindu and pagan African
Language: French, Creole patois
Literacy: over 70%
Labor force: 120,000; 25% agriculture, 25% unemployed
Organized labor: 11% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Overseas Department of Guadeloupe
Type: overseas department of France; represented by 3 deputies in the French National Assembly and 2 senators in the Senate
Capital: Basse-Terre
Political subdivisions: 3 arrondissements; 34 communes, each with a locally elected municipal council
Legal system: French legal system; highest court is a court of appeal based in Martinique with jurisdiction over Guadeloupe, French Guiana, and Martinique
Branches: executive, Prefect appointed by Paris; legislative, popularly elected General Council of 36 members; judicial, under jurisdiction of French judicial system
Government leader: Prefect Pierre Brunon
Suffrage: universal over age 21
Elections: General Council elections coincide with those for the French National Assembly, normally every 5 years; last General Council election took place in March 1970
Political parties and leaders: Union of Guadeloupean Democrats for the Republic (UDG), Paul Gresse; Communist Party of Guadeloupe (PCG) Henri Bangou; Socialist Party, leader unknown; Progressive Party of Guadeloupe (PPG), Henri Rodes; Independent Republicans, leader unknown; Federation of the Left, leader unknown
Voting strength: PCG, 1 seat in French National Assembly; UDG, 2 seats; (1968 election)
Communists: 2,000, 11,000 sympathizers
Other political or pressure groups: Group of National Organization of Guadeloupe (GONG)

ECONOMY:
GDP: $206 million (1968), $650 per capita; real growth rate (1968 est.) 1%
Agriculture: main crops, sugarcane and bananas
Major industry: agricultural processing, sugar milling and rum distillation
Electric power: 27,800 kw. capacity (1970); 72 million kw.-hr. produced (1970), 213 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $38 million (f.o.b., 1970), sugar, bananas, rum
Imports: $128 million (c.i.f., 1970), foodstuffs, clothing and other consumer goods, raw materials and supplies, and petroleum

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ECONOMY (cont'd):
Major trade partners: exports -- France 71%, U.S. 17%, Germany 7%, other 5%; imports -- France 70%, U.S. 9%, Germany 3%, Netherlands Antilles 3%, Netherlands 3%, other 12% (1968)
Monetary conversion rate: 5.1157 francs=US$1
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: privately owned, narrow-gage plantation lines
Highways: 1,200 mi.; 780 mi. paved, 420 mi. gravel and earth
Ports: 1 major (Pointe-a-Pitre), 3 minor
Civil air: 1 major transport
Telecommunications: domestic facilities inadequate; international, approaching saturation point; 14,400 telephones, 83% automatic; telegrams re-transmitted by telephone; international radio-telegraph carries 5 telex circuits; inter-island VHF radio links; 2 AM radio and 2 TV transmitters, with about 22,500 radio and 5,200 TV receivers

DEFENSE FORCES:
Defense is responsibility of France; data included with France
Personnel: army, 200 (S)
Airfields: 7 total, 6 usable, 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

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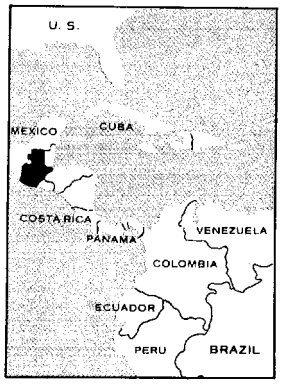
GUATEMALA



LAND:
42,040 sq. mi.; 14% cultivated, 10% pasture, 57% forest, 19% other (1967)
Land boundaries: 1,010 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 250 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 5,573,000, average annual growth rate 2.8% (current); males 15-49, 1,367,000; 690,000 fit for military service; about 60,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: 41.4% Indian, 58.6% Ladino (mestizo and westernized Indian)
Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic
Language: Spanish, but over 40% of the population speaks an Indian language as a primary tongue
Literacy: about 30%
Labor force: 1.5 million (1969); 63.2% agriculture, 12.4% manufacturing, 11.8% services, 12.6% other, 2% unemployed; severe shortage of skilled labor; oversupply of unskilled labor; of this total an estimated 10% are unemployed at any one time
Organized labor: 5% of labor force (1970)

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of Guatemala
Type: republic
Capital: Guatemala
Political subdivisions: 22 departments
Legal system: civil law system; constitution came into effect 1966; judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at University of San Carlos of Guatemala; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: traditionally dominant executive; elected unicameral legislature; 7-member (minimum) Supreme Court
Government leader: President Carlos Arana
Suffrage: universal over age 18, compulsory for literates, optional for illiterates
Elections: next elections (President and Congress) March 1974
Political parties and leaders: Democratic Institutional Party (PID), Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz; Revolutionary Party (PR), Carlos Sagastume Perez (Sec. Gen.); National Liberation Movement (MLN), Mario Sandoval Alarcon; Guatemalan Christian Democratic Party (DCG), Danilo Barillas Rodriguez, Rene de Leon Schlotter
Voting strength: for President -- MLN-PID 251,135 (40%), PR 202,241 (32.5%), DCG 125,948 (20%) null, 7.5%; for congressional seats -- PR 16, MLN-PID 34, DCG 5
Other political or pressure groups: outlawed (Communist) Guatemalan Labor Party (PGT), Bernardo Alvarado; United Democratic Revolutionary Front (FURD) Manuel Colom Argueta
Member of: CACM, IADB, IAEA, ICAO, IHB, OAS, ODECA, U.N.

ECONOMY:
GNP: $2.2 billion (purchasing power parity estimate, 1971), $410 per capita; 79% private consumption, 8% government consumption, 14% domestic investment, -1% net foreign balance; real growth rate 1971, 5.1%
Agriculture: main products -- coffee, cotton, corn, beans, sugarcane, bananas, livestock; caloric intake, 2,200 calories per day per capita (1967)
Fishing: catch 2,100 metric tons (1969)

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ECONOMY (cont'd):

Major industries: food processing, textiles and clothing, furniture, chemicals, nonmetallic minerals, metals

Electric power: 178,600 kw. capacity (1971 est.); 1,050 million kw.-hr. produced (1971 est.), 180 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: $296 million (f.o.b., 1971); coffee, cotton, meat, bananas, sugar, textiles, tires

Imports: $281 million (f.o.b., 1971); manufactured products, machinery, transportation equipment, chemicals, fuels

Major trade partners: exports -- U.S. 28%, CACM 29%, West Germany 10%, Japan 11%; imports -- U.S. 41%, CACM 20%, West Germany 10%, U.K. 17% (1968)

Aid:

economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY46-70), $171.3 million loans, $170.8 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-70), $126.1 million; from other western countries (1960-68) $7.6 million;

military -- assistance from U.S. (FY53-70), $17.6 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 quetzal=US$1 (official)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 592 mi., 3'0" gage; single-tracked; 520 mi. government owned, 72 mi. privately owned

Highways: 7,600 mi., 1,300 mi. bituminous, 4,200 mi. gravel, 2,100 mi. improved or unimproved earth (1965)

Inland waterways: 164 mi. navigable year-round; additional 458 mi. navigable during high-water season

Pipelines: crude oil, 28 mi.

Freight carried: rail (1960) -- 191.8 million ton/miles, 1.1 million tons

Ports: 4 major, 1 minor

Airfields: 477 total, 312 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 18 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Civil air: 11 major transport aircraft

Telecommunications: modern telecom facilities largely limited to Guatemala; intercity open wire network; 39,500 telephones; est. 350,000 radio and 90,000 TV receivers, 86 AM, 25 FM, and 3 TV stations; plan for satellite earth station canceled; connection to international Central American microwave net operational November 1971

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1972, $18.9 million; about 7.5% of central government budget

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GUINEA

LAND:
95,000 sq. mi.; 3.3% cropland, 10% forest (1971)
Land boundaries: 2,160 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 130 n. mi.
Coastline: 215 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 4,016,000, average annual growth rate 2.6% (FY67); males 15-49, 949,000; 455,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: 99% African (3 major tribes - Fulani, Malinke, Soussou; and 13 smaller tribes)
Religion: 80% Muslim, 19% animist, 1% Christian
Language: French official; each tribe has own language
Literacy: 5% to 10%; French only significant written language
Labor force: 1.5 million, of which less than 10% are wage earners; most of population engages in subsistence agriculture
Organized labor: virtually 100% of wage labor force loosely affiliated with the National Confederation of Guinean Workers, which is closely tied to the PDG

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of Guinea
Type: republic; under one-party presidential regime
Capital: Conakry
Political subdivisions: 29 administrative regions, 204 arrondissements, about 8,000 local entities at village level
Legal system: based on French civil law system, customary law, and presidential decree; constitution adopted 1958; no constitutional provision for judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: executive branch dominant, with power concentrated in President's hands and a small group who are both ministers and members of the party's politburo; unicameral National Assembly and judiciary have little independence
Government leader: President Ahmed Sekou Toure, who has been designated "The Supreme Leader of the Revolution"
Suffrage: universal over age 18
Elections: approximate schedule -- 5 years parliamentary, latest in 1968; 7 years Presidential, latest in 1968
Political parties and leaders: only party is Democratic Party of Guinea (PDG), headed by Sekou Toure
Communists: no Guinean Communists have been identified, although there are some sympathizers
Member of: FAO, ICAO, ILO, ITU, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:
GDP: about $275 million (1965), $80 per capita
Agriculture: cash crops -- coffee, bananas, palm products, peanuts, and pineapples; staple food crops -- cassava, rice, millet, corn, sweet potatoes; livestock raised in some areas
Major industries: alumina, light manufacturing and processing industries, bauxite
Electric power: 99,700 kw. capacity (1971); 239 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 60 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: export receipts, $56 million (FY69-70); alumina, bauxite, coffee, pineapples, bananas, palm nuts
Imports: $66 million (FY69-70); petroleum products, metals, machinery and transport equipment, foodstuffs, textiles

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ECONOMY (cont'd):
Major trade partners: Communist countries, Western Europe (including France), U.S.
Monetary conversion rate: 227 Guinea francs=US$1
Fiscal year: 1 October - 30 September

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: 500 mi. meter gage, 5 mi. standard gage
Highways: 6,000 mi.; 300 mi. paved, 2,000 mi. all weather, 3,700 mi. seasonal (dry)
Inland waterways: 1,115 mi.; 310 mi. navigable by small oceangoing vessels, 805 mi. navigable by shallow-draft steamers and barges
Ports: 1 major, 2 minor
Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 20 total, 16 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 5 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: limited telephone service; fair telegraph facilities; 6,500 telephones; 91,000 radio receivers; 1 AM, no FM, and no TV stations; 3 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 September 1970, $6,073,000; 8.0% of total budget

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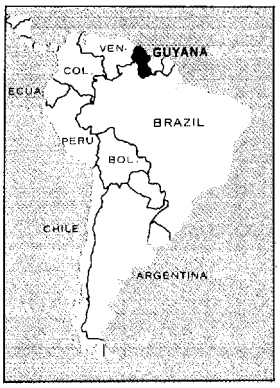
GUYANA



LAND:
83,000 sq. mi.; 1% cropland, 3% pasture, 9% savanna, 77% forested, 10% water, urban, and waste (1968 est.)
Land boundaries: 1,600 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.
Coastline: 285 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 754,000, average annual growth rate 2.5% (April 60-70); males 15-49, 175,000; 120,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: 50% East Indians, 44% Negro and Negro mixed, 4% Amerindian, 2% white and Chinese
Religion: 57% Christian, 33% Hindu, 9% Muslim, 1% other
Language: English
Literacy: 86%
Labor force: 175,000; about 75% agriculture, 10% mining, services, and manufacturing, 15% other; 21% unemployed; shortage of technical and managerial personnel
Organized labor: 25% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Cooperative Republic of Guyana
Type: republic within Commonwealth
Capital: Georgetown
Political subdivisions: 9 administrative districts
Legal system: based on English common law with certain admixtures of Roman-Dutch law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: Council of Ministers presided over by Prime Minister; 53-member unicameral legislative National Assembly (elected); Supreme Court
Government leader: Prime Minister L.F.S. Burnham
Suffrage: universal over age 21
Elections: last held in December 1968; next elections 1973
Political parties and leaders: People's Progressive Party (PPP), Cheddi Jagan; People's National Congress (PNC), L.F.S. Burnham; United Force (UF), Feilden Singh
Voting strength (1968 election): 36.5% PPP, 55.8% PNC, 7.4% UF, 0.3% other
Communists: unknown; top echelons of PPP and PYO (Progressive Youth Organization, militant wing of the PPP) include many Communists, but rank and file is non-Communist
Other political or pressure groups: Justice Party, Guyana United Muslim Party, Guyana All-Indian League, African Society for Cultural Relations with Independent Africa (ASCRIA), Progressive Youth Organization (PPP affiliate), Young Socialist Movement (PNC affiliate), Guyana United Youth Society (UF affiliate), Afro-Asian-American Association (AAAA), Committee for National Reconstruction, Guyana National Party (GNP)
Member of: CARIFTA, FAO, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAS (observer), Seabeds Committee (observer), U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:
GNP: $270 million (1971 est.), $340 per capita; real growth rate 1971 (est.) 3%
Agriculture: main crops -- sugarcane, rice, other food crops; food shortages -- wheat flour, potatoes, processed meat, dairy products; caloric intake, 2,180 calories per day per capita (1967)
Fishing: catch 16,600 metric tons, $12 million (1970); exports $4.8 million (1970), imports $1.5 million (1970)

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ECONOMY (cont'd):
Major industries: bauxite mining, alumina production, sugar and rice milling
Electric power: 112,000 kw. capacity (1970); 448 million kw.-hr. produced (1970), 600 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $141 million (f.o.b., 1971); bauxite, sugar, alumina, rice, shrimp, molasses, timber, diamonds, rum
Imports: $135 million (c.i.f., 1971); manufactures, machinery, food, petroleum
Major trade partners: U.K. 28%, U.S. 23%, Canada 14%, Commonwealth Caribbean countries 13% (1969)
Aid: economic -- extensions from U.S. (1953-70), $41.1 million loans, $21.3 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-70), $19.0 million
Monetary conversion rate: 2 Guyana dollars=US$1
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: 164 mi., all single track; 146 mi. 4'8 1/2" gage, 18 mi. 3'6" gage
Highways: 1,200 mi.; 450 mi. paved, 550 mi. otherwise improved, 200 mi. unimproved
Inland waterways: 3,700 mi.; Demerara River navigable to Mackenzie by ocean steamers, others by ferryboats, small craft only
Ports: 1 major, 3 minor
Civil air: 6 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 102 total, 89 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 12 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: highly developed telecom system with multistation radio relay network and over 14,600 telephones; tropospheric scatter link to Trinidad; 200,000 radio receivers, 2 AM stations

DEFENSE FORCES:
Supply: mostly U.K., some U.S. equipment
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1969, $2.35 million; 2.8% of central government budget

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HAITI

LAND:
Area: 10,700 sq. mi.; 31% cultivated, 18% rough pastures, 10% forested, 44% unproductive (1960)
Land boundary: 224 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 1,100 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 5,073,000, average annual growth rate 2.1% (FY71); males 15-49, 1,269,000; 650,000 fit for military service; about 47,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: over 90% Negro, nearly 10% mulatto, few whites
Religion: 10% Protestant, 75% to 80% Roman Catholic (of which an overwhelming majority also practice Voodoo)
Language: French (official) spoken by only 10% of population; all speak Creole
Literacy: 10% to 12%
Labor force: 2.6 million (est. January 1968); 86% agriculture, 12% industry, 2% unemployed; shortage of skilled labor; unskilled labor abundant
Organized labor: less than 1% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of Haiti
Type: republic under the 14-year dictatorship of Francois Duvalier who was succeeded upon his death on 21 April 1971 by his constitutional successor, his son, Jean-Claude
Capital: Port-au-Prince
Political subdivisions: 5 departments (despite constitutional provision for 9)
Legal system: based on Roman civil law system; constitution adopted 1964 and amended 1971; legal education at State University in Port-au-Prince and private law colleges in Cap-Haitien, Les Cayes, Gonaives, and Jeremie; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: lifetime President, unicameral 58-member legislature of very limited powers, judiciary appointed by President
Government leader: President-for-life Jean-Claude Duvalier
Suffrage: universal over age 18
Election: constitution as amended in 1971 provides for lifetime president to be designated by his predecessor and ratified by electorate in plebiscite; next legislative elections, which are held every 6 years, are scheduled for 1973
Political parties: National Unity Party, only legal party; United Haitian Communist Party (PUCH), illegal (Communist)
Voting strength (1967 legislative elections): 100% National Unity Party (Duvalier)
Member of: GATT, IADB, IAEA, ICAO, IMF, IBRD, OAS, U.N.

ECONOMY:
GDP: about $380 million (1970), $80 per capita; economy has been stagnant in recent years, but some growth probably occurred in 1969-71
Agriculture: main crops -- coffee, sugarcane, rice, corn, sorghum, pulses; caloric intake, 1,850 calories per day per capita
Major industries: sugar refining, textiles, flour milling, cement manufacturing, copper and bauxite mining, tourism
Electric power: 49,000 kw. capacity (1971); 91 million kw.-hr produced (1971 est.), 17 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $40 million (f.o.b., 1970 est.); coffee, bauxite, light industrial products, sisal, sugar, copper

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ECONOMY (cont'd):
Imports: $42.0 million (f.o.b., 1970 est.); wheat, fish, vegetable oils, textiles, petroleum products, industrial equipment, medical supplies, construction materials
Major trade partners: U.S. 59%, EC 15%, Japan 6% (1967 est.)
Aid:
economic -- extensions from U.S., $34.1 million loans, $84.2 million grants (FY46-70); international organizations, $26.0 million (FY49-70);
military -- U.S., $4.3 million (FY53-63)
Monetary conversion rate: 5 gourdes=US$1
Fiscal year: 1 October - 30 September

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: 120 mi. 2' 6" gage, single-track, privately owned industrial line; 5 mi. dual-gage 2' 6"-3' 6"; government line dismantled
Highways: 2,000 mi.; 350 mi. paved, 600 mi. otherwise improved, 1,050 mi. unimproved
Inland waterways: negligible; about 60 mi. navigable
Ports: 2 major, 12 minor
Civil air: 4 major transport aircraft; 3 owned by the air force, 1 privately owned
Airfields: 31 total, 17 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 5 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: all domestic facilities inadequate, international facilities only slightly better; slow progress in large-scale telephone expansion program; only 4,450 telephones, est. 282,000 radio and 8,000 TV receivers, 25 AM, 3 FM, and 1 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 September 1972, $5,800,000; about 18% of operational budget

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HONDURAS

LAND:
43,300 sq. mi.; 27% forested, 30% pasture, 36% waste, 7% cropland (1966)
Land boundaries: 950 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 510 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 2,765,000, average annual growth rate 3.5% (FY70); males 15-49, 680,000; 400,000 fit for military service; about 28,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: 90% mestizo, 7% Indian, 2% Negro, and 1% white
Religion: about 97% Roman Catholic
Language: Spanish
Literacy: 47% of persons 10 years of age and over
Labor force: approx. 900,000 (est. mid-1972); 66% agriculture, 12% services, 8% manufacturing, 5% commerce, 6% unemployed, 3% unspecified
Organized labor: 5% of labor force (mid-1972)

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of Honduras
Type: republic
Capital: Tegucigalpa
Political subdivisions: 18 departments
Legal system: based on Roman and Spanish civil law; some influence of English common law; constitution adopted 1965; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court; legal education at University of Honduras in Tegucigalpa; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Branches: constitution provides for elected President, unicameral legislature, and national judicial branch
Government leader: President Ramon Ernesto Cruz
Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18
Elections: May 1971, Nationalist Party candidate won election; next election February 1977
Political parties and leaders: Liberal Party (PLH), Carlos Roberto Reina, Felipe Elvir Rojas, Jorge Bueso Arias, Modesto Rodas Alvarado, and Max Velasquez, President of Central Executive Council; Nationalist Party (PNH), Ramon Ernesto Cruz, Ricardo Zuniga Augustinus, General Oswaldo Lopez Arellano, Mario Rivera Lopez, Martin Aquero, Manuel Acosta Bonilla; Popular Progressive Party (PPP-uninscribed), Gonzalo Carias Castillo; Orthodox Republican Party (PRO-uninscribed), Roque Jacinto Rivera; Communist Party of Honduras/Soviet (PCH/S-outlawed), Dionisio Ramos Bejarano, Communist Party of Honduras/China (PCH/C-outlawed), leadership uncertain; Tomas Erazo Pena; Christian Democrat (uninscribed), Miguel Andonie Fernandez, Napoleon Alcerro Olivia
Voting strength (1971 elections): Nationalist Party (PNH) 306,028; Liberal Party (PLH) 276,777
Communists: 300; 2,000 sympathizers
Member of: IADB, ICAO, ILO, OAS, CACM, U.N.

ECONOMY:
GNP: $838 million (purchasing power parity estimate, 1971), $310 per capita; 77% private consumption, 9% government consumption, 19% domestic investment; 2% inventory, -7% net foreign balance (1970); real growth rate 1971, 2.5%
Agriculture: main crops -- bananas, coffee, corn, beans, cotton, sugarcane, tobacco; caloric intake, 2,300 calories per day per capita (1964-65)

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ECONOMY (cont'd):
Fishing: exports $1.4 million (1970); imports $0.5 million (1970)
Major industries: agricultural processing, textiles, clothing, wood products
Electric power: 113,000 kw. capacity (1970 est.); 310 million kw.-hr. produced (1970 est.), 112 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $182 million (f.o.b., est. 1971); bananas, coffee, corn, cotton, lumber, minerals, beef
Imports: $194 million (c.i.f., est. 1971); manufactured products, machinery, transportation equipment, chemicals, fuels
Major trade partners: exports -- U.S. 53%, West Germany 11%, CACM 11%; imports -- U.S. 41%, CACM 25%, West Germany 5% Japan 8% (1970)
Aid:
economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY46-70), $65.6 million loans, $54.8 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-70), $132.6 million; from other Western countries (1960-68), $5.3 million;
military -- assistance from U.S. (FY46-70), $8.1 million
Monetary conversion rate: 2 lempiras=US$1 (official)
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: 743 mi.; 443 mi. of 3'6" gage, 300 mi. of 3'0" gage
Highways: 5,300 mi.; 600 mi. paved, 1,500 mi. otherwise improved, 3,200 unimproved
Inland waterways: 750 mi. navigable by small craft
Ports: 3 major, 9 minor
Merchant marine: 12 cargo ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 58,500 GRT, 54,800 DWT; all foreign owned and operated
Civil air: 25 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 212 total, 117 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 8 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: improved, but still inadequate for all requirements; installation of radio relay system completed; connection to international Central American microwave net operational November 1971; 13,600 telephones; 300,000 radio and 21,000 TV receivers; 59 AM, 5 FM, and 6 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:
Supply: traditional dependence on U.S. has for the time being shifted to Western Europe
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1971, $11,400,000; about 9% of central government budget (includes the armed forces and the Special Security Corps)

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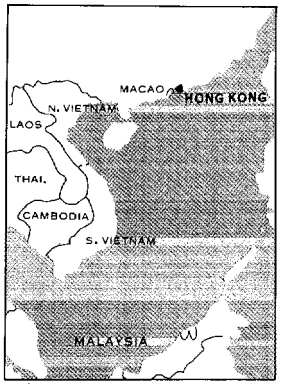
HONG KONG



LAND:
400 sq. mi.; 14% arable, 10% forested, 76% other (mainly grass, shrub, steep hill country) (1970)
Land boundaries: 15 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.
Coastline: 455 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 4,073,000, average annual growth rate 2.3% (March 61-71); males 15-49, 1,033,000; 800,000 fit for military service; about 45,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: 98% Chinese, 2% other
Religion: 10% Christian, 90% eclectic mixture of local religions
Language: Chinese, English
Literacy: 75%
Labor force (1969 est.): 1.52 million; 40% manufacturing, 28% services, 11% construction, mining, quarrying and utilities, 11% commerce, 5% agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and hunting, 6% communications, 2% other; under-employment is a serious problem
Organized labor: 12% of 1969 labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Colony of Hong Kong
Capital: Victoria
Type: U.K. crown colony
Political subdivisions: Hong Kong, Kowloon, and New Territories
Legal system: English common law
Branches: Governor assisted by advisory Executive Council; he legislates with advice and consent of Legislative Council; Urban Council which alone includes elected representatives, responsible for health, recreation, and resettlement; New Territories divided into 4 districts, each presided over by a District Officer advised by a locally elected Rural Committee; independent judiciary
Government leader: C.M. MacLehose, Governor and Commander in Chief
Suffrage: limited to 200,000 to 300,000 professional or skilled persons
Elections: every 2 years to select one-half of elected membership of Urban Council; other Urban Council members appointed by the Governor
Political parties and leaders: Civic Association, Hu Pai-fu; Reform Club, B. A. Bernacchi; Socialist Democratic Party, Sun Po-kong; Hong Kong Labour Party, Tang Hon-tsai
Voting strength: (elected Urban Council members) Civic Association 4, Reform Club 3, and 1 independent
Communists: an estimated 2,000 hard core cadres affiliated with Communist Party of China
Other political or pressure groups: Federation of Trade Unions (Communist controlled), Hong Kong and Kowloon Trade Union Council (Nationalist Chinese dominated), Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, Chinese General Chamber of Commerce (Communist controlled), Federation of Hong Kong Industries, Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong

ECONOMY:
GNP: $4 billion 1971 (est.), $960 per capita (est.)
Agriculture: agriculture occupies a minor position in the economy; main crops -- rice, vegetables, dairy products; less than 20% self-sufficient; food shortages -- rice, wheat
Major industries: textiles and clothing, tourism, plastics, electronics, light metal products, food processing

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ECONOMY (cont'd):
Shortages: industrial raw materials, water, food
Electric power: 1,487,500 kw. capacity (1971); 4.6 billion kw.-hr. produced (1971), 1,102 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $3.0 billion (f.o.b., 1971), including $630 million reexports; principal products clothing, plastic articles, textiles, electrical goods, wigs, footwear, light metal manufactures
Imports: $0.5 billion (c.i.f., 1971)
Major trade partners: 1971 exports -- U.S. 37%, U.K. 15%, West Germany 7%; imports -- Japan 24%, China 16%, U.S. 13%
Monetary conversion rate: HK$5.9=US$1
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: 22 mi. standard gage; government owned
Highways: 600 mi.; 410 mi. paved, 190 mi. gravel and crushed stone, or earth
Freight carried: rail -- 903,180 short tons (FY68)
Ports: 1 major
Civil air: 10 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 2 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 1 with runway 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

DEFENSE FORCES:
Defense is the responsibility of U.K.

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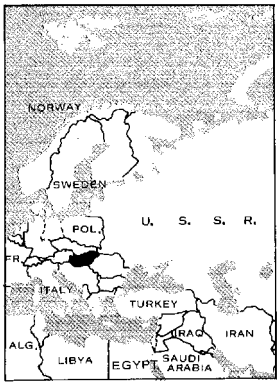
HUNGARY



LAND:
35,900 sq. mi.; 60% arable, 14% other agricultural, 16% forested, 10% other (1968)
Land boundaries: 1,395 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 10,390,000, average annual growth rate 0.3% (current); males 15-49, 2,658,000; 2,140,000 fit for military service; about 94,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: 93.3% Magyar, 2.5% German, 2.4% Gypsy, 0.7% Jews, 1.1% other
Religion: 67.5% Roman Catholic, 20% Calvinist, 5% Lutheran, 7.5% atheist and other
Language: 98.2% Magyar, 1.8% other
Literacy: 97%
Labor force: 5.0 million; 26% agriculture, 44% industry and building, 30% other nonagricultural

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Hungarian People's Republic
Type: Communist state
Capital: Budapest
Political subdivisions: 19 Megyes (counties), 5 autonomous cities in county status, 113 Jaras (districts)
Legal system: based on Communist legal theory, with both civil law system (civil code of 1960) and common law elements; constitution adopted 1949; Supreme Court renders decisions of principle that sometimes have the effect of declaring legislative acts unconstitutional; legal education at Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem School of Law in Budapest and 2 other schools of law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: executive -- Presidential Council (elected by Parliament); legislative -- Parliament (elected by direct suffrage); judicial -- Supreme Court (elected by Parliament)
Government leaders: Jeno Fock, Chairman, Council of Ministers; Pal Losonczi, President, Presidential Council
Suffrage: universal over age 18
Elections: every 4 years; national and local elections are held separately, two years apart
Political parties and leaders: Hungarian Socialist (Communist) Workers' Party (sole party); Janos Kadar is First Secretary of Central Committee
Voting strength (1971 election): 7,260,856 (98%) for Communist-approved candidates; 76,725 (1.4%) invalid and negative votes; total eligible electorate about 7.3 million
Communists: about 693,000 party members (June 1971)
Member of: CEMA, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, ILO, ITU, UNESCO, U.N., UPU, Warsaw Pact, WHO

ECONOMY:
GNP: $16.7 billion in 1971 (at 1970 prices), $1,610 per capita; 1971 growth rate 4.6%
Agriculture: normally self-sufficient; main crops -- corn, wheat, potatoes, sugar beets, wine grapes; caloric intake 3,140 calories per day per capita (1970)
Major industries: mining, metallurgy, engineering industries, processed foods, textiles, chemicals (especially pharmaceuticals)
Shortages: metallic ores (except bauxite), copper, high grade coal, forest products
Crude steel: 3.11 million metric tons produced (1971), 300 kg. per capita

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ECONOMY (cont'd):
Exports: $2,500 million (f.o.b., 1971); 26% machinery, 23% industrial consumer goods, 27% raw materials and semimanufactures, 24% food and raw materials for the food industry (distribution for 1971)
Imports: $2,990 million (1971); 26% machinery, 9% industrial consumer goods, 54% raw materials and semimanufactures, 11% food and raw materials for the food industry (distribution for 1971)
Major trade partners: $5,490 million (1971); 67% with Communist countries, 35% with non-Communist countries
Monetary conversion rate: 11.74 forints=US$1 (arbitrary commercial); 27.63 forints=US$1 (noncommercial)
Fiscal year: same as calendar year; economic data reported for calendar years

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: 5,908 route mi.; 5,098 mi. standard gage, 788 mi. narrow gage (mostly 2' 5 7/8"), 22 mi. broad gage (5'0"), 688 mi. double track, 581 mi. electrified; government owned (1970)
Highways: 18,360 mi.; 11,048 mi. paved, 6,558 mi. crushed stone or gravel, 754 mi. earth (1970)
Pipelines: crude oil, 400 mi.; natural gas, over 1,500 mi.
Inland waterways: 1,320 mi. (1972)
Freight carried: rail -- 129.6 million short tons (1970), 13.5 billion short ton/mi. (1970); highway -- 440 million short tons, 3.9 million short ton/mi. (1970); waterway -- 3.5 million short tons, 1.9 billion short ton/mi. (1970)
River ports: 2 principal (Budapest, Dunaujvaros); no maritime ports; outlets are Rostock, East Germany and ports in Poland (1972)

DEFENSE FORCES:
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1972, 9.72 billion forints; about 4.5% of total budget

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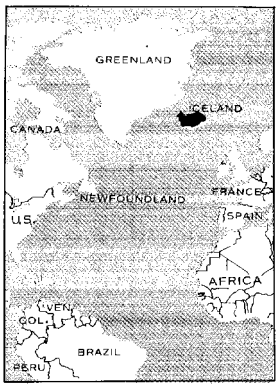
ICELAND



LAND:
39,750 sq. mi.; arable negligible, 22% meadows and pastures, forested negligible, 78% other (1967)

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 4 n. mi. (fishing, 50 n. mi., effective 1 September 1972)
Coastline: 3,100 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 208,000, average annual growth rate 1.1% (December 65-70); males 15-49, 49,000; 41,000 fit for military service (Iceland has no conscription or compulsory military service)
Ethnic divisions: homogeneous white population
Religion: 95% Evangelical Lutheran, 3% other Protestant and Roman Catholic, 2% no affiliation
Language: Icelandic
Literacy: 99%
Labor force: 80,000; 22.6% agriculture and fishing; 25.6% mining and manufacturing; 10.7% construction; 12.8% commerce; 7.8% transportation and communications; 15.2% services; and 4.0% other; unemployment is insignificant
Organized labor: 60% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of Iceland
Type: republic
Capital: Reykjavik
Political subdivisions: 16 districts, 212 rural communes, 14 towns
Legal system: civil law system based on Danish law; constitution adopted 1944; legal education at University of Iceland; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with President and parliament (Althing); executive power vested in President but exercised by cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court and 26 lower courts
Government leaders: President Kristjan Eldjarn; Prime Minister Olafur Johannesson
Suffrage: universal, over age 20; not compulsory
Elections: parliamentary, every 4 years (next in 1975); presidential, every 4 years (next in 1972)
Political parties and leaders: Independence (conservative), Johann Hafstein; Progressive, Olafur Johannesson; Social Democratic, Gylfi Gislason; Labor Alliance (Communist front), Ragnar Arnalds; Organization of Liberals, Hannibal Valdimarsson
Voting strength (1971 election): 36.2% Independence, 25.2% Progressive, 10.4% Social Democratic, 17.1% Labor Alliance, organization of leftists and liberals 8.9%
Communists: 1,000; a number of sympathizers, as indicated by 18,055 votes cast for Labor Alliance in 1971 election
Member of: Council of Europe, EFTA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, NATO, Nordic Council, OECD, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:
GNP: $591 million (1971), $2,830 per capita; 65.3% consumption, 32.5% investment, 9.8% government, -7.6% net foreign balance (1971); 1971 growth rate 9.20%, 1970 constant prices
Agriculture: cattle, sheep, dairying, hay, potatoes, turnips; food shortages -- grains, sugar, vegetable and other fibers; caloric intake, 2,900 calories per day per capita (1964-66)

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ECONOMY (cont'd):

Fishing: catch 729,300 metric tons; exports $114.6 million (1970)
Major industries: fish processing, aluminum smelting, diatomite production
Shortages: grain, fuel, wood, minerals, vegetable fibers
Electric power: 356,000 kw. capacity (1971); 1.6 billion kw.-hr. produced (1971), 7,700 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $149.7 million (f.o.b., 1971); fish and fish products, animal products, aluminum, diatomite
Imports: $220.0 million (c.i.f., 1971); machinery and transportation equipment, petroleum, foodstuffs, textiles
Major trade partners: (1971) Exports: EFTA 33%, EC 11%, U.S. 39%, Communist countries 8%; Imports: EFTA 43%, EC 26%, U.S. 9%, Communist countries 11%
Aid: economic -- U.S. authorized (1949-70) $89.3 million, $2.0 million (1968) $2.3 million (1969), none in 1970; IBRD $30.0 million through December 1971
Monetary conversion rate: 88 kronur=US$1 (official)
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none
Highways: 7,400 mi.; 4,760 mi. crushed stone (including lava) and gravel, 2,593 mi. unsurfaced roads and motorable tracks, 47 mi. concrete (some bituminous stretches)
Ports: 5 major, 55 minor
Civil air: 15 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 108 total, 93 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 14 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 5 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: adequate domestic service provided by wire telephone and telegraph system which circles island; good international radiocommunication service; 70,900 telephones; 65,000 radiobroadcast receivers; 40,000 TV receivers; main AM and FM station in Reykjavik is relayed by 5 AM, 15 FM, and 59 TV stations; 2 submarine cables

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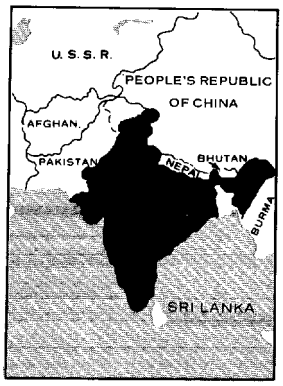
INDIA



LAND:
1,211,000 sq. mi. (includes Indian part of Jammu-Kashmir, Sikkim, Goa, Damao and Diu); 50% arable, 5% permanent meadows and pastures, 20% desert, waste, or urban, 22% forested, 3% inland water (1968)
Land boundaries: 8,430 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.) (100 mi. is fisheries conservation zone, December 1968)
Coastline; 3,300 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 564,235,000 (including Sikkim and the Indian-held part of disputed Jammu-Kashmir, and excluding the several million refugees who entered India from East Pakistan during 1971), average annual growth rate 2.5% (FY71); males 15-49, 133,973,000; 76,730,000 fit for military service; about 6,014,000 reach military age (17) annually
Ethnic divisions: 72% Indo-Aryan, 25% Dravidian, 3% Mongoloid and other
Religion: 83.5% Hindu, 10.7% Muslim, 1.8% Sikh, 2.5% Christian, .7% Buddhist, .8% other
Language: 24 languages spoken by a million or more persons each; numerous other languages and dialects, for the most part mutually unintelligible; Hindi is the national language and primary tongue of 30% of the people; English enjoys "associate" status but is the most important language for national, political, and commercial communication; Hindustani, a popular variant of Hindi/Urdu, is spoken widely throughout northern India
Literacy: males 39%; females 18%; both sexes 29% (1971 census)
Labor force: about 184 million; 70% agriculture, more than 10% unemployed and underemployed; shortage of skilled labor is significant and unemployment is rising
Organized labor: about 2.5% of total labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of India
Type: federal republic
Capital: New Delhi
Political subdivisions: 21 states, 9 union territories, 1 protectorate (Sikkim)
Legal system: based on English common law; constitution adopted 1950; judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Branches: parliamentary government, national and state; independent judiciary
Government leader: Prime Minister Indira Gandhi
Suffrage: universal over age 21
Elections: national and state elections ordinarily held every 5 years; may be postponed in emergency and may be held more frequently if government loses confidence vote; next general election to be held by March 1976; 16 states and two union territories held state elections in March 1972; remaining states to be polled over next several years
Political parties and leaders: Indian National Congress split into two factions in 1969, largest faction (the Ruling Congress) loyal to Prime Minister Gandhi led by D. Sanjivayya, and smaller faction (the Organization Congress) led by Sadiq Ali; Communist Party of India (CPI), S. A. Dange, chairman; Communist Party of India/Marxist (CPI/M), P. Sundarayya, general secretary; Communist Party of India/Marxist-Leninist (CPI/ML), Charu Mazumdar, Chairman; Swatantra, M. Masani, president; Bharatiya Jana Sangh, A. B. Vajpayee, president; The Socialist Party, Kappori Thakur, chairman; Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK), N. Karunanidhi, president

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GOVERNMENT (cont'd):
Voting strength (1971 election): 43.7% Ruling Congress, 10.5% Organization Congress, 7.4% Bharatiya Jana Sangh, 3.1% Swatantra, 4.8% CPI, 5.2% CPI/M, 3.5% Socialist Parties, 3.7% DMK, 18.1% other
Communists: 70,000 members of CPI (est.), 70,000 members of CPI/M; Communist sympathizers, 13 million
Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:
GNP: $54 billion in current prices (year ending 31 March 1972), less than $100 per capita; real growth (1971), 3.5% est.
Agriculture: main crops -- rice, other cereals, pulses, oilseeds, cotton, jute, sugarcane, tobacco, tea, and coffee; largely self-sufficient in foodgrains, but caloric intake is still low and diet is deficient in protein
Fishing: catch 1.6 million tons (1970), $275 million (1969); exports 26.9 million (1969), imports $61 thousand (1969)
Major industries: textiles, food processing
Crude steel: 5.8 million metric tons produced (1971)
Electric power: 16,850,000 kw. capacity (1971); 62 billion kw.-hr. produced (1971), 110 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $2 billion (f.o.b., FY70); tea, jute manufactures, iron ore, cotton textiles, leather and leather products, iron and steel
Imports: $2.2 billion (c.i.f., FY70); machinery and transport equipment, grains and flour
Major trade partners: U.S., U.K., U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe, Japan
Monetary conversion rate: 7.5 rupees=US$1
Fiscal year: 1 April, stated year - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: 37,276 mi.; 16,070 mi. meter (3'3 3/8") gage, 18,170 mi. broad gage, 2,625 mi. (2'6" and 2'0") narrow gage government owned; 411 mi. 2'6" and 2'0" gage privately owned; 6,484 mi. double track; 2,018 mi. electrified
Highways: 643,028 mi.; 106,854 mi. paved, 95,054 gravel or crushed stone, 184,631 improved earth, 256,489 mi. unimproved earth
Inland waterways: 8,410 mi.; 1,600 mi. navigable by river steamers
Ports: 7 major 53 minor
Airfields: 611 total, 372 usable; 190 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runway over 12,000 ft., 49 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 137 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 4 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: fair domestic telephone service where available in and between major cities; facilities and services diminish in quantity and quality as size of communities decreases and distance between increases; telephone distribution is less than 2 per 1,000 population; telegraph facilities widespread; AM broadcast adequate; TV limited to Delhi -- New Delhi; international telephones and telegraph adequate; 1,245,352 telephones; 11.7 million radio and 24,833 TV sets; AM stations at 70 locations, 1 TV station; submarine cables extend to Malaysia, Sri Lanka, and Aden

DEFENSE FORCES:
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1973, $2.1 billion; 25% of total budget

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INDONESIA

LAND:
736,000 sq. mi.; 11% small holdings and estates, 64% forests, 25% inland water, waste, urban, and other (1970)
Land boundaries: 1,700 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): under an archipelago theory, claim is 12 n. mi., measured seaward from straight baselines connecting the outermost islands
Coastline: 34,000 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 125,507,000 (including West Irian), average annual growth rate 2.5% (FY68); males 15-49, 28,596,000; 16,300,000 fit for military service; about 1,486,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: 45% Javanese, 14% Sundanese, 7.5% Madurese, 7.5% Coastal Malays, 26% other
Religion: 90% Muslim, 4% Christian, 2% Buddhist, 2% Hindu, 2% other
Language: Indonesian (modified form of Malay) official; English, and Dutch leading foreign languages
Literacy: 60% (est.); 72% in 6-16 age group
Labor force: 41 million; 70% agriculture, 15% industry, 15% miscellaneous and unemployed
Organized labor: 10% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of Indonesia
Type: republic
Capital: Djakarta
Political subdivisions: 26 first-level administrative subdivisions or provinces which are further subdivided into 281 second-level areas
Legal system: based on Roman-Dutch law, substantially modified by indigenous concepts; constitution of 1945 is legal basis of government; legal education at University of Indonesia, Djakarta; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: executive headed by President who is chief of state and head of cabinet (president Suharto is concurrently Minister of Defense and Security); cabinet selected by President; unicameral legislature (Parliament), of 460 members (100 appointed, 360 elected); second and larger body (Congress) of 920 members and includes the legislature and 460 other members (chosen by several processes, but not directly elected) elects President and Vice President, and theoretically determines national policy
Government leader: President Suharto (elected by Congress March 1968)
Suffrage: universal over age 17 and married persons regardless of age
Political parties and leaders: Golkar (quasi-official "party" based on functional groups), S. Sokowati; Indonesian National Party (PNI), Mohamad Isnaeni (acting); Nahdlatul Ulama (NU), Idham Chalid; Indonesian Muslim Party (PMI), Mintaredja
Voting strength (1971 election): Golkar 236 seats (62.8%), NU 58 seats (18.7%), PNI 20 seats (6.9%), PMI 24 seats (5.4%), PSII 10 seats, Parkindo 7 seats, Catholic 3 seats, Perti 2 seats
Communists: Communist Party (PKI) was officially banned in March 1966; current strength est. at 1,000, with less than 10% engaged in organized activity; pre-October 1965 hard core membership has been estimated at 1.5 million
Minor legal parties: Catholic Party, Christian Party, Islamic Unity Party (PSII), Association of Supporters of Indonesian Independence (IPKI), Islamic Unity Party (PERTI), Murba
Member of: ADB, ASEAN, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, IHB, ILO, IMF, U.N. (resumed membership in September 1966 and is now active in U.N. affiliated organizations), UNESCO

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ECONOMY:

GNP: $9.5 billion (1970), less than $100 per capita; real average annual growth (1965-70) 3%

Agriculture: subsistence food production, and smallholder and plantation production for export; main crops -- rice, rubber, copra, other tropical products; substantially self-sufficient; food shortage -- rice

Fishing: catch 1.2 million tons (1969); exports $1.5 million (1969), imports $0.6 million (1969)

Major industries: processing agricultural products and petroleum, textiles, cement, mining

Electric power: 1,010,000 kw. capacity (1971); 2.65 billion kw.-hr. produced (1971), 22 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: $1,181 million (f.o.b., 1970); petroleum, rubber, tin, copra, tea, coffee, tobacco, palm oil

Imports: $1,145 million (f.o.b., 1970); rice, other foodstuffs, textiles, chemicals, iron and steel products, machinery, transport equipment, consumer durables

Major trade partners: exports (1970) -- 16% U.S., 55% Japan, 4% Singapore, 9% West Germany; imports -- 22% U.S., 55% Japan, 9% West Germany, 13% Singapore

Monetary conversion rate: 415 rupiah=US$1

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 4,364 mi.; 3,990 mi. 3'6" gage, 317 mi. 2'5 1/2" gage, 57 mi. 1'11 5/8" gage; 132 mi. double track; 74 mi. electrified; government owned

Highways: 57,460 mi.; 12,600 mi. paved, 25,200 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 19,660 mi. improved or unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 14,010 mi.; Sumatra 4,000 mi., Java and Madura 510 mi., Borneo 6,500 mi., Celebes 150 mi., and Irian Barat 2,850 mi.

Ports: 10 major, 62 minor

Airfields: 342 total, 236 usable; 33 with permanent-surface runways; 8 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 55 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 11 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: extensive police net for interisland service; international and domestic service is limited; radiobroadcast coverage adequate but TV available on Java only; 182,319 telephones; 3.2 million radio sets; 90,000 TV sets; AM stations at 53 locations; 1 FM and 5 TV stations; 2 submarine cables to Singapore

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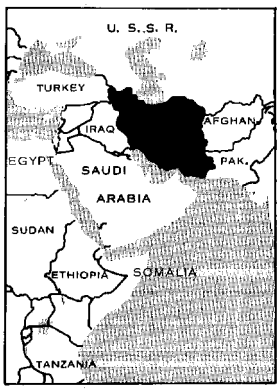
IRAN



LAND:
636,000 sq. mi.; 14% agricultural, 11% forested, 16% cultivable with adequate irrigation, 51% desert, waste, or urban, 8% migratory grazing and other (1968)
Land boundaries: 3,305 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 1,580 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 30,336,000, average annual growth rate 2.9% (FY68-70); males 15-49, 7,152,000; 4,230,000 fit for military service; about 310,000 reach military age (21) annually
Ethnic divisions: 63% Ethnic Persians, 3% Kurds, 13% other Iranian, 18% Turkic, 3% Arab and other Semitic, 1% other
Religion: 93% Shia Muslim; 5% Sunni Muslim; 2% Zoroastrians, Jews, Christians and Baha'is
Language: Farsi (Persian), Turki, Kurdish, Arabic
Literacy: about 30% of those 10 years of age and older
Labor force: 7.5 million; 47% agriculture, 53% industry, commerce and services; shortage of skilled labor substantial
Organized labor: 1.1% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Empire of Iran
Type: constitutional monarchy, actually controlled by the Shah
Capital: Tehran
Political subdivisions: 13 provinces and 6 independent governorates, subdivided into counties, municipalities, and rural districts
Legal system: based largely on Belgian law, with elements drawn from other continental systems; personal law based on Islamic practice generally with residual traces of Roman law; constitution adopted 1906 and constitutional law of 1907; High Court of Appeal may judge disputes relating to government departments acting according to law; legal education at University of Teheran; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: executive power rests in Shah who appoints a Prime Minister; Prime Minister must be approved by lower house (Majlis); while Cabinet theoretically responsibility of Prime Minister, Shah usually exerts strong influence over its selection; bicameral legislature; Majlis has 268 seats (with 2 vacant for islands of the Persian Gulf) elected to 4-year terms, and Senate 60 members serving 4-year terms; half of Senate members appointed by Shah, other half elected; no provision for judicial review of constitutionality of legislative acts
Government leaders: Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and Prime Minister Amir Abbas Hoveyda
Suffrage: universal over age 20
Elections: Majlis every 4 years; Senate every 4 years; latest national elections July 1971, district and provincial elections in September 1970
Political parties and leaders: New Iran Party, Manuchehr Kalali; Mardom (Peoples) Party, Alinagi Kani; Iranians Party, Dr. Fazlollah Sadr; Pan Iranist Party, Mohsen Pezeshkpur (apparently moribund)
Voting strength (1971 election): Majlis -- New Iran Party, 231 seats; Mardom Party, 36 seats; Iranians Party, 1 seat; Senate -- New Iran Party, 28 seats; Mardom Party, 2 seats; plus 30 seats appointed by the Shah; all candidates government approved
Communists: 1,000-2,000 (hard-core, est.); sympathizers (15,000-20,000 est.); mostly pro-U.S.S.R. but pro-Chinese faction developing

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GOVERNMENT (cont'd):

Other political or pressure groups: Tudeh Party (Communist, illegal); National Front (coalition of neutralist urban elements virtually discredited because of opposition to Shah's reform program); Confederation of Iranian Students (illegal)

Member of: CENTO, Colombo Plan, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OPEC, RCD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: $12 billion (FY71-72 est.), $400 per capita; real GNP growth, FY71-72, 10%-11% est.

Agriculture: dates, fruit, nuts, vegetables, grains, sugar beets, cotton, gum, rice, sheep, and goats

Electric power: 2,842,000 kw. capacity (1970); 12 billion kw.-hr. produced (1970), 410 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: $2,360 million (f.o.b., 1970); 89% petroleum; also carpets, raw cotton, fresh and dried fruits, hide and leather items, ores; Communist countries (primarily U.S.S.R.) took about 4.6% of total exports

Imports: $1,632 million (c.i.f., 1970); machinery, iron and steel products, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, electrical equipment; Communist countries supplied about 12% of commodity imports

Major trade partners: exports -- U.K., Japan, U.S., South Africa, U.S.S.R. and other Communist countries; imports -- West Germany, U.S., U.S.S.R., U.K., Japan, Italy, France, Netherlands

Monetary conversion rate: 75.75 rials=US$1

Fiscal year: 21 March - 20 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 2,100 mi. 4'8 1/2" gage, 57 mi. 5'6" gage

Highways: 26,535 mi.; 7,084 mi. paved, 12,943 mi. gravel and crushed stone, 6,508 mi. improved earth

Inland waterways: 565 mi., not including Caspian Sea and Shatt al Arab and Lake Urmia

Pipelines: crude oil, 2,351 mi.; refined products, 2,241 mi.; natural gas, 1,552 mi.

Ports: 7 major, 6 minor

Civil air: 18 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 227 total, 148 usable; 53 with permanent-surface runways; 7 with runways over 12,000 ft., 15 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 52 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: excellent international radiocommunications; good domestic telecommunication facilities; 286,200 telephones; 1.8 million radio and 200,000 TV receivers; 17 AM, 2 FM, and 11 TV stations; satellite earth station

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 20 March 1972, $1,170.0 million; about 29% of total budget

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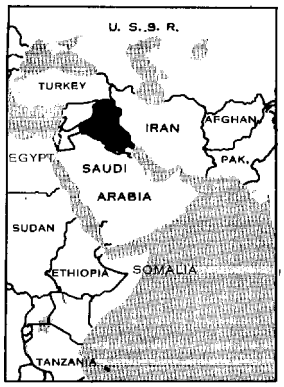
IRAQ



LAND:
172,000 sq. mi.; 18% cultivated, 68% desert, waste, or urban, 10% seasonal and other grazing land, 4% forest and woodland
Land boundaries: 2,280 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 36 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 9,978,000, average annual growth rate 3.3% (October 70-71); males 15-49, 2,256,000; 1,220,000 fit for military service; about 119,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: 70.9% Arabs, 18.3% Kurds, 0.7% Assyrians, 2.4% Turkomans, 7.7% other
Religion: 90% Muslim, 8% Christian, 2% other
Language: Arabic, Kurdish minority speaks Kurdish
Literacy: 20% to 40%
Labor force: 2.4 million; 70% agriculture, 6.5% industry, 6.7% government, 16.8% other; rural underemployment high, but not serious because low subsistence levels make it easy to care for unemployed; severe shortage of technically trained personnel
Organized labor: 11% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of Iraq
Type: republic; one-party military regime established in July 1968
Capital: Baghdad
Political subdivisions: 16 provinces under centrally appointed officials
Legal system: based on Islamic law in special religious courts, civil law system elsewhere; provisional constitution adopted in 1968; judicial review was suspended; legal education at University of Baghdad; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: "moderate" wing of Ba'th Party of Iraq has been in power since 1968 coup
Government leaders: President Hasan al-Bakr; Deputy Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council Saddam Tikriti
Suffrage: no elective bodies exist
Elections: none since overthrow of monarchy in 1958
Communists: Communist Party repressed and disorganized
Political or pressure groups: political parties banned, major opposition to regime is from leftwing of the Ba'th Party, Communist Party and Nasirist groups, disaffected members of the regime and army officers
Member of: Arab League, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, OPEC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:
GNP: $2,693 million in 1969, $300 per capita
Agriculture: dates, wheat, barley, rice, livestock; largely self-sufficient in food
Major industry: crude petroleum (fourth largest producer in Middle East)
Electric power: 740,000 kw. capacity (1970); 2 billion kw.-hr. produced (1970), 220 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $63 million (f.o.b., 1970), not including oil revenue of $513.3 million
Imports: $509 million (c.i.f., 1970); 26% from Communist countries (1969)

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ECONOMY (cont'd):
Major trade partners: exports (non oil) -- U.S. 7%, Western European countries 4%, Communist countries 15%, Arab countries 54%, other 20%; imports -- U.S. 4%, Western European countries 44%, Japan 3%, Communist countries 26%, Arab countries 7%, other 16%
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Iraqi dinar=US$3.04 (freely convertible); 0.329 Iraqi dinar=US$1
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: 1,408 mi.; 698 mi. 4'8 1/2" gage, 710 mi. meter (3'3 3/8") gage; 10 mi. meter gage double track
Highways: 12,900 mi.; 4,000 mi. paved; 2,900 mi. crushed stone, gravel, or improved earth; 6,000 mi. earth and sand tracks
Inland waterways: 635 mi.; Shatt al Arab navigable by maritime traffic for about 65 mi.; Tigris and Euphrates navigable by shallow-draft steamers
Ports: 3 major
Pipelines: crude oil, 2,860 mi.; 81 mi. refined products; 548 mi. natural gas
Civil air: 6 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 162 total, 64 usable; 21 with permanent-surface runways; 33 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 13 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.
Telecommunications: fair international radiocommunication service; poor domestic telephone and telegraph service; 120,000 telephones; 1,100,000 radio receivers; 180,000 TV receivers; 4 TV and 4 AM stations

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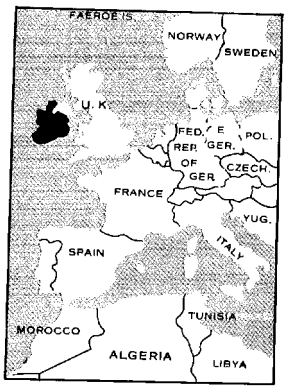
IRELAND



LAND:
26,600 sq. mi.; 17% arable, 51% meadows and pastures, 3% forested, 2% inland water, 27% waste and urban (1967)
Land boundaries: 224 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)
Coastline: 900 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 2,993,000, average annual growth rate 0.6% (April 66-71); males 15-49, 680,000; 535,000 fit for military service; about 28,000 reach military age (17) annually
Ethnic divisions: racially homogeneous Celts
Religion: 94% Roman Catholic, 4% Episcopalian, 2% other
Language: English and Gaelic official; English is generally spoken
Literacy: 98%-99%
Labor force: about 1,130,000; 28% agriculture, forestry, fishing; 19% manufacturing; 15% commerce; 6% construction; 5% transportation; 4% government; 18% other
Organized labor: 36% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of Ireland, Eire (Gaelic)
Type: republic
Capital: Dublin
Political subdivisions: 26 counties
Legal system: based on English common law, substantially modified by indigenous concepts; constitution adopted 1937; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: elected President; bicameral parliament reflecting proportional and vocational representation; judiciary appointed by President on advice of government
Government leader: Taoiseach (Prime Minister) John (Jack) Lynch
Suffrage: universal over age 21
Elections: Dail (lower house) elected every 5 years -- last election June 1969; President elected for 7-year term
Political parties and leaders: Fianna Fail, John (Jack) Lynch; Labor Party, Brendan Corish; Fine Gael, Liam Cosgrave; Communist Party of Ireland, Michael O'Riordan
Voting strength (1969 election): 75 seats Fianna Fail, 50 seats Fine Gael, 18 seats Labor Party, 12 Independent
Communists: approximately 300
Member of: Council of Europe, FAO, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, in process of joining EC

ECONOMY:
GNP: $4,830 million (1971), $1,630 per capita; 67% consumption, 22% investment, 14% government; -4% net export of goods and services; 1971 real growth rate 3% est.
Agriculture: about 2/3 of agricultural area used for permanent hay and pasture; main products -- livestock and dairy products, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, wheat; 85% self-sufficient; food shortages -- grains, fruits, vegetables; caloric intake 3,450 calories per day per capita (1968)
Fishing: catch 66,200 tons, $13.7 million (1969); exports of fish and fish products $6.7 million (1968), imports of fish and fish products $6.2 million (1968)

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ECONOMY (cont'd):
Major industries: food products, brewing, textiles and clothing, machinery and transportation equipment
Shortages: coal, petroleum, timber and woodpulp, steel and nonferrous metals, fertilizers, cereals and animal feeds, textile fibers and textiles
Crude steel: 67,000 metric tons produced in 1968, 20 kilograms per capita
Electric power: 1,551,000 kw. capacity (1970); 5,921 million kw.-hr. produced (1970), 1,990 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $1,408 million (f.o.b., 1971); live animals, meat, textile products, clothing, machinery, dairy products, chemicals
Imports: $1,962 million (c.i.f., 1971); machinery, chemicals, textiles, transportation equipment, petroleum, metal manufactures, cereals
Major trade partners: 14.5% EC, 5.4% West Germany, 62.7% EFTA, 58.4% U.K., 8.2% U.S., 1.5% Communist countries (1970)
Aid: economic -- U.S., $193 million authorized (FY49-70), no activity (FY55-66), $46.5 million authorized (FY67-70), $14.7 million authorized in FY69, none authorized in FY70; IBRD $14.5 million authorized (FY69), none authorized in FY70
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Irish pound=US$2.60 (official)
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: 1,333 mi., 5'3" gage; government-owned
Highways: 53,700 mi.; 46,950 mi. surfaced, 6,750 mi. earth
Inland waterways: approx. 650 mi.
Ports: 6 major, 38 minor
Civil air: 27 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 30 total, 25 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 4 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station
Telecommunications: small, modern system; all cities interconnected for telephone and telegraph service and broadcast netting; 296,000 telephones; 566,000 radiobroadcast receivers; 416,000 TV receivers; 3 AM, 9 FM, and 22 TV stations; 12 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:
Supply: formerly from the U.K. primarily, but since 1961 from other European countries
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1972, $45.9 million; about 3.7% of the central government budget

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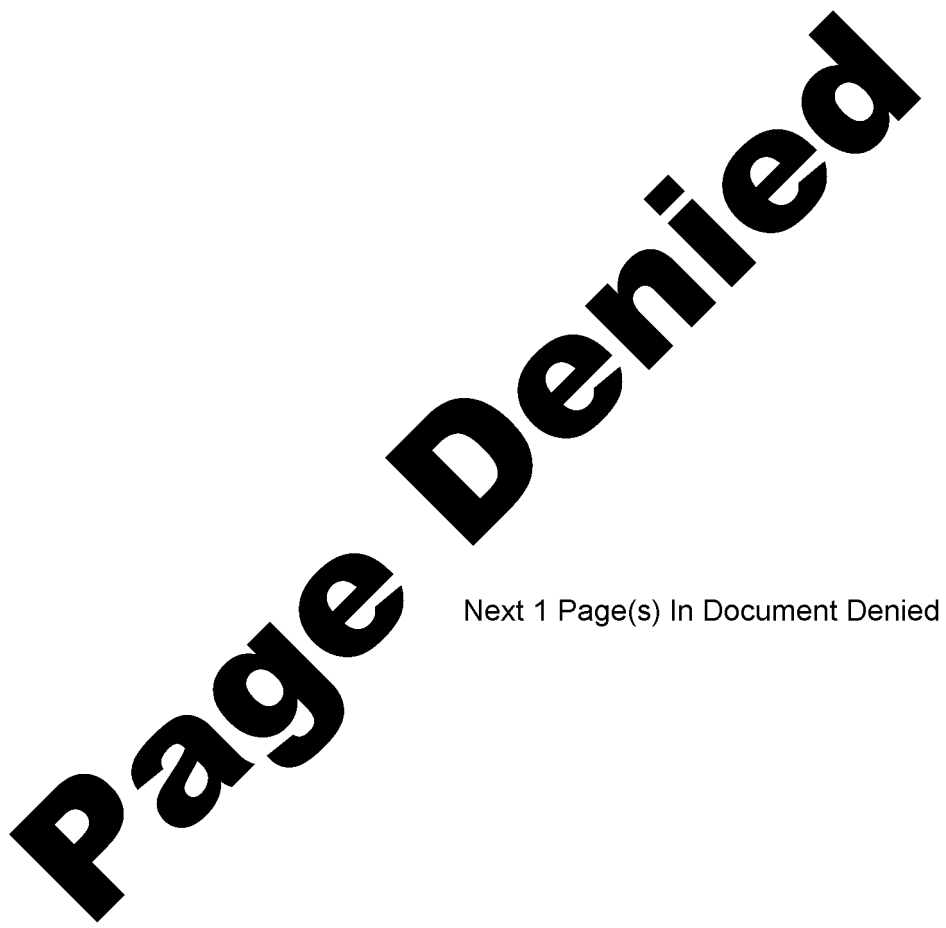

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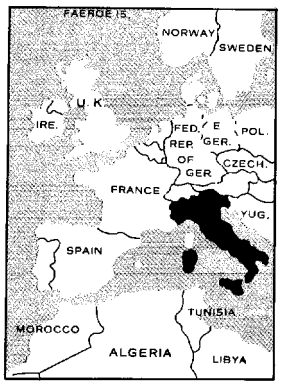
ITALY



LAND:
116,300 sq. mi.; 50% cultivated, 17% meadow and pasture, 21% forest, 2% inland water, 10% waste or urban (1969)
Land boundaries: 1,058 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)
Coastline: 3,105 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 54,379,000, average annual growth rate 0.8% (FY60-67); males 15-49, 13,500,000; 11,355,000 fit for military service; 407,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: a composite of the Mediterranean, Alpine, Adriatic, and Nordic racial types; Mediterranean type predominates in southern and insular Italy
Religion: almost 100% nominally Roman Catholic (de facto state religion)
Language: Italian; parts of Trentino-Alto Adige Region (e.g., Bolzano) are predominantly German speaking; significant French-speaking minority in Valle d'Aosta Region; Slovene-speaking minority in the Trieste-Gorizia area
Literacy: 5-7% of population illiterate (1967); illiteracy varies widely by region
Labor force: 19,752,000 (October 1970); 18.9% agriculture, 42.0% industry, 37.2% other, 3.1% unemployed; underemployment, particularly in southern Italy, remains widespread; 1.5 million Italians employed in other Western European countries
Organized labor: 20% (est.) of labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Italian Republic
Type: republic
Capital: Rome
Political subdivisions: constitution provides for establishment of 20 regions; 5 (Sicilia, Sardegna, Trentino-Alto Adige, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, and Valle d'Aosta) have been functioning for some time and the remaining 15 regions went into effect on 1 April 1972; 93 provinces
Legal system: based on civil law system, with ecclesiastical law influence; constitution came into effect 1 January 1948; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: executive -- President empowered to dissolve Parliament and call national election; he is also Commander of the Armed Forces and presides over the Supreme Defense Council; otherwise, authority to govern invested in Council of Ministers; legislative power invested in bicameral, popularly elected Parliament; Italy has an independent judicial establishment
Government leaders: President Giovanni Leone; Premier Giulio Andreotti
Suffrage: universal over age 21 (except in Senatorial elections where minimum age of voter is 25)
Elections: national elections for Parliament held every 5 years (most recent, May 1972); provincial and municipal elections held every 5 years with some out of phase; regional elections every 5 years
Political parties and leaders: Christian Democratic Party (DC), Arnaldo Forlani (party secretary) Emilio Colombo Aldo Moro, Amintore Fanfani (Senate President); Communist Party (PCI), Luigi Longo, Enrico Berlinguer; Italian Socialist Party (PSI), Pietro Nenni (ex-party secretary), Francesco De Martino (Vice Premier), Unitary Socialist Party (PSU), Mauro Ferri (party

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GOVERNMENT (cont'd):

Political parties and leaders (cont'd): secretary); Socialist Party of Proletarian Unity (PSIUP), Tullio Vecchietti, Liberal Party (PLI), Giovanni Malagodi; Italian Social Movement (MSI), Giorgio Almirante; Italian Democratic Party of Monarchist Unity (PDIUM), Alfredo Covelli; Republican Party (PRI), Ugo La Malfa

Voting strength (1972 election): 38.8% DC, 27.2% PCI, 9.6% PSI, 3.9% PLI, 1.9% PSIUP, 8.7% MSI/PDIUM, 2.9% PRI, 5.1% PSDI

Communists: 1,500,000 members; number of sympathizers cannot be determined

Other political or pressure groups: the Vatican, whose influence on the Christian Democratic party is important factor in that party's policies; three major trade union confederations (CGIL -- Communist dominated, CISL -- Christian Democratic, and UIL -- Social Democratic and Republican); Italian manufacturers association (Confindustria); organized farm groups

Member of: ECSC, EC, FAO, IBRD, ICAO, IAEA, IHB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, NATO, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: $108 billion (1971), $2,000 per capita; 63.6% consumption, 20.9% investment, 13.7% government, net foreign balance 1.8% (1971 provisional); 1971 provisional growth rate 1.4%, 1963 constant prices

Agriculture: important producer of fruits and vegetables; main crops -- cereals, potatoes, olives; 95% self-sufficient; food shortages -- fats, meat, fish, and eggs; caloric intake, 3,100 calories per capita (1970)

Fishing: catch 353,100 metric tons (1969), $196,558,000 (1969); exports $8,142,000 (1969), imports $131,715,000 (1969)

Major industries: machinery and transportation equipment, iron and steel, chemicals, food processing, textiles

Shortages: coal, fuels, minerals

Crude steel: 17.4 million metric tons produced (1971), 320 kilograms per capita

Electric power: 35 million kw. capacity (1971); 120 billion kw.-hr. produced (1971), 2,200 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: $16.1 billion (f.o.b., 1971); principal items -- machinery and transport equipment, textiles, foodstuffs, chemicals

Imports: $17.0 billion (c.i.f., 1971); principal items -- machinery and transport equipment, foodstuffs, ferrous and nonferrous metals, wool, cotton

Major trade partners: (1971) 21% West Germany, 9% U.S., 14% France, 4% U.K., 4% Belgium-Luxembourg, 5% Netherlands, 3% Switzerland; 44% EC; 12% EFTA; 6% Communist countries

Aid:

economic -- U.S., $3,893 million (FY46-70), $121.8 million authorized FY70; IBRD, $398 million authorized through FY70, none since FY65; International Finance Corporation, $1 million authorized through FY70, none since FY60; military -- U.S., $2,290 million (FY46-70), $38 million authorized in FY68 (Export-Import Bank credits), none in FY69

Monetary conversion rate: 581.5 lira=US$1 (central rate)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 12,890 mi.; 11,390 mi. 4'8 1/2" gage, 1,490 mi. 3'1 3/8" gage, 2,860 mi. double track 4' 8 1/2" gage, 120 mi. double track 3' 1 3/8" gage, 5,712 mi. electrified 4' 8 1/2" gage, 320 mi. electrified 3' 1 3/8" gage

Highways: 126,500 mi.; state highways 25,985 mi., provincial highways 45,850 mi., communal highways 54,665 mi.; 60,200 mi. concrete, bituminous, or stone block, 66,300 mi. gravel and crushed stone

Inland waterways: 2,547 mi. navigable routes; 1,180 mi. are rivers and canals, 1,367 mi. are lake routes

Pipelines: crude oil, 1,300 mi.; refined products, 980 mi.; natural gas, 5,500 mi.

Ports: 16 major, 148 minor

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COMMUNICATIONS (cont'd):

Civil air: 130 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 228 total, 151 usable; 79 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 12,000 ft., 25 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 47 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 11 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: well engineered, well constructed, and efficiently operated; almost 8.53 million telephones; 12.5 million radio and 10.4 million TV receivers; 68 AM, 160 FM, and 65 TV stations, each with numerous repeater stations; 11 submarine cables; communication satellite ground stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1972, $3.2 billion; about 12% of central government budget

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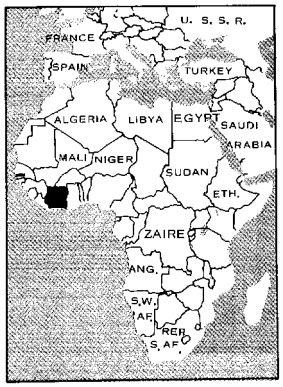
IVORY COAST



LAND:
125,000 sq. mi.; 40% forest and woodland, 8% cultivated, 52% grazing, fallow, and waste, 200 mi. of lagoons and connecting canals along eastern coast (1970)
Land boundaries: 2,005 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 320 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 4,934,000 (resident African population only), average annual growth rate 3.3% (January 66-71); males 15-49, 1,679,00; 500,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: 7 major indigenous ethnic groups; no single tribe more than 20% of population; most important are Agni, Baoule, Krou, Senoufou, Mandingo; approx. 1 million foreign Africans, mostly Voltaics; about 33,000 non-Africans (25,000 French)
Religion: 66% animist, 22% Muslim, 12% Christian
Language: French official, over 60 native dialects, Dioula most widely spoken
Literacy: about 20%
Labor force: over 85% of population engaged in agriculture, forestry, livestock raising; about 11% of labor force are wage earners, nearly half in agriculture, remainder in government, industry, commerce, and professions
Organized labor: 20% of wage labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of Ivory Coast
Type: republic, one-party presidential regime
Capital: Abidjan
Political subdivisions: 24 departments subdivided into 127 subprefectures
Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1960, amended 1963; judicial review in the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court; legal education at Abidjan School of Law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: President has sweeping powers, unicameral legislature, separate judiciary
Government leader: President Felix Houphouet-Boigny
Suffrage: universal over age 21
Elections: uncontested Presidential and legislative elections held in November 1970 for 5-year term
Political parties and leaders: Parti Democratique de la Cote d'Ivoire (PDCI), (only party); official party leader is Secretary General Philippe Yace, but Houphouet-Boigny is in control
Communists: no Communist partyp; possibly some sympathizers
Member of: EAMA, Entente, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, La Francophonie, OAU, OCAM, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:
GDP: $1.6 billion (1971), $312 per capita (1971); average annual growth rate 1960-70, 8.3%
Agriculture: commercial -- coffee, wood, cocoa, bananas, pineapples, palm oil; food crops -- corn, millet, yams, rice; other commodities -- cotton, rubber, tobacco, fish; self-sufficient in most foodstuffs, but rice, sugar, and meat imported
Fishing: catch 70,000 metric tons (1970), $12.7 million (1969); exports $1.6 million (1969), imports $1.9 million (1969)

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ECONOMY (cont'd):

Major industries: food and lumber processing, oil refinery, automobile assembly plant, texiltes, soap, flour mill, matches, three small shipyards, fertilizer plant, and battery factory

Electric power: 180,000 kw. capacity (1971); 540 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 128 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: $470 million (f.o.b., 1970); coffee, tropical woods, cocoa, 76% of total; bananas, pineapples, palm oil

Imports: $389 million (c.i.f., 1970); consumer goods 44%, raw materials and fuels 8%, manufactured goods and semi-finished products, 48%

Major trade partners: France and other EC countries about 65%, U.S. 13%, Communist countries about 1%

Aid:

economic -- France (1960-69) $312 million; EC $123 million, including 1971 commitments; U.S. (FY61-70), $85.6 million; others (1960-71), $76 million, including $18.5 million comitted; no Communist aid programs

military -- non-Communist countries, $7.3 million (1954-67)

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Communaute Financiere Africaine franc=0.02 French francs; 255.78 CFA francs=US$1

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 408 mi. of the 728 mi. Abidjan to Ouagadougou, Upper Volta line, all single track meter gage; only diesel locomotives in use

Highways: 24,600 mi.; 800 mi. bituminous and bituminous-surface treatment; 11,200 mi. gravel, crushed stone, laterite, and improved earth; 12,600 mi. unimproved earth roads

Inland waterways: 460 mi. navigable rivers and numerous coastal lagoons

Ports: 2 major, 1 minor

Civil air: 15 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 50 total, 44 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 7 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: system only slightly above African average; consists of microwave relays, open-wire lines and radio relay links, which provide incomplete coverage of country; Abidjan is only center; 24,800 telephones; 75,000 radio and 10,500 TV receivers; 3 AM, 2 FM, and 4 TV stations; 2 submarine cables; satellite earth station under construction

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: principally dependent on France; has purchased transport aircraft from Netherlands

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1972, $21,431,400; about 8.0% of total budget

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JAMAICA

LAND:
4,410 sq. mi.; 21% arable, 23% meadows and pastures, 19% forested, 37% waste, urban, or other (1964)

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 635 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 1,925,000, average annual growth rate 1.5% (April 60-70); males 15-49, 404,000 270,000 fit for military service; no conscription; average number currently reaching minimum volunteer age (18) 22,000
Ethnic divisions: African 76.3%, Afro-European 15.1%, Chinese and Afro-Chinese 1.2%, East Indian and Afro-East Indian 3.4%, white 3.2%, other 0.9%
Religion: predominantly Protestant, some Roman Catholic, some spiritualist cults
Language: English
Literacy: Ministry of Education estimates between 43% and 57% of adult population functionally literate
Labor force: about 687,000; 33% in agriculture, 1% forestry and fishing, 13% manufacturing, 7% construction, 8% commerce, 2% transportation and communications, 13% services, 23% unaccounted for; 16% to 20% (est.) unemployed (seasonal unemployment in agriculture can push the unemployment figure to 25%); shortage of technical and managerial personnel
Organized labor: about 25% of labor force (1966)

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Jamaica
Type: independent state within Commonwealth since August 1962, recognizing Elizabeth II as head of state
Capital: Kingston
Political subdivisions: 12 parishes and the Kingston-St. Andrew corporate area
Legal system: based on English common law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: cabinet headed by Prime Minister; 53-member elected House of Representatives; 21-member Senate (13 nominated by the Prime Minister, 8 by opposition leader); judiciary follows British tradition under a Chief Justice
Government leader: Prime Minister Michael Manley
Suffrage: universal, age 21 and over
Elections: at discretion of Governor-General upon advice of Prime Minister but within 5 years; latest held 29 February 1972
Political parties and leaders: Jamaica Labor Party (JLP), Sir Alexander Bustamante, Hugh Shearer; People's National Party (PNP), Michael Manley
Voting strength (1972 general elections): 43.21% JLP, 56.55% PNP, 0.24% other
Communists: a few hundred Marxist and Communist sympathizers
Other political or pressure groups: New World Group (Caribbean regionalists, nationalists, and leftist intellectual fraternity); Rastafarians (Negro religious/racial cultists, pan-Africanists); New Creation International Peacemakers Tabernacle (leftist group)
Member of: CARIFTA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IFC, ILO, IMF, OAS, Pan American Health Organization, Seabeds Committee (observer), U.N.

ECONOMY:
GNP: $1,300 million est. (1971), $680 per capita; real growth rate 1969, 4%
Agriculture: main crops -- sugarcane, citrus fruits, bananas, pimento, coconuts, coffee, cocoa
Major industries: bauxite, textiles, food processing, light manufactures, tourism

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ECONOMY (cont'd):

Electric power: 550,000 kw. capacity (1971 est.); 1,550 million kw.-hr. produced (1970), 780 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: $370 million (f.o.b., 1971); alumina, bauxite, sugar, bananas, citrus fruits and fruit products, rum, cocoa

Imports: $550 million (c.i.f., 1971); machinery, transportation and electrical equipment, food, fuels, fertilizer

Major trade partners: exports -- U.S. 52%, U.K. 16%, Canada 8%, Norway 8%; imports -- U.S. 43%, U.K. 19%, Canada 9% (1970)

Aid:

economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY56-70), $43.2 million in loans; (AID $10.7 million, Import-Export Bank $32.5 million), $38.4 million grants (AID technical assistance $14.2 million, Food for Freedom $24.2 million); from international organizations (FY46-70), $55.6 million; from other Western countries (FY46-69), $63.4 million;

military -- assistance from U.S. (FY63-70), $1.1 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Jamaican dollar=US$1.30

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 204 mi. government-owned, 43 mi. privately owned, all standard gage, single track

Highways: 7,100 mi.; 1,200 mi. paved, 4,400 mi. gravel, 1,500 mi. unimproved earth surfaces

Pipelines: refined products, 6 mi.

Ports: 1 major, 11 minor

Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 47 total, 35 usable; 10 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 2 with runway 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: fully automatic domestic telephone network with 71,800 telephones intraisland VHF network; satellite ground station officially opened February 1972; to be operational in 1971; 500,000 radio and 70,000 TV receivers; 8 AM, 5 FM, and 8 TV stations; 5 submarine cables, including 2 coaxial, with third coaxial being laid and expected to be completed about the end of 1971

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: dependent on U.K. and U.S.

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1972, $7.4 million; about 2.0% of central government budget

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NOTE: The war between Israel and the Arab states in June 1967 ended with Israel in control of West Jordan. Although approx. 930,000 persons resided in this area prior to the start of the war, fewer than 750,000 of them remain there under the Israeli occupation, the remainder having fled to East Jordan. Over 14,000 of those who fled were repatriated in August 1967, but their return has been more than offset by other Arabs who have crossed and are continuing to cross from West to East Jordan. These and certain other effects of the Arab-Israeli war are not included in the data below.

LAND:

37,100 sq. mi. (including about 2,100 sq. mi. occupied by Israel); 11% agricultural, 88% desert, waste, or urban, 1% forested (1964)
Land boundaries: 1,141 mi. (1967, 1,037 mi. excluding occupied areas)

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.
Coastline: 16 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 2,429,000, average annual growth rate 3.1% (current); males 15-49, 568,000; 435,000 fit for military service; average number currently reaching military age (18) annually 25,000
Ethnic divisions: 97% Arab, 2% Circassian, 1% Armenian
Religion: 94% Sunni Muslim, 6% Christian
Language: Arabic official, English widely understood among upper and middle classes
Literacy: 33% West Jordan, 32% East Jordan
Labor force: 434,000; 33% unemployed
Organized labor: 5% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
Type: constitutional monarchy
Capital: 'Amman
Political subdivisions: 8 districts (3 are under Israeli occupation) under centrally appointed officials
Legal system: based on Islamic law and French codes; constitution adopted 1952; judicial review of legislative acts in a specially provided High Tribunal; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: executive branch holds balance of power; King is effective ruler with Prime Minister exercising executive authority in name of King; Cabinet appointed by King and responsible to parliament; bicameral parliament with Chamber of Deputies chosen by national elections, Senate appointed by King; each house contains equal representation from East and West Jordan; present parliament subservient to executive as a result of rigged elections (April 1967); secular court system based on differing legal systems of the former Transjordan and Palestine; law Western in concept and structure; Sharia (religious) courts for Muslims, and religious community council courts for non-Muslim communities; desert police carry out quasi-judicial functions in desert areas
Government leader: King Husayn ibn Talal al-Hashimi
Suffrage: male citizens over age 20
Political parties and leaders: political party activity illegal since 1957; Palestine Liberation Organization and Fatah, Yasir Arafat; various smaller fedayeen groups; Ba'th Party of Jordan, Dr. Mun'if Razzaz; National Socialist Party, Sulayman al-Nabulusi; Communist Party actively repressed; Muslim Brethren

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GOVERNMENT (cont'd):
Communists: party actively repressed, active membership less than 100
Member of: Arab League, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:
GNP: $570 million (1971 est.), $240 per capita
Agriculture: main crops -- cereals, fruits, vegetables, olive oil; not self-sufficient in many foodstuffs
Major industries: phosphate mining, petroleum refining, and cement
Electric power: 46,260 kw. capacity (1971); 131 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 60 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $34 million (f.o.b., 1970); major items -- fruits and vegetables, phosphate rock; Communist share 9% of total (1970)
Imports: $183 million (c.i.f., 1970); major items -- petroleum products, textiles, capital goods, motor vehicles, foodstuffs; Communist share 16% of total (1970)
Aid:
economic -- U.S., $601 million economic assistance (FY51-70), of which $31 million loans, $570 million grants; technical assistance
military -- $191 million total from U.S. (July 1949-March 1971) including $72 million in MAP grants
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Jordanian dinar=US$2.80, freely convertible; 0.357 Jordanian dinar=US$1
Fiscal year: 1 January - 31 December

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: 227 mi. 3'5 3/8" gage, single track
Highways: 4,400 mi.; 3,486 mi. bituminous, 249 mi. improved, 665 unimproved earth (these mileages include approximately 670 mi. -- mostly bituminous -- of Jordanian territory held by Israel)
Pipelines: crude oil, 128 mi.
Ports: 1 major
Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 52 total, 18 usable; 10 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 12,000 ft., 9 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 4 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station
Telecommunications: adequate telecommunication system for the needs of the country; 31,100 telephones; 150,000 radio and 55,000 TV receivers; 1 AM and 2 TV stations; 1 earth satellite station

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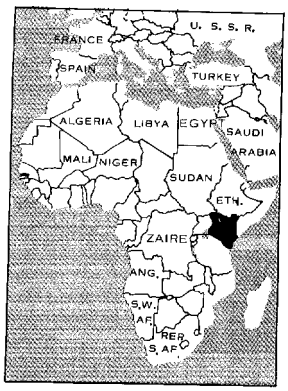
KENYA



LAND:
225,000 sq. mi.; about 21% forest and woodland, 13% suitable for agriculture, 66% mainly grassland adequate for grazing (1970)
Land boundaries: 2,093 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 333 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 12,086,000, average annual growth rate 3.4% (FY66-71); males 15-49, 2,694,000; 1,310,000 fit for military service; no conscription
Ethnic divisions: 97% native African (including Bantu, Nilotic, Hamitic and Nilo-Hamitic); 3% European, Asian, and Arab
Religion: 56% Christian, 36% animist, 7% Muslim, 1% Hindu
Language: English and Swahili official; each tribe has own language
Literacy: 20% to 25%
Labor force: 2.5 million; about 977,000, (39%) in monetary economy (1967)
Organized labor: about 215,000

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of Kenya
Type: republic within Commonwealth since December 1963
Capital: Nairobi
Political subdivisions: 7 provinces plus Nairobi Area
Legal system: based on English common law, tribal law and Islamic law; constitution enacted 1963; judicial review in Supreme Court; legal education at University Kenya School of Law in Nairobi; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Branches: President and Cabinet responsible to unicameral legislature (National Assembly) of 170 seats, 158 directly elected by constituencies and 12 specially elected by the Assembly; Assembly must be reelected at least every 5 years; High Court, with Chief Justice and at least 11 justices, has unlimited original jurisdiction to hear and determine any civil or criminal proceeding; provision for systems of courts of appeal with ultimate appeal to East African Court of Appeals
Government leader: President Jomo Kenyatta
Suffrage: universal over age 21
Elections: general election (December 1969) elected present National Assembly
Political party and leaders: Kenyan African National Union (KANU), president, Jomo Kenyatta
Voting strength: KANU controls National Assembly; holds all seats
Communists: may be a few Communists and sympathizers
Member of: EAC, IAEA, ICAO, OAU, Seabeds Committee, U.N.

ECONOMY:
GNP: $1.45 billion (1970), $130 per capita; 6.3% real growth per year between 1964 and 1970
Agriculture: main cash crops -- coffee, sisal, tea, pyrethrum, cotton, livestock; food crops -- corn, wheat, rice, cassava; largely self-sufficient in food
Fishing: $4.2 million (1970)
Major industries: small-scale consumer goods (plastic, furniture, batteries, textiles, soap, agricultural processing, cigarettes, flour), oil refining, cement
Electric power: 198,000 kw. capacity (1971); 515 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 43 kw.-hr. per capita

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ECONOMY (cont'd):
Exports: $304.6 million (f.o.b., 1970); coffee, tea, livestock products, pyrethrum, soda ash, wattle-bark tanning extract
Imports: $442.4 million (c.i.f., 1970); machinery, transport equipment, crude oil, paper and paper products, iron and steel products, and textiles
Major trade partners: U.K. and EC, also Uganda and Tanzania, which are part of East African Economic Community
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Kenya shilling=US$0.14 (official); 7.143 Kenya shillings=US$1
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: 1,275 mi.; meter gage
Highways: 26,970 mi.; 1,532 mi. paved, 8,849 mi. gravel or improved earth, about 16,589 mi. unimproved or tracks
Inland waterways: part of Lake Victoria and Lake Rudolph are within boundaries of Kenya
Ports: 1 major, 3 minor
Civil air: 10 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 262 total, 205 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 1 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 43 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: in top group of African systems; consists of radio-relay links, open-wire lines, and radiocommunication stations; principal center Nairobi, secondary centers Mombasa and Nakuru; 77,500 telephones; 774,000 radio and 16,400 TV receivers; 5 AM, 2 FM, and 3 TV stations; 2 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1971, $16,392,000; about 5.0% of ordinary budget

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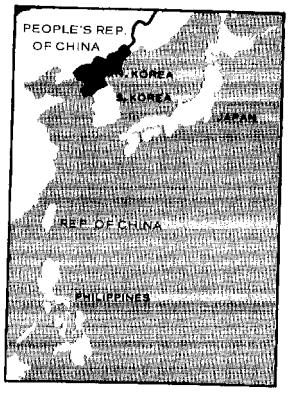
KOREA, NORTH



LAND:
47,000 sq. mi.; 17% arable and cultivated, 74% in forest, scrub, and brush; remainder wasteland and urban (1971)
Land boundaries: 1,040 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 1,550 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 14,975,000, average annual growth rate 2.8% (current); males 15-49, 3,319,000; 1,970,000 fit for military service; 164,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: racially homogeneous
Religion: Buddhism and Confucianism; religious activities now almost nonexistent
Language: Korean
Literacy: 90% (est.)
Labor force: 6.1 million; 47.7% agriculture, 52.3 non-agricultural; shortage of skilled and unskilled labor

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Type: Communist state; one-man rule
Capital: P'yongyang
Political subdivisions: 9 provinces, 3 special cities (P'yongyang, Hamhung, Ch'ongjin), and 1 special district (Kaesong)
Legal system: based on German civil law system with Japanese influences and Communist legal theory; constitution adopted 1948; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: constitution provides for a Supreme People's Assembly (SPA), with provincial government under complete control of central authorities
Government and party leaders: Kim Il-song, Premier and General Secretary of the Korean Labor Party
Suffrage: universal at age 18
Elections: election to SPA every 4 years, but this constitutional provision not necessarily followed -- last election (November 1967), with claimed 100% of electorate voting for official slate
Political party: Korean Labor (Communist) Party; claimed membership of about 1.6 million, or about 12% of population
Member of: no international bodies

ECONOMY:
GNP: roughly $300 per capita (1971)
Agriculture: main crops -- rice, corn, vegetables; food shortages -- meat, cooking oils; production of foodstuffs adequate for domestic needs at low levels of consumption
Major industries: machine building, electric power, chemicals, mining, metallurgy, textiles
Shortages: heavy machinery and equipment, bituminous and coking coal, petroleum, rubber
Exports: minerals, chemical and metallurgical products
Imports: machinery and equipment, petroleum, foodstuffs, coking coal
Major trade partners: total trade turnover about $735 million (1971); 16% with non-Communist countries, 84% with Communist countries (53% with the U.S.S.R.)
Monetary conversion rate: 2.37 won=US$1 (arbitrarily established)
Fiscal year: calendar year

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COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 2,818 route mi. operating in 1968; 2,137 mi. standard gage, 681 mi. 2'6" narrow gage; 99 mi. double tracked; about 588 mi. electrified; government owned

Highways: about 12,600 mi., 95% gravel or earth surface

Inland waterways: 1,400 mi.; mostly navigable by small craft only

Freight carried (1969): rail -- 13 billion metric ton/km., 62 million metric tons; highway -- 765 million metric ton/km., 116 million metric tons; waterway -- 540 million metric ton/km., 7.7 million metric tons; coastal -- 170 million metric ton/km., 0.4 million metric tons

Ports: 6 major, 26 minor

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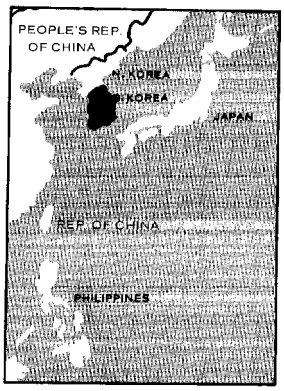
KOREA, SOUTH



LAND:
38,000 sq. mi.; 23% arable (22% cultivated), 10% urban and other, 67% forested (1968)
Land boundaries: 150 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 20-200 n. mi.
Coastline: 1,550 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 32,537,000, average annual growth rate 1.9% (October 66-70); males 15-49, 7,850,000; 4,970,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually 338,000
Ethnic divisions: homogeneous; small Chinese minority (approx. 20,000)
Religion: strong Confucian tradition; pervasive folk religion (Shamanism); vigorous Christian minority (5.5% of population); Buddhism (including estimated 20,000 members of Soka Gakkai); Chondokyo (religion of the heavenly way), eclectic religion with nationalist overtones founded in 19th century, claims about 1.5 million adherents
Language: Korean
Literacy: about 90%
Labor force: about 10.2 million (1971); 46.2% agriculture, fishing, forestry, 32.3% services, 14% mining and manufacturing, 3% construction, 4.5% unemployed
Organized labor: about 10% of nonagricultural labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of Korea
Type: republic; power centralized in a strong executive
Capital: Seoul
Political subdivisions: 9 provinces, 2 special cities; heads centrally appointed
Legal system: combines elements of continental European civil law systems, Anglo-American law, and Chinese classical thought; constitution approved 1962; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: executive, legislative (unicameral), and judiciary
Government leaders: President Pak Chong-hui; Prime Minister Kim Chong-pil
Suffrage: universal over age 20
Elections: presidential and National Assembly elections must be held every 4 years; National Assembly elections due about 1 month after Presidential elections; last elections held in April and May 1971 respectively
Principal political parties and leaders: Democratic Republican Party, Pak Chong-hui; New Democratic Party, Kim Hong-il
Voting strength: April 1971 presidential election -- Democratic Republican Party, 51.1%; New Democratic Party, 43.4%; minor parties, 1.5%; invalid, 4.0% June 1971 National Assembly elections -- Democratic Republican Party, 49%; New Democratic Party, 44%; minor parties, 3.0%; invalid 2.0% composition of legislature (25 May 1971) -- Democratic Republican Party, 113 seats; New Democratic Party, 89 seats; Peoples' Party, 1 seat; Nationalist Party, 1 seat
Other political or pressure groups: Federation of Korean Trade Unions; Korean Veterans' Association; large volatile student population concentrated in Seoul
Member of: ADB, Asian Parliamentary Union, Asian People's Anti-Communist League (APACL), ASPAC, Colombo Plan, ECAFE, FAO, GATT, Geneva Conventions of 1949 for the protection of war victims, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHB, IMCO, IMF, INTELSAT, Inter-Parliamentary Union, INTERPOL, ITU, UNESCO, U.N. Special Fund, UPU, WHO, WMO, World Anti-Communist League (WACL); does not hold U.N. membership

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ECONOMY:
GNP: $8.7 billion (1971), $270 per capita; real growth 11% (1965-71)
Agriculture: 50% of the population live on the land, but agriculture constitutes 27% GNP; main crops -- rice, barley, wheat; not self-sufficient; food shortages -- barley, wheat, dairy products, rice, corn
Fishing: catch 1,031,160 tons, $173 million (1970)
Major industries: textiles and clothing, food processing, chemical fertilizers, chemicals, plywood, coal
Shortages: base metals, fertilizer, petroleum, lumber and certain food grains
Electric power: 2,333,000 kw. capacity (1971); 10.54 billion kw.-hr. produced (1971), 334 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $1.1 billion (f.o.b., 1971); clothing and textiles, veneer and plywood, silk, wigs
Imports: $2.4 billion (c.i.f., 1971)
Major trade partners: 1971 exports -- U.S. 50%, Japan 24%; imports -- Japan 40%, U.S. 28%
Aid:
economic -- U.S. (FY46-70), $5.1 billion extended; Japan (1965-70), $620 million comitted;
military -- U.S. (FY46-70), $3.1 billion extended
Monetary conversion rate: 358.75 won=US$1 (floating-rate average value in 1971), 373 won=US$1 by end of December 1971
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: 1,964 mi.; 1,887 mi. standard gage, 77 mi. (2'6") narrow gage; 280 mi. double track; government owned
Highways: 25,500 mi.; 1,845 mi. paved, 18,500 mi. gravel, 3,200 mi. improved earth, 1,955 mi. unimproved earth
Inland waterways: 1,000 mi.; use restricted to small native craft
Freight carried: rail (1963) 2,708.2 million short ton/mi., 19.8 million short tons; highway (1963) 21.9 million short tons; air (1959) 796,260 lbs. carried
Pipelines: 255 mi., refined products, under construction
Ports: 10 major, 10 minor
Airfields: 258 total, 125 usable; 47 with permanent-surface runways; 9 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 17 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

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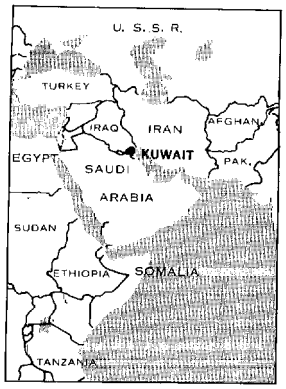
KUWAIT



LAND:
6,200 sq. mi. (excluding neutral zone but including islands); insignificant amount forested; nearly all desert, waste, or urban (1969)
Land boundaries: 285 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 310 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 912,000, average annual growth rate 9.8% (FY71); males 15-49, about 311,000; about 170,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: 87% Arabs, 12% Iranians, Indians, and Pakistani, 1% other
Religion: 95% Muslim, 5% Christian, Hindu, Parsi, other
Language: Arabic; English commonly used foreign language
Literacy: about 55% (1965)
Labor force: 250,000 (1969); 9% manufacturing, 16% construction, 45% services, 13% commerce
Organized labor: labor unions, first authorized in 1964, formed in oil industry and among government personnel

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: State of Kuwait
Type: nominal constitutional monarchy
Capital: Al Kuwayt
Political subdivisions: 3 governorates, 10 voting constituencies
Legal system: civil law system with Islamic law significant in personal matters; constitution took effect 1963, judicial review of legislative acts not yet determined; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: Council of Ministers; National Assembly
Government leader: Amir Sabah Al Salim Al Sabah
Suffrage: native born and naturalized males over age 21
Elections: held every 4 years for National Assembly; last held January 1971
Communists: insignificant
Member of: Arab League, FAO, FUND, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, ITU, OPEC, OAPEC, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:
Agriculture: virtually none, dependent on imports for food; approx. 75% of potable water must be distilled or imported
Major industries: crude petroleum production averaging 3.2 million b.p.d. (includes Kuwait's share of neutral zone) (1971); government revenues from taxes and royalties on production, refining, and consumption was $960 million in FY70; refinery capacity est. at 504,000 bbls. per day (1970); other major industries include fishing, processing of building materials, fertilizers, chemicals, and flour
Electric power: 1.2 million kw. capacity (1970); 2.3 billion kw.-hr. produced (1970), 2,800 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $1,580 million (1970), of which petroleum accounted for about 98%; nonpetroleum exports are mostly reexports
Imports: $625 million (1970) exclusive of oil company imports; major suppliers -- U.S., Japan, U.K., West Germany
Aid: $50 million loan from Export-Import Bank, 1967; $2.6 million from international organizations (FY63-70); extended about $50 million in credits to other Arab nations from 1961 to January 1969
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Kuwaiti dinar=US$2.80 (freely convertible)
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

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COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none
Highways: 1,550 mi.; 465 mi. bituminous; 1,085 mi. earth, sand, light gravel
Pipelines: crude oil, 254 mi.; refined products, 27 mi.; natural gas, 74 mi.
Ports: 2 major, 1 minor
Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 13 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 1 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.
Telecommunications: excellent international radiocommunications; adequate domestic telecommunication facilities; 58,000 telephones; 105,000 radio and 100,000 TV sets; 3 AM and 3 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: dependent on U.K.
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1972, $86,800,000; about 11.7% of total budget

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LAOS

LAND:
91,430 sq. mi.; 7% agricultural, 60% forests, 33% urban, waste, and other; except in very limited areas, soil is very poor; most of forested area is not exploitable (May 1969, est.)
Land boundaries: 2,700 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 3,106,000, average annual growth rate 2.4% (FY71); males 15-49, 742,000; 395,000 fit for military service; average number currently reaching usual military age (18) annually, 33,000; no conscription age specified
Ethnic divisions: 47% Lao; 14% Tai; 25% Phoutheng (Kha), Meo, Yao, and other
Religion: 50% Buddhist, 50% animist and other
Language: Lao official, French predominant foreign language also used in administration
Literacy: about 12%
Labor force: about 1,268,000; 80%-90% agriculture; 159,286 engaged in manufacturing and services; 11,864 government employees
Organized labor: only civil servants are organized

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Kingdom of Laos
Type: constitutional monarchy
Capital: Vientiane (Louangphrabang royal capital)
Political subdivisions: 16 provinces subdivided into districts, cantons, and villages
Legal system: based on civil law system; constitution of 1947 superseded by international agreements of 1962 and subsequent events; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: King, 59-member National Assembly, 12-member King's Council; provisional coalition government formally composed of 3 "tendencies" -- neutralists, Communists, rightists -- but Communists not participating
Government leaders: King Savang Vatthana; Premier Souvanna Phouma, neutralist; Deputy Premier Prince Souphanouvong, Communist (absent); Deputy Premier Leuam Insisiengmay, rightist
Suffrage: universal over age 18
Elections: National Assembly designated by King; general election last held January 1972
Political parties and leaders: Neo Lao Hak Sat, Communist-front organization which includes the Lao People's Party (Communist), only party active
Communists: Lao People's Party (clandestine) membership unknown
Other political or pressure groups: Communists are resisting "neutralist" government; insurgent Communist forces with North Vietnamese backing pose serious threat to existing government; other political groups are informal and associated with regional family and military leaders; Prince Boun Oum is the acknowledged, though not formal leader of the Laotian rightists; Royal Armed Forces (FAR) leaders, Commander in Chief Bounpone Makthepharack, and Generals Kouprasith Abhay, Phasouk Somly, Vang Pao, Soutchay Vongsavanh, and Ret. Gen. Ouan Rathikoun
Member of: Colombo Plan, ECAFE, ICAO, IMF, Mekong Committee, SEAMES, U.N., UNCTAD

ECONOMY:
GNP: $211 million, $70 per capita (1969 est.)
Agriculture: main crops -- rice (overwhelmingly dominant), corn, coffee, cotton and tobacco; largely self-sufficient; food shortages (due in part to distribution deficiencies) including rice

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ECONOMY (cont'd):
Fishing: catch data unavailable; imports fish and fish products 200 tons, $128,000 (1970)
Major industries: tin mining, timber
Shortages: capital equipment, petroleum, transportation system
Electric power: 53,200 kw. capacity (1971); 40 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 13 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $3.5 million (f.o.b., 1970); tin concentrates; forest products, coffee, undeclared exports of opium significant but value unknown
Imports: $55.7 million (c.i.f., 1970); rice and other foodstuffs, petroleum products, machinery, transportation equipment, textiles
Major trade partners: imports from Thailand, Japan, U.S., France, U.K., Indonesia, Hong Kong; exports to Malaysia and Thailand; trade with Communist countries insignificant; Laos a major transit point in world gold trade; gold imports and approx. offsetting gold exports excluded from official trade data; value of 1970 gold imports $46.6 million
Monetary conversion rate: 240 kip=US$1; open market rate approx. 600 kip=US$1 (1971); all but restricted list of developmental commodities now imported at open market rate
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:
Highways: about 9,200 mi. (including Communist-held areas); 500 mi. bituminous or bituminous treated, 1,900 mi. gravel, crushed stone, or improved earth; 6,800 mi. unimproved earth and often impassable during rainy season mid-May to mid-September
Inland waterways: about 2,850 mi., primarily Mekong and tributaries; 1,800 additional miles are sectionally navigable by craft drawing less than 1.5 ft.
Ports (river): 5 major, 4 minor
Airfields: 279 total, 212 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 18 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft., 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft.
Telecommunications: service to general public considered poor; radio network provides generally erratic service to government users; poor international service recently improved by radio relay link to Thailand; radiobroadcast transmitters operate in a few towns; 1,148 telephones; 70,000 (est.) radio receivers

DEFENSE FORCES:
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1972, $17.9 million; about 51% of total budget

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LEBANON

LAND:
4,000 sq. mi.; 27% agricultural land, 64% desert, waste, or urban, 9% forested
Land boundaries: 285 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): no specific claims (fishing, 6 n. mi.)
Coastline: 140 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 2,963,000 (including Lebanese nationals living outside the country who are on the population register, but excluding registered Palestinian refugees numbering 176,000 on 30 June 1970), average annual growth rate 3.1% (current); males 15-49, 715,000; 420,000 fit for military service; average of about 30,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: 93% Arab, 6% Armenian, 1% other
Religion: 55% Christian, 44% Muslim and Druze, 1% other (official estimates); Muslims believed to constitute slight majority
Language: Arabic (official); French is widely spoken
Literacy: 86%
Labor force: about 1 million economically active; 49% agriculture, 11% industry, 14% commerce, 26% other; moderate unemployment
Organized labor: about 55,000

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of Lebanon
Type: republic
Capital: Beirut
Political subdivisions: 5 provinces
Legal system: mixture of Ottoman law, canon law, and civil law system; constitution mandated in 1920; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at University of Lebanon; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: power lies with President elected by parliament (Chamber of Deputies); Cabinet appointed by President, approved by parliament; independent secular courts on French pattern; religious courts for matters of marriage, divorce, inheritance, etc.; by custom, President is a Maronite Christian, Prime Minister a Sunni Muslim, and president of parliament a Shia Muslim; each of 9 religious communities represented in parliament in proportion to national numerical strength
Government leader: President Sulayman Franjiyyah
Suffrage: compulsory for all males over 21; authorized for women over 21 with elementary education
Elections: for Chamber of Deputies, held every 4 years or within 3 months of dissolution of Chamber; held April 1972
Political parties and leaders: political party activity is organized along sectarian lines; numerous political groupings exist, consisting of individual political figures and followers motivated by religious, clan, and economic considerations; political stability dependent on maintenance of balance between religious communities
Communists: one of largest Communist parties in Middle East; legalized in 1970; members and sympathizers estimated at 6,000
Member of: Arab League, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

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ECONOMY:
Agriculture: fruits, wheat, corn, barley, potatoes, tobacco, olives, onions; not self-sufficient in food
Major industries: service industries, food processing, textiles, cement, oil refining, chemicals, some metal fabricating, tourism
Electric power: 804,500 kw. capacity (1971); 1,378 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 472 kw.-hr. per capita
Major trade partners: exports $184 million (f.o.b., 1970); most to Arab countries; imports $559 million (c.i.f., 1970); chiefly from EC, U.K., and Arab countries; trade deficit covered by large net receipts from invisibles (particularly tourism and transportation) and private capital inflow
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Lebanese pound=US$0.29 as of March 1972
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:
Highways: 5,133 mi.; 3,821 mi. paved, 342 mi. gravel and crushed stone, 373 mi. improved earth, 597 mi. unimproved earth
Pipelines: crude oil, 85 mi.
Ports: 3 major, 5 minor
Civil air: 20 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 11 total, 3 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station
Telecommunications: excellent international telecommunication facilities include satellite ground station; good domestic telephone and telegraph service; 150,500 telephones; 600,000 radio and 300,000 TV receivers; 7 TV, 2 FM, and 1 AM radiobroadcast stations; 1 submarine cable

DEFENSE FORCES:
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1972, $69.1 million; about 22.0% of proposed total budget

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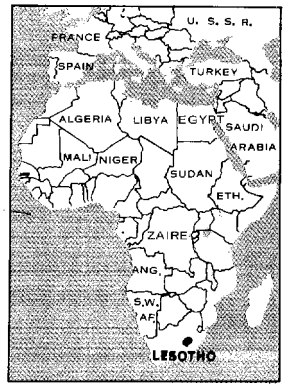
LESOTHO



LAND:
11,700 sq. mi. (1972); 15% cultivable; largely mountainous
Land boundaries: 500 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 956,000, average annual growth rate 1.9% (April 70-71); males 15-49, 194,000; fit for military service 100,000
Ethnic divisions: 99.7% Sotho, 1,600 Europeans, 800 Asians
Religion: 70% or more Christian, rest animist
Language: all Africans speak Sesotho vernacular; English is second language for literates
Literacy: 40%
Labor force: 87.4% of resident population engaged in subsistence agriculture; 150,000 to 250,000 spend 6 months to many years as wage earners in South Africa
Organized labor: negligible

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Kingdom of Lesotho
Type: constitutional monarchy under King Moshoeshoe II
Capital: Maseru
Political subdivisions: 9 administrative districts
Legal system: based on English common law and Roman-Dutch law; constitution came into effect 1966; judicial review of legislative acts in High Court and Court of Appeal; legal education at University of Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland (located in Lesotho); has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: executive, divided between a largely ceremonial King and a Prime Minister who leads cabinet of at least 7 members; a bicameral legislature consisting of a National Assembly (60 seats) and a Senate (33 seats); judicial -- 63 Lesotho courts administer customary law for Africans, High Court and subordinate courts have criminal jurisdiction over all residents, Court of Appeal at Maseru has appellate jurisdiction
Government leader: Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan
Suffrage: universal for adults
Elections: elections held in January 1970; nullified allegedly because of election irregularities; subsequent elections promised at unspecified date
Political parties and leaders: Basutoland Congress Party (BCP), Ntsu Mokhele; Marema-tlou Freedom Party (MFP), Edwin Leanya; National Party (BNP), Chief Leabua Jonathan
Voting strength: National Assembly -- BNP 32 seats, BCP 22 seats, MFP 2 seats, LDP 2 seats, 2 seats vacant; Senate -- BNP holds 24 of 33 seats (1965 elections)
Communists: Communist Party of Lesotho banned in early 1970
Member of: Commonwealth, FAO, ILO, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO

ECONOMY:
GNP: $90 million (1968), about $100 per capita
Agriculture: exceedingly primitive, mostly subsistence farming and livestock; principal crops are corn, wheat, pulses, sorghum, barley
Major industries: none
Electric power: 2,820 kw. capacity (1971); 3 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 3 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: labor to South Africa (remittances $15 million in 1969); $5 million (f.o.b., 1970), wool, mohair, wheat, cattle, diamonds, peas, beans, corn, hides, skins
Imports: $32 million (f.o.b., 1970); mainly corn, building materials, clothing, vehicles, machinery, POL

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ECONOMY (cont'd):
Major trade partner: South Africa
Aid: economic aid; U.K. $9.4 million (plan FY71-75); other $17.5 million (plan FY71-75); no military aid
Monetary conversion rate: Lesotho uses the South African rand; 1 SA rand=US$1.33 (official); 0.75 SA rand=US$1
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: 1 mi.; owned, operated, and included in the statistics of the Republic of South Africa
Highways: approx. 1,136 mi.; 76 mi. paved; 269 mi. crushed stone, gravel, or stablized soil; 791 mi. improved or unimproved earth
Civil air: no major transport aircraft
Airfields: 36 total, 21 usable; 3 with runways 4,000-7,000 ft.
Telecommunications: system a modest one consisting of a few landlines, a small radio-relay system, and minor radiocommunication stations; Maseru is the center; 2,400 telephones; 5,000 radio receivers; 2 AM, no FM or TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:
None, police only

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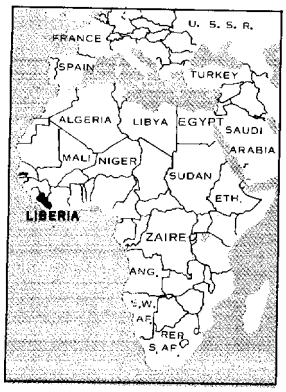
LIBERIA



LAND:
43,000 sq. mi.; 20% agricultural, 30% jungle and swamps, 40% forested, 10% unclassified (1969)
Land boundaries: 830 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 360 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 1,632,000, average annual growth rate 3.5% (current); males 15-49, 289,000; 160,000 fit for military service; no conscription
Ethnic divisions: 5% coastal descendants of immigrant Negroes; 95% indigenous Negroid African tribes including Gola, Kissi, Vai, Kpelle, Kru, and Mandingo
Religion: probably more Muslims than Christians; 80%-90% animist
Language: English official; 28 tribal languages or dialects, pidgin English used by about 20%
Literacy: about 24% over age 5
Labor force: 450,000, of which 360,000 are in tribal, nonmonetary economy; of 90,000 in modern economy, 45% in agriculture; 23% government services; 20% mining, construction, and manufacturing; and 12% in trade and transportation; about 3,000 non-African foreigners hold about 95% of the top level management and engineering jobs
Organized labor: 2% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of Liberia
Type: republic; dominated by strong executive
Capital: Monrovia
Political subdivisions: country divided into 9 counties; President appoints all officials of significance
Legal system: based on U.S. constitutional theory; recent codes drawn up by Cornell University; constitution adopted 1847; amended 1907, 1926, 1934, and 1955; no constitutional provision for judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Louis Arthur Grimes School of Law, University of Liberia; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Branches: President, elected by popular vote initially for 8-year term and eligible for successive 4-year terms, controls through appointive powers and authority over national expenditures; 2-house legislature elected by popular vote; judiciary consisting of Supreme Court and variety of lower courts
Government leader: President William R. Tolbert
Suffrage: universal over age 21
Elections: members of House of Representatives elected for 4-year terms, most recently in May 1971; Senate members elected for 6-year terms, one-half elected in May 1971; President Tolbert, constitutional successor to President Tubman who died in July 1971, is eligible to complete the four year term to which Tubman was elected in May 1971; next scheduled presidential election May 1975
Political parties and leaders: True Whig Party, in power since 1878, only political party; President Tolbert is leader
Voting strength: 1971 elections uncontested; True Whig Party won all but a handful of votes
Communists: no Communist Party and only a few sympathizers
Member of: ECA, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OAU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO

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ECONOMY:
GDP: $450.3 million (1970), 5.3% current growth rate, $360 per capita
Agriculture: rubber, oil palm, cassava, coffee, rice; imports of rice, wheat, and meat are necessary for basic diet
Fishing: catch 18,500 metric tons, $6.1 million (1969)
Industry: rubber processing, food processing, construction materials, furniture, palm oil processing, mining (iron ore, diamonds), 10,000 b/d oil refinery
Electric power: 152,000 kw. capacity (1971); 540 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 470 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $214 million (f.o.b., 1970); iron ore, diamonds, rubber, palm kernels, coffee, cocoa
Imports: $150 million (c.i.f., 1970); machinery, transportation equipment, foodstuffs, manufactured goods
Major trade partners: U.S., West Germany, Japan, U.K.
Aid:
economic -- (FY62-70) U.S., $158.3 million;
military -- (FY62-70) U.S., $6.8 million; other aid sources include IBRD, U.N., IMF, and West Germany
Monetary conversion rate: Liberia uses U.S. currency
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: 310 mi.; 220 mi. standard gage, 90 mi. narrow gage (3'6"); all lines single track; rail systems owned and operated by foreign steel and financial interests in conjunction with Liberian Government
Highways: 4,150 mi.; 325 mi. bituminous treated, 875 mi. laterite, 2,950 mi. unimproved
Inland waterways: 230 mi. navigable
Ports: 3 major, 4 minor
Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 63 total, 51 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 6 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station
Telecommunications: telephone and telegraph limited; main center is Monrovia; 6,000 telephones; 155,000 radio and 6,500 TV receivers; 3 AM, no FM, 2 TV stations; 2 submarine cables

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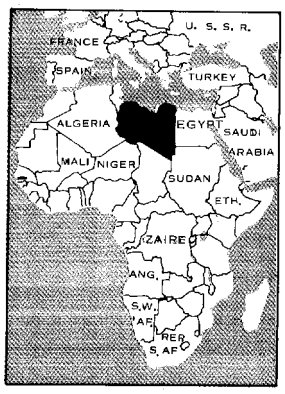
LIBYA



LAND:
679,000 sq. mi.; 6% agricultural, 1% forested, 93% desert, waste, or urban (1962)
Land boundaries: 2,700 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 1,100 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 2,083,000, average annual growth rate 3.6% (FY71); males 15-49, 477,000; 285,000 fit for military service; about 20,000 reach military age (17) annually; conscription now being implemented
Ethnic divisions: 97% Berber and Arab with some Negroid stock; some Greeks, Maltese, Jews, Italians
Religion: 97% Muslim
Language: Arabic; Italian and English widely understood in major cities
Literacy: 35%
Labor force: 458,000-500,000; between ages 15-64, 405,000-430,000; 61% of labor force in agriculture (1964)

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Libyan Arab Republic
Type: republic; under military control following ouster of king on 1 September 1969; provisional constitution promulgated December 1969; loosely confederated with Egypt and Syria in Confederation of Arab Republics (CAR) on 1 September 1971
Capital: Tripoli (defacto)
Political subdivisions: 10 administrative provinces closely controlled by central government; district commissioners appointed by Revolutionary Command Council
Legal system: based on Italian civil law system and Islamic law; separate religious courts; no constitutional provision for judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Law School, at University of Libya at Banghazi; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: paramount political power and authority rests with the Revolutionary Command Council; cabinet of 12 ministers; Parliament has been dissolved
Government leaders: Revolutionary Command Council Presidentt Colonel Mu'ammar Qadhafi
Elections: parliamentary elections last held in May 1965; election for CAR assembly in March 1972
Political parties and leaders: Libyan Arab Socialist Union still being formed
Communists: no organized party, negligible membership
Other political or pressure groups: various Arab nationalist movements and the Arab Socialist Resurrection (Ba'th) Party with small, almost negligible memberships may be functioning clandestinely
Member of: Arab League, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, OPEC, OAPEC, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:
GNP: $2.91 billion (1970 est.), $1,500 per capita, approximately constant over 1967-70
GDP: $3.5 billion (1970 est.), $1,800 per capita
Agriculture: main crops -- wheat, barley, olives, dates, citrus fruits, peanuts; not self-sufficient in food

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ECONOMY (cont'd):
Major industries: petroleum production averaged 2.8 million b.p.d. (1970); estimated oil revenues for FY71 about $2.0 billion; food processing, textiles, handicrafts
Electric power: 300,000 kw. capacity (1971); 800 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 390 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $2,541 million (1970); over 99% petroleum
Imports: $1,640 million (1970 est.)
Major trade partners: imports -- Italy, West Germany, U.S.
Aid: economic -- $17.4 (FY52-70); no Communist country assistance; U.S. aid extended $212.6 million (1949-70)
military -- arms obtained by cash purchase; chief suppliers France, U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia; U.S. suspended since September 1969
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Libyan pound=US$3.04 (January 1972)
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: none
Highways: 8,915 mi.; 3,772 mi. bituminous or bituminous treated, 5,143 mi. improved and unimproved earth and gravel
Pipelines: crude oil 1,890 mi.; natural gas 311 mi.; refined products 143 mi.
Ports: 4 major, 12 minor
Civil air: 8 major transport aircraft; an additional 27 major transports are operated by external carriers engaged in charter work for several oil companies
Airfields: 103 total, 80 usable; 13 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 35 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: system is just within top one-third of African systems; consists of radio-relay and tropospheric-scatter links, open-wire lines, and radiocommunication stations; principal centers are Tripoli and Benghazi; 34,790 telephones; 225,000 radio and 12,500 TV receivers; 7 AM, 1 FM, and 2 TV stations; 3 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1972, $84,034,000; 21.3% of announced budget; 15.0% of operating budget

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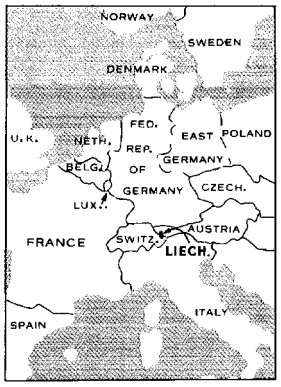
LIECHTENSTEIN



LAND:
65 sq. mi.
Land boundaries: 47 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 22,000, average annual growth rate 2.4% (December 60-70)
Ethnic divisions: 95% Germanic, 5% Italian and other
Religion: 92% Roman Catholic
Language: German (dialect)
Literacy: 98%
Labor force: 7,000, 3,500 foreign workers (mostly from Austria and Italy); 59% industry, 20% trade and commerce, 13% professional and other, 8% agriculture

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Principality of Liechtenstein
Type: hereditary constitutional monarchy
Capital: Vaduz
Political subdivisions: 11 districts
Legal system: based on Swiss law; constitution adopted 1921; judicial review of legislative acts in a special Constitutional Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Branches: unicameral Parliament, hereditary Prince, independent judiciary
Government leaders: Head of State, Prince Franz Joseph II; Chief of Government, Dr. Alfred Hilbe
Suffrage: males age 20 and over
Elections: every 4 years; next elections 1974
Political parties and leaders: Fatherland Union Party (VU), Dr. Alfred Hilbe; Progressive Citizens Party (PCP), Dr. Gerard Batliner
Voting strength (1970 election): 50.5% VU, 49.5% PCP
Communists: none
Member of: IAEA, IPU, ITU; considering U.N. membership; under a 1923 treaty, Switzerland handles Liechtenstein's post and telegraph systems, customs, and foreign relations

ECONOMY:
Despite its small size and sparse natural resources, Liechtenstein has a prosperous economy based primarily on small-scale light industry and farming. Textiles, ceramics, precision instruments, pharmaceuticals, and canned foods are the principal manufactures produced, almost entirely for export. Livestock raising and dairying are the main sources of farm income; cereals and potatoes are the most important farm crops. The Liechtenstein economy is tied closely to that of Switzerland in a virtual customs union. No national accounts data are available.
Major trade partners: exports (1967) -- $45.5 million; 41% Switzerland, 28% EC, 56.1% EFTA
Electric power: 22,600 kw. capacity (1970); 55 million kw.-hr. produced (1970), 1,800 kw.-hr. per capita; power is exchanged with Switzerland, but net exports average 35 million kw. yearly

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: 9.94 mi. 4'8 1/2" gage, electrified; owned, operated, and included in statistics of Austrian Federal Railways
Highways: no information on total mileage
Civil air: no major transport aircraft
Airfields: none
Telecommunications: automatic telephone system serving about 9,500 telephones; no broadcast facilities; 4,000 radio and 3,400 TV receivers (programed from Switzerland)

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DEFENSE FORCES:

Defense is responsibility of Switzerland

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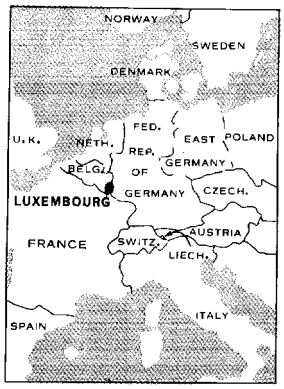
LUXEMBOURG



LAND:

1,000 sq. mi.; 26% arable, 26% meadows and pasture, 16% waste or urban, 32% forested, negligible amount of inland water (1969)

Land boundaries: 221 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 342,000, average annual growth rate 0.5% (FY66-71); males 15-49, 78,000; 62,000 fit for military service; about 2,500 reach military age (19) annually

Ethnic divisions: 83% Luxembourger, including an estimated 5% of Italian descent; remainder French, German, Belgian, etc.

Religion: 90% Roman Catholic, remaining 10% Protestant and Jewish

Language: Luxembourgish, German, French; most educated Luxembourgers also speak English

Literacy: 98%

Labor force: (1969) 139,000; 11.1% agriculture (including forestry and fishing), 44.2% industry, 44.7% services, no significant unemployment; shortage of skilled labor 800 (1970); 30% of labor force is foreign, comprising in almost equal proportions, Italian, Belgian, and German workers

Organized labor: 45% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Luxembourg

Political subdivisions: unitary state, but for administrative purposes has 3 districts (Luxembourg, Diekirch, Grevenmacher) and 12 cantons

Legal system: based on civil law system; constitution adopted 1868; judicial review of legislative acts in the Cassation Court only; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: parliamentary democracy; seven ministers comprise Council of Government headed by President, which constitutes the executive; it is responsible to the unicameral legislature, the Chamber of Deputies; the Council of State, appointed for indefinite term, exercises some powers of an upper house; judicial power exercised by independent courts

Government leaders: Grand Duke Jean, Head of State; Pierre Werner, Minister of State and President of the Government as well as Minister of Treasury

Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 21

Elections: every 5 years for entire Chamber of Deputies; latest elections December 1968; next election, early 1974

Political parties and leaders: Christian Social Union, Pierre Werner and Jean Dupong (Party President); Socialist, Antone Wehenkel (Party President); Social Democrat, Henry Cravatte (Party President); Democratic, Gaston Thorn (Party President and Foreign Minister); Communist, Dominique Urbany

Voting strength (1968 election, approx.): 32% Socialist, 35% Christian Socialist, 15% Communist, 17% Democratic, 1% other; it should be noted that these are percentages of votes cast rather than voters, since Luxembourg has a weighted proportional representation system in which voters in most populous areas have largest multiple votes

Communists: 439 party members (1971)

Other political or pressure groups: group of steel industries representing iron and steel industry, Centrale Paysanne representing agricultural producers; Christian and Socialist labor unions, Federation of Industrialists; Artisans and Shopkeepers Federation

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GOVERNMENT (cont'd):
Member of: Benelux, BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Council of Europe, EC, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IFC, ILO, IMF, NATO, OECD, U.N., UPU, WEU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:
GNP: $995.7 million (1970), $2,910 per capita; 56.4% consumption, 29.8% investment, 11.0% government, 2.8% net exports of goods and services, 1970 growth rate 3.5% at 1963 constant prices
Agriculture: mixed farming; main crops -- grains, potatoes, fodder beets; food shortages -- sugar, bread grains, fats; caloric intake, 3,150 calories per day per capita (1968-69)
Major industries: iron and steel, food processing, chemicals, metal products and engineering, tires
Shortages: crude petroleum, coal, textile materials
Crude steel: 5.5 million metric tons produced (1970), about 16,080 kg. per capita
Electric power: 1,177,000 kw. capacity (1970); 2,520 million kw.-hr. produced (1970), 6,290 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $869.0 million (f.o.b., 1970)
Imports: $686.4 million (c.i.f., 1970)
Major trade partners: Luxembourg and Belgium form an economic and customs union and report their foreign trade jointly (see Belgium); Luxembourg's principal exports are iron and steel products; principal imports are coal and consumer products; most foreign trade is with Germany, Belgium, and other EC countries
Aid: foreign aid to Luxembourg is included in aid to Belgium
Monetary conversion rate: 44.8159 Luxembourg francs=US$1 (central rate); under the BLEU agreement, the Luxembourg franc is equal to the Belgian franc which circulates freely in Luxembourg
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: 203 mi. standard gage; 100 mi. double track; 85 mi. electrified
Highways: 3,070 mi.; all paved
Pipelines: refined products, 30 mi.
Inland waterways: 23 mi.; Moselle River
Port: Mertert
Civil air: 7 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 2 total, 1 usable with permanent-surface runway 8,000-11,999 ft.
Telecommunications: adequate and efficient modern system; serves as transfer point for international European communications; 111,500 telephones; 152,000 radiobroadcast receivers; 66,600 TV receivers; AM megawatt service of Radio Luxembourg reaches most of Europe; 3 FM stations; 1 TV station with 6 relays

DEFENSE FORCES:
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1972, $10.1 million; 3.0% of central government budget

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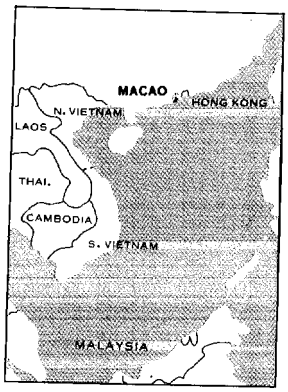
MACAO



LAND:
6 sq. mi.; 10% agricultural, 90% urban (1968)
Land boundaries: 220 yds.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 n. mi; fishing, 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 25 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 242,000 (official estimate for 31 December 1969); males 15-49, 67,000; 42,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: 99% Chinese, 1% Portuguese
Religion: mainly Buddhist; 17,000 Catholics, about one-half are Chinese
Language: Chinese 98%, Portuguese 2%
Literacy: almost 100% among Portuguese and Macanese; no data on Chinese population
Labor force: 5% agriculture, 30% manufacturing, 3% construction, 1% utilities, 27% commerce, 8% transportation and communications, 26% services (1960 data)

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Province of Macao
Type: overseas province of Portugal
Capital: Lisbon (Portugal)
Political subdivisions: municipality of Macao, and 2 islands
Legal system: Portuguese civil law system
Branches: Governor, who dominates legislative and executive branches, assisted by Legislative Council with unknown number of appointed and 8 elected members; the Urban Council with 3 governor-appointed and 4 elected members; all high-ranking officials appointive under provisions of revised Organic Overseas Law
Government leader: Brigadier Jose Manuel Nobre De Carvalho, Governor
Suffrage: restricted to Portuguese citizens
Elections: conducted every 4 years; last held November 1968
Political parties and leaders: Portuguese National Union (Uniao Nacional) only legal party, as in Portugal; Governor is leading political figure
Communists: numbers unknown
Other political or pressure groups: wealthy Macanese and Chinese representing local interests, wealthy pro-Communist merchants representing China's interests; in January 1967 Macao Government acceded to Chinese demands which gave Chinese veto power over administration of the enclave

ECONOMY:
Agriculture: main crops -- rice, vegetables; food shortages -- rice, vegetables, meat; depends mostly on imports for food requirements
Major industries: textiles, fireworks
Electric power: 28,500 kw. capacity (1971); 75 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 295 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $43 million (f.o.b., 1970); textiles and clothing, foodstuffs, fireworks
Imports: $67 million (f.o.b., 1970)
Major trade partners: exports -- Portuguese colonies 19%, Hong Kong 18%, West Germany 15%; imports -- Hong Kong 65%, China 27%
Monetary conversion rate: 5.9 patacas=US$1 (December 1971)
Fiscal year: calendar year

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COMMUNICATIONS:
Highways: 26 mi. paved
Ports: 1 major
Civil air: no major transport aircraft
Airfields: none; 1 seaplane station

DEFENSE FORCES:
Defense is responsibility of Portugal

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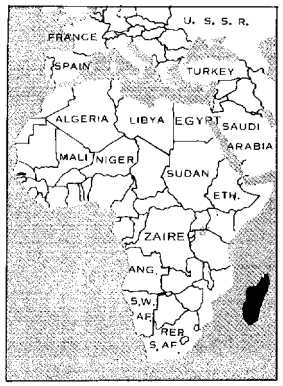
MALAGASY REPUBLIC



LAND:
230,000 sq. mi.; 5% cultivated, 58% pastureland, 21% forested, 8% wasteland, 2% rivers and lakes, 6% other (1965)

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 3,000 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 7,060,000, average annual growth rate 2.3% (FY70); males 15-49, 1,592,000; 935,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually about 65,000
Ethnic divisions: basic split between highlanders of predominantly Malayo-Indonesian origin, consisting of Merina (1,643,000) and related Betsileo (760,000), on the one hand, and coastal tribes with mixed Negroid, Malayo-Indonesian, and Arab ancestry on the other; coastal tribes include Betsimisaraka 941,000, Tsimihety 442,000, Sakalava 375,000, Antaisaka 415,000; there are also 38,000 French, 66,000 other
Religion: more than half animist; about 35% Christian, less than 10% Muslim
Language: French and Malagasy official
Literacy: 30% to 35%
Labor force: about 3.4 million, of which 90% are nonsalaried family workers engaged in subsistence agriculture; of 175,000 wage and salary earners, 26% agriculture, 17% domestic service, 15% industry, 14% commerce, 11% construction, 9% services, 6% transportation, 2% miscellaneous
Organized labor: 4% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Malagasy Republic
Type: republic; military-civilian government established May 1972
Capital: Tananarive
Political subdivisions: 6 provinces
Legal system: based on French civil law system and Islamic law; constitution adopted 1959, amended 1960, 1962, and 1970; judicial review of legislative acts in High Council of Institutions; legal education at National School of Law, University of Tananarive; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: executive -- President Tsiranana as titular leader Gen. Ramanantsoa heads government and rules by special powers; assisted by cabinet called council of Ministers; legislature suspended June 1972; judicial -- patterned after French system
Government leader: General Gabriel Ramanantsoa
Suffrage: universal for adults
Elections: present government has promised election of new civilian government, but no date scheduled
Political parties and leaders: Parti Social Democrate (PSD), led by Tsiranana as National President and a secretary General, appointed by National President, for 1 year; leading opposition party is AKFM (Congress Party for the Independence of Madagascar), led by Pastor Richard Andriamanjato
Voting strength: (1972 presidential election) President Tsiranana, running unopposed, received 99.7% of votes cast; in 1970 National Assembly elections, PSD candidates won 94%; AKFM 3%
Communists: small Communist party under close surveillance by government security forces; Communist party virtually of no importance; small and vocal group of Communists has gained strong position in leadership of AKFM, the rank and file of which is non-Communist
Member of: EAMA, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, ITU, La Francophonie, OAU, OCAM, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

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ECONOMY:

GNP: $888.5 million (1970), about $130 per capita; a real increase of 6% between 1969 and 1970

Agriculture: cash crops -- coffee, vanilla, sugar, tobacco, sisal, rice, cloves, raphia; food crops -- rice, cassava, cereals, potatoes, corn, beans, bananas, coconuts, and peanuts; animal husbandry widespread; self-sufficient in foodstuffs, but some milk and cereals imported

Fishing: catch 50,000 metric tons (1970)

Major industries: agricultural processing (meat canneries, soap factories, brewery, tanneries, sugar refining), light consumer goods industries (textiles, glassware), cement plant, auto assembly plant, paper mill, oil refinery

Electric power: 58,000 kw. capacity (1971); 175 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 25 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: $145 million (f.o.b., 1970); coffee 27%, rice 8%, vanilla 9%, sugar 4%, petroleum products 4%, cloves 12%, mineral products (graphite, mica, and chromite) 4%; agricultural and livestock products account for about 85% of export earnings

Imports: $170 million (f.o.b., 1970); consumer goods 30%, foodstuffs 11%, primary products (crude oil, fertilizers, metal products) 34%, capital goods 25% (1970)

Major trade partners: France (in 1970 accounted for 34% of exports and 55% of imports); U.S., preferential tariffs to EC and franc zone countries; trade with Communist countries remains a minute part of total trade

Monetary conversion rate: 255.78 Malagasy francs=US$1 (official); member of French franc zone

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 540 mi. of meter gage

Highways: 5,300 mi.; 1,550 mi. paved 2,550 mi. crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 1,200 mi. improved and unimproved earth; remainder are tracks

Inland waterways: 1,200 mi. navigable; Lac Alaotra (200 sq. mi.)

Ports: 4 major, 13 minor

Civil air: 11 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 363 total, 174 usable; 23 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 49 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 6 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: telephone and telegraph generally adequate in urban areas; 27,000 telephones; 500,000 radio and 300 TV receivers; 4 AM, no FM, and 1 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: largely dependent on France; has received some ground force materiel from Israel and West Germany

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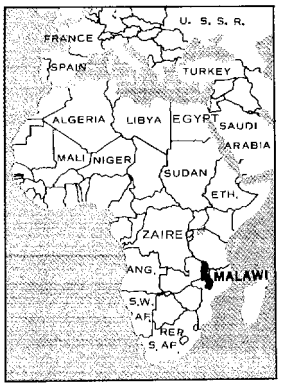
MALAWI



LAND:
36,700 sq. mi.; about 31% of land area arable (of which less than half is cultivated), nearly 25% forested, 6% meadow and pasture, 38% other (1966)
Land boundaries: 1,790 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 4,663,000, average annual growth rate 2.5% (FY71); males 15-49, 968,000; about 485,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: over 99% native African, less than 1% European and Asian
Religion: majority animist; rest Christian and Muslim
Language: English and Chichewa official; Lomwe is second African language
Literacy: 6% of population over 21 years old
Labor force: 180,000 wage earners (1966); 6,000 Europeans permanently employed; 300,000 live and work in Rhodesia, South Africa, and Zambia; 30% agriculture, 11% construction, 10% commerce, 13% manufacturing, 10% administration, 26% miscellaneous services
Organized labor: small minority of wage earners are unionized

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of Malawi
Type: republic since July 1966; independent member of Commonwealth
Capital: Zomba
Political subdivisions: local government unit is the district
Legal system: based on English common law and customary law; constitution adopted 1964; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court of Appeal; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: strong presidential system with cabinet appointed by President; unicameral National Assembly of 60 elected and 15 nominated members; High Court with Chief Justice and at least 2 justices
Government leader: Life President H. Kamuzu Banda
Suffrage: universal adult
Elections: scheduled for April 1971 but not held since MCP candidates were unopposed
Political parties and leaders: Malawi Congress Party (MCP), Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda
Communists: no Communist Party; may be a few Communist sympathizers
Member of: FAO, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:
GDP: $319 million (1970), $70 per capita; average annual growth rate in constant prices 5.3% (1964-70)
Agriculture: cash crops -- tea, tobacco, peanuts, cotton, tung; subsistence crops -- corn, sorghum, millet, pulses, root crops, fruit, vegetables, rice
Electric power: 38,200 kw. capacity (1971); 133 million kw.-hr. produced (1971); 30 kw.-hr. per capita
Major industries: agricultural processing (tea, tobacco, sugar), sawmilling, cement, consumer goods
Exports: $48.9 million (f.o.b., 1971); tobacco, tea, groundnuts, cotton
Imports: $74.9 million (c.i.f., 1971); manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, food, fuels
Major trade partners: exports -- U.K., Zambia, Rhodesia, U.S.; imports -- U.K., Rhodesia, South Africa
Aid:
economic -- U.K. provides both budgetary and development support, about $96 million (1966-71); U.S. aid commitments, $26 million (1962-70);
military -- U.K., $0.9 million (1954-68)
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Malawi kwacha=US$1.30286 (middle rate)
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

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COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 352 mi. (3'6" gage)

Highways: 6,610 mi.; 430 mi. paved; 555 mi. crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 5,625 mi. earth

Inland waterways: Lake Nyasa (Lake Malawi), 800 route mi. and Shire River, 90 mi.

Ports: 2 minor

Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 40 total, 38 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 8 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: the system is barely above average for African countries and consists of thinly spread open-wire lines, radio-relay links, and radiocommunication stations; principal centers are Blantyre and Zomba; 13,000 telephones; 106,000 radio receivers; 5 AM, 4 FM and no TV stations

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MALAYSIA

NOTE:
Malaysia, which came into being on 16 September 1963, consists of West Malaysia, which includes 11 states of the former Federation of Malaya, plus East Malaysia, which includes the 2 former colonies of North Borneo (renamed Sabah) and Sarawak

LAND:
West Malaysia: 50,700 sq. mi.; 20% cultivated, 26% forest reserves, 54% other (1965)
Sabah: 29,400 sq. mi.; 13% cultivated, 34% forest reserves, 53% other (1966)
Sarawak: 48,300 sq. mi.; 21% cultivated, 24% forest reserves, 55% other (1966)
Land boundaries: West Malaysia 315 mi., East Malaysia 873 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: West Malaysia, 1,045 mi., East Malaysia 1,439 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 10,957,000, average annual growth rate 2.7% (current)
West Malaysia: 9,229,000, average annual growth rate 2.6% (June 57-August 70); males 15-49, 2,158,000; 1,323,000 fit for military service
Sabah: 702,000, average annual growth rate 3.7% (August 60-70); males 15-49, 167,000; 100,000 fit for military service
Sarawak: 1,026,000, average annual growth rate 2.7% (June 60-August 70); males 15-49, 244,000; 145,000 fit for military service; conscription age for Malaysia is 21 -- an age reached by about 1121,000 annually

Ethnic divisions:
Malaysia: 44% Malay, 36% Chinese, 8% tribal, 10% Indian and Pakistani, 2% other
West Malaysia: 50.1% Malay, 36.9% Chinese, 11% Indian and Pakistani, 2% other
Sabah: 23.1% Chinese, 67.3% indigenous tribes, 9.6% other
Sarawak: 31.5% Chinese, 50% indigenous tribes, 17.5% Malay, 1% other

Religion:
West Malaysia: Malays nearly all Muslim, Chinese predominantly Buddhists, Indians predominantly Hindu
Sabah: 38% Muslim, 17% Christian, 45% other
Sarawak: 23% Muslim, 24% Buddhist and Confucianist, 16% Christian, 35% tribal religion, 2% other

Language:
West Malaysia: Malay (official); English, Chinese dialects, Tamil
Sabah: English, Malay, numerous tribal dialects, Mandarin and Hakka dialects predominate among Chinese
Sarawak: English, Malay, Mandarin, numerous tribal languages

Literacy:
West Malaysia: about 48%
Sabah and Sarawak: 23%

Labor force:
Malaysia: 3.45 million (1967)
West Malaysia: 2.9 million; 55% agriculture, forestry, and fishing, 11% manufacturing and construction, 34% trade, transport, and services

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PEOPLE (cont'd):

Labor force (cont'd):

Sabah: 213,000 (1967); 80% agriculture, forestry, and fishing, 6% manufacturing and construction, 13% trade and transportation, 1% other

Sarawak: 341,000 (1967); 80% agriculture, forestry, and fishing, 6% manufacturing and construction, 13% trade, transportation, and services, 1% other

Organized labor: 370,000 (official 1967 est.) about 10.5% of total labor force; 28% of wage labor force; unemployment about 8% of total labor force, but higher in urban areas

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Malaysia

Type:

Malaysia: constitutional monarchy nominally headed by Paramount Ruler (King)

West Malaysian states: hereditary rulers in all but Penang and Malacca where Governors appointed by Malaysian Government; powers of state governments limited by federal constitution

Sabah: self-governing state within Malaysia in which it holds 16 seats in House of Representatives; foreign affairs, defense, internal security, and other powers delegated to federal government

Sarawak: self-governing state within Malaysia in which it holds 24 seats in House of Representatives; foreign affairs, defense, and internal security, and other powers are delegated to federal government

Capital:

West Malaysia: Kuala Lumpur

Sabah: Kota Kinabalu (formerly Jesselton)

Sarawak: Kuching

Political subdivisions: 13 states (including Sabah and Sarawak)

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution came into force 1963; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court at request of Supreme Head of the Federation; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: 9 state rulers alternate as Paramount Ruler for 5-year terms; locus of executive power vested in Prime Minister and cabinet, who are responsible to bicameral parliament; following communal rioting in May 1969, government imposed state of emergency and suspended constitutional rights of all parliamentary bodies; parliamentary democracy resumed in February 1971

West Malaysia: executive branches of 11 states vary in detail but are similar in design; a Chief Minister, appointed by hereditary ruler or Governor, heads an executive council (cabinet) which is responsible to an elected, unicameral legislature

Sarawak and Sabah: executive branch headed by Governor appointed by central government, largely ceremonial role; executive power exercised by Chief Minister who heads parliamentary cabinet responsible to unicameral legislature; judiciary part of Malaysian judicial system

Government leader: Head of State, Tun Abdul Razak

Suffrage: universal over age 20

Elections: minimum of every 5 years

Political parties and leaders:

West Malaysia: Alliance Party consisting of United Malays National Organization (UMNO), Tun Abdul Razak; Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA), Tan Siew Sin; and Malaysian Indian Congress (MIC), V.T. Sambanthan; major opposition parties -- Pan Malayan Islamic Party (PMIP), Dato Asri bin Haji

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GOVERNMENT (cont'd):

Political parties and leaders (cont'd):

West Malaysia (cont'd):
Muda (acting); Democratic Action Party (DAP); Gerakan Rakyat Malaysia (GRM); minor opposition parties -- Party Rakyat (PR), People's Progressive Party (PPP), Labor Party of Malaya (LPM) Partai Keadilan Masharakyat (KEMAS), United Malaysian Chinese Organization (UMCO); Communist Party illegal

Sabah: United Sabah National Organization (USNO), Tun Mustapha bin Dato Harun; Sabah Chinese Association (SCA), Khoo Siak Chiew; no organized opposition

Sarawak: coalition composed of Sarawak Alliance and Sarawak United Peoples Party (SUPP), Ong Kee Hui; Opposition Sarawak National Party, Stephen Ningkan

Voting strength:

West Malaysia: (1969 election) Alliance Party controls 9 of 11 state legislatures, won estimated 49% of total vote; Pan-Malaysian Islamic Party polled 24%; Democratic Action Party polled 12%; Gerakan 7%

Sabah: (October 1971 Assembly Elections) Alliance unopposed, opposition candidates disqualified

Sarawak: (1970 elections) Alliance 24 seats, SNAP 12 seats, SUPP 11 seats; SUPP has joined the Alliance to form a coalition state government

Communists:

West Malaysia: approx. 1,500 armed insurgents on Thailand side of Thai/ Malaysia border; approx. 300 on Malaysian side

Sarawak: 960 armed insurgents in Sarawak; armed element of SCO in Indonesian West Borneo estimated at 300

Sabah: insignificant

Member of: ADB, ASEAN, ASPAC, Commonwealth, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP:

Malaysia: $3.9 billion (1970), $360 per capita; average annual real growth (1966-70) 6%

Agriculture:

West Malaysia: mixed plantation and subsistence; main crops -- rubber, rice, oil palm; 25% of rice requirements imported

Sabah: mainly subsistence; main crops -- rubber, coconut, rice; food deficit -- rice

Sarawak: main crops -- rubber, pepper; food deficit -- rice

Fishing: catch 406,000 tons, $93.2 million (1968)

Major industries:

West Malaysia: rubber and oil palm processing and manufacturing, tin mining and smelting, logging and processing timber, light consumer goods

Sabah: logging

Sarawak: agriculture processing, petroleum refining, logging

Electric power:

West Malaysia: 914,400 kw. capacity (1971); 3.48 billion kw.-hr. produced (1971), 383 kw.-hr. per capita

Sabah: 56,400 kw. capacity (1971); 135 million kw.-hr. produced (1971); 135 kw.-hr. per capita

Sarawak: 52,300 kw. capacity (1971); 120 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 115 kw.-hr. per capita

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ECONOMY (cont'd):

Exports: $1,680 million (f.o.b., 1970); 40% rubber, 18% tin, 15% timber

Imports: $1,393 million (c.i.f. 1970)

Major trade partners: exports -- Singapore, Japan, U.S.; imports -- Japan, U.S., Singapore, China

Monetary conversion rate:
Malaysia: 2.82 Malaysian dollars=US$1

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads:
West Malaysia: 1,014 mi. 3'3 3/8" gage; 8 mi. double track; government-owned
East Malaysia: 96 mi. meter gage in Sabah

Highways:
West Malaysia: 10,500 mi.; 8,925 mi. hard surfaced (mostly bituminous surface treatment), 1,150 mi. crushed stone/gravel, 425 mi. improved or unimproved earth
East Malaysia: about 3,140 mi. (1,608 in Sarawak, 1,532 in Sabah); 520 mi. hard surfaced (mostly bituminous surface treatment), 1,853 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 767 mi. earth

Inland waterways:
West Malaysia: 1,985 mi.
East Malaysia: 2,540 mi. (975 mi. in Sabah, 1,565 mi. in Sarawak)

Ports:
West Malaysia: 3 major, 10 minor
East Malaysia: 4 major, 7 minor (3 major, 3 minor in Sabah; 1 major, 4 minor in Sarawak)

Merchant marine: 12 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 64,100 GRT, 76,500 DWT; includes 10 cargo, 2 tanker
Civil air: 13 major transport aircraft
Pipelines: crude oil, 90 mi.; refined products, 35 mi.

Airfields:
West Malaysia: 105 total, 70 usable; 15 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 11 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations
Sabah: 37 total, 32 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations
Sarawak: 49 total, 44 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications:
West Malaysia: good intercity service provided mainly by microwave relay; international service good; good coverage by radio and television broadcasts; 153,395 telephones; 430,000 radio and 150,000 TV receivers; 9 towns have AM stations; no FM, 8 TV stations; submarine cables extend to India, Ceylon, and Singapore; connected to SEACOM submarine cable terminal at Singapore by microwave relay
Sabah: adequate intercity radio-relay network extends to Sarawak via Brunei; 10,246 telephones; 55,064 radio receivers; 3 AM, 1 FM, no TV stations; SEACOM submarine cable links to Hong Kong and Singapore
Sarawak: adequate intercity radio-relay network extends to Sabah via Brunei; 13,365 telephones; 50,000 radio and no TV receivers; 2 AM, no FM, no TV stations

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DEFENSE FORCES:

External defense dependent on loose Five Power Defense Agreement (FPDA) whic replaced Anglo-Malayan Defense Agreement of 1957 as amended in 1963; FPD effective as of 1 November 1971, also provides for small ANZUK Joint For composed of Australia, New Zealand, and U.K. ground, naval, and air eleme headquarters in Singapore

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1972, $314 million; 22% of total budget

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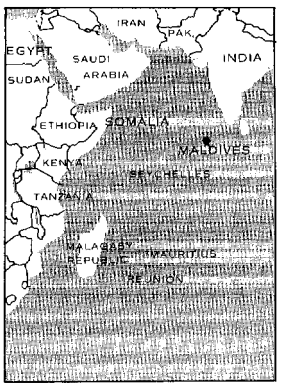
MALDIVES



LAND:
115 sq. mi.; 2,000 islands grouped into 12 atolls, about 220 islands inhabited

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): the land and sea between latitudes 7°9'N. and 0°45'S. and between longitudes 72°30'E. and 73°48'E; these coordinates form a rectangle of approximately 37,000 sq. n. mi.
Coastline: 400 mi. (approx.)

PEOPLE:
Population: 112,000, average annual growth rate 2% (current)
Ethnic divisions: admixtures of Sinhalese, Dravidian, Arab and Negro
Religion: official Sunni Muslim
Language: Divehi (dialect of Sinhala)
Literacy: largely illiterate
Labor force: fishing industry employs most of the male population

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of Maldives
Type: republic
Capital: Male
Political subdivisions: 19 administrative districts corresponding to atolls
Legal system: based on Islamic law with admixtures of English common law primarily in commercial matters; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: popularly elected unicameral national legislature (Majlis) (members elected for 5-year terms); elected President, chief executive; appointed Chief Justice responsible for administration of Islamic law
Government leaders: President Ibrahim Nasir
Suffrage: universal over age 21
Political parties and leaders: no organized political parties; country governed by the Didi clan for the past eight centuries
Communists: negligible number
Member of: Colombo Plan, U.N.

ECONOMY:
GNP: under $100 per capita
Agriculture: crops -- coconut and millet; shortages -- rice, wheat
Fishing: catch 32,000 tons (1970)
Major industries: fishing; some coconut processing
Electric power: 2,500 kw. capacity (1971); 8.5 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 76 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $2.5 million (f.o.b., 1967); fish
Imports: $2.5 million (c.i.f., 1967)
Major trade partner: Ceylon
Aid: U.K. (1960-65), $1.4 million drawn; Ceylon (1967), $1 million committed
Monetary conversion rate: 4.76 rupees=US$1
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: none
Highways: none
Ports: 2 minor ports (Male and Gan)
Civil air: no major transport aircraft
Airfields: 3 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 1 with runway 4,000-7,999 ft.
Telecommunications: no domestic and international telecommunication facilities; 200 telephones; 1,250 radio sets; 1 AM station

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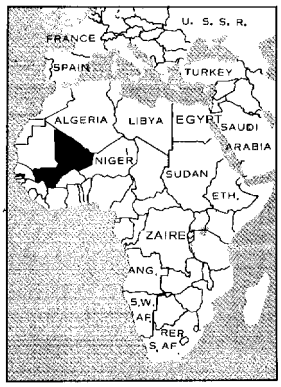
MALI



LAND:
Area: 465,000 sq. mi.; only about a fourth of area arable, forests negligible, rest sparse pasture or desert (1967)
Land boundaries: 4,635 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 5,269,000, average annual growth rate 2.4% (FY69-70); males 15-49, 1,245,000; 700,000 fit for military service; no conscription
Ethnic divisions: 99% native African including tribes of both Berber and Negro descent
Religion: 90% Muslim, 9% animist, 1% Christian
Language: French official; several African languages, of which Mande group most widespread
Literacy: under 5%
Labor force: approximately 60,000 salaried, 40,000 of whom are civil servants; most of population engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry
Organized labor: UNTM, which claimed all eligible employees, dissolved; thirteen national unions currently directed by a government controlled Coordination Committee of Mali Trade Unions (CCSM)

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of Mali
Type: republic; under military regime since November 1968
Capital: Bamako
Political subdivisions: 6 administrative regions; 42 administrative districts (cercles), arrondissements, villages; all subordinate to central government
Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1960, amended 1961; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Section of Court of State; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: executive authority exercised by Military Committee of National Liberation (MCNL) composed of 11 army officers; under MCNL functional cabinet composed of civilians and army officers; judiciary
Government leaders: Col. Moussa Traore, president of MCNL, Chief of State and head of government
Suffrage: universal over age 21
Political parties and leaders: former Union Soudanaise-RDA dissolved and political activity proscribed by military government
Elections: MCNL promises elections at unspecified date
Communists: there are a few Communists and a somewhat larger number of sympathizers; some are under detention by MCNL
Member of: EAMA, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, ILO, IMF, ITU, La Francophonie, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:
GDP: about $245 million (FY69), per capita about $50
Agriculture: main crops -- millet, sorghum, rice, corn, peanuts; cash crops -- peanuts, cotton, livestock
Fishing: exports $1,399,000 (1969); imports $6,000 (1969)
Major industries: small local consumer goods and processing
Electric power: 18,400 kw. capacity (1971); 43 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 8 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $30.2 million (f.o.b., 1970); livestock, peanuts, dried fish, cotton, skins
Imports: $35.8 million (c.i.f., 1970); textiles, vehicles, petroleum products, machinery, and sugar
Major trade partners: mostly with franc zone and Western Europe; also with U.S.S.R., China

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ECONOMY (cont'd):
Monetary conversion rate: since August 1969, 511.57 Mali francs=US$1
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: 400 mi. meter gage
Highways: approximately 7,500 mi.; 870 mi. bituminous, 3,215 mi. gravel, 580 mi. improved earth, 2,835 mi. unimproved earth
Inland waterways: 1,141 mi. navigable
Civil air: 7 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 55 total, 39 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 11 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.
Telecommunications: system poor and provides only minimum service to government, business, and public; open-wire and radiocommunication used for long distance telecommunications; radio sometimes only link to outlying points; 6,670 telephones; 60,000 radio receivers; 2 AM, no FM, and no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1971, $6,100,000; about 14.5% of total budget

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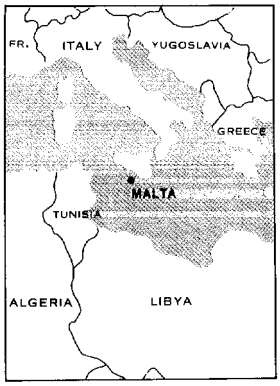
MALTA



LAND:
121 sq. mi.; 50% arable, negligible amount forested, remainder urban, waste, or other (1965)

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 n. mi.
Coastline: 87 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 325,000 (official estimate for 30 June 1971); males 15-49, 86,000; 65,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: mixture of Arab, Sicilian, Norman, Spanish, Italian, British
Religion: 98% Roman Catholic
Language: English and Maltese
Literacy: about 83%; compulsory education introduced in 1946
Labor force: 99,000; 38% services, 28% government, 21% manufacturing, 7% agriculture, 6% unemployed
Organized labor: approximately 33% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Malta
Type: parliamentary democracy, independent state within the Commonwealth since September 1964
Capital: Valletta
Political subdivisions: 2 main populated islands, Malta and Gozo, divided into 10 electoral districts (divisions)
Legal system: based on English common law; constitution adopted 1961, came into force 1964; has accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdication, with reservations
Branches: executive, consisting of prime minister and cabinet; legislative, comprising 55-member House of Representatives; independent judiciary
Government leader: Prime Minister Dom Mintoff
Suffrage: universal over age 21; registration required
Elections: at the discretion of the Prime Minister, but must be held before the expiration of a 5-year electoral mandate; last election June 1971
Political parties and leaders: Nationalist Party, George Borg Olivier; Malta Labor Party, Dom Mintoff
Voting strength (1971 election): Labor, 28 seats; Nationalist, 27 seats
Communists: less than 100
Member of: Commonwealth, Council of Europe, FAO, GATT, ICAO, ILO, IMF, Seabeds Committee, TDB, U.N., UNESCO, WHO

ECONOMY:
GNP: $255 million (1970 current prices), $780 per capita; 71% private consumption, 29% gross investment; 1970 growth rate 8% in current prices
Agriculture: overall, 20% self-sufficient; adequate supplies of vegetables, poultry, milk and pork products; shortages in beef, grain, animal fodder, and fruits at various seasons; main products -- potatoes, cauliflowers, grapes, wheat, barley, tomatoes, citrus, cut flowers, green peppers, hogs, poultry, eggs
Major industries: ship repair yard, building industry, food manufacturing, textiles, tourism
Shortages: most consumer and industrial needs (fuels and raw materials) must be imported
Electric power: 115,000 kw. capacity (1971); 287 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 900 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $38.2 million (1969); textiles, scrap metal, wine, agricultural products, and footwear

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ECONOMY (cont'd):

Imports: $147.6 million (1969)
Major trade partners: U.K. 44%, Italy 15.7%; EFTA 48%; EC 28.2%; Communist countries 2.5%; North and Central America 3.8%
Aid: economic -- U.S., $8.3 million (1949-70), of which $0.3 million authorized in 1968, $1.7 million authorized 1969 and $0.1 million authorized in 1970; U.K. Financial Agreement (loans and grants) 1964-74, $140 million; IBRD $6 million through 1970, none since 1964; U.N. Special Fund $2.1 million through 1970, none since 1966; U.N. Technical Assistance $1.1 million through 1970, of which $0.1 million in 1970
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Maltese Pound=US$2.67 (official)
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

Highways: 743 mi., 625 mi. paved (asphalt), 85 mi. crushed stone, 15 mi. improved earth, 18 mi. unimproved
Ports: 2 minor
Civil air: no major transport aircraft, 2 on lease from U.K.
Airfields: 4 total, all usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station
Telecommunications: modern automatic telephone system centered in Valletta; 43,500 telephones; 80,000 radio receivers (including 59,800 subscribers to the wired broadcast service of Rediffusion Malta, Ltd.); 65,000 television receivers; 3 AM, 2 FM, and 1 TV stations; 10 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1971, $739,200; about 1.6% of central government bugdet

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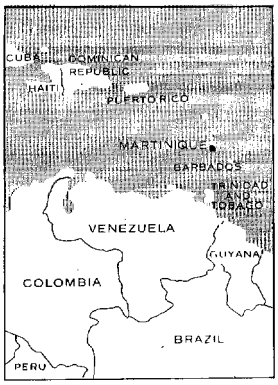
MARTINIQUE



LAND:
425 sq. mi.; 31% cropland, 16% pasture, 29% forest, 24% wasteland, built on (1970)

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.
Coastline: 180 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 346,000, average annual growth rate 1.6% (FY68-70); males 15-49, included in France
Ethnic divisions: 90% African and African-Caucasian-Indian mixture, less than 5% East Indian, 5% Caucasian
Religion: 95% Roman Catholic, 5% Hindu and pagan African
Language: French, Creole patois
Literacy: over 70%
Labor force: 100,000; 25% agriculture, 25% unemployed
Organized labor: 17% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Overseas Department of Martinique
Type: overseas department of France; represented by 3 deputies in the French National Assembly and 2 Senators in the Senate
Capital: Fort-de-France
Political subdivisions: 2 arrondissements; 34 communes, each with a locally elected municipal council
Legal system: French legal system; highest court is a court of appeal based in Martinique with jurisdiction over Guadeloupe, French Guiana, and Martinique
Branches: executive, Prefect appointed by Paris; legislative, popularly elected council of 36 members; judicial, under jurisdiction of French judicial system
Government leader: Prefect Jean Terrade
Suffrage: universal over age 21
Elections: General Council elections coincide with those for the French National Assembly, normally every five years; last General Council election took place in March 1970
Political parties and leaders: Union of Democrats for the Republic (UDR), Emil Maurice; Progressive Party of Martinique (PPM), Aime Cesaire; Communist Party of Martinique (PCM), Armand Nicolas; Democratic Union of Martinique, Leon-Laurent Valere; Socialist Party, leader unknown; Federation of the Left, leader unknown
Voting strength: UDR, 2 seats in French National Assembly; PPM, 1 seat (1968 election)
Communists: 700-800 active members, 10,000 sympathizers
Other political or pressure groups: Proletarian Action Group (GAP)

ECONOMY:
GDP: $245 million (1968), $750 per capita; real growth rate 8% (1968, est.)
Agriculture: bananas, sugarcane, and pineapples
Major industries: agricultural processing, particularly sugar milling and rum distillation; cement, oil refining and tourism
Electric power: 26,400 kw. capacity (1970); 74 million kw.-hrs. produced (1970), 219 kw.-hrs. per capita
Exports: $30 million (f.o.b., 1970), bananas, sugar, rum, pineapples
Imports: $146 million (c.i.f., 1970), foodstuffs, clothing and other consumer goods, raw materials and supplies, and petroleum
Major trading partners: exports -- France 82%, Italy 9%, other 9%; imports -- France 70%, United States 6%, Netherlands Antilles 3%, Netherlands 3%, other 18% (1968)

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ECONOMY (cont'd):
Monetary conversion rate: 5.1157 francs=US$1
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: none
Highways: 1,100 mi.; 600 mi. paved, 500 mi. gravel and earth
Ports: 1 major (Fort-de-France), 5 minor
Civil air: no major transport
Airfields: 2 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway 4,000-7,999 ft; 1 seaplane station
Telecommunications: domestic facilities inadequate; international facilities approaching saturation point; 17,400 telephones, 72% automatic; international radiotelegraph carriers, 25 telex circuits; direct radio link with St. Lucia and other inter-island VHF radio links; satellite earth station operational February 1972; 1 AM radio station and 1 TV station with 3 rebroadcast transmitters; about 33,000 radio and 9,200 TV receivers

DEFENSE FORCES:
Defense is responsibility of France

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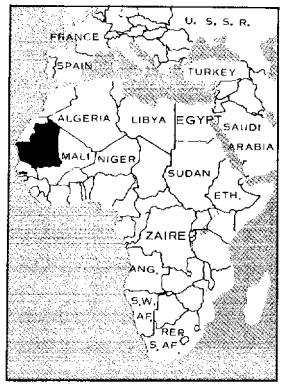
MAURITANIA



LAND:
419,000 sq. mi.; less than 1% suitable for crops, 10% pasture, 90% desert (1971)
Land boundaries: 3,180 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 490 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 1,227,000, average annual growth rate 2.3% (FY67-68); males 15-49, 290,000; 142,000 fit for military service; conscription law not implemented
Ethnic divisions: 70% Moor, 30% Negro
Religion: nearly 100% Muslim
Language: French and Arabic official
Literacy: under 5%
Labor force: about 18,000 wage earners (1964); remainder of population in farming and herding
Organized labor: 18,000 union members claimed by single union, Mauritanian Workers' Union

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Islamic Republic of Mauritania
Type: republic; one-party presidential rule since 1960
Capital: Nouakchott
Political subdivisions: 8 regions and a capital district
Legal system: based on French civil law system and Islamic law; constitution adopted 1961; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: president; unicameral National Assembly of 50 elected members; separate judiciary (appointed by president)
Government leader: President Moktar Ould Daddah
Suffrage: universal for adults
Elections: presidential and parliamentary election every 5 years; most recent August 1971
Political parties and leaders: Mauritanian People's Party is only legal party, Secretary General Moktar Ould Daddah
Communists: no Communist Party; sympathizers exist, particularly for Chinese Communists
Member of: EAMA, FAO, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, ITU, La Francophonie, OAU, Organization for the Development of the Senegal River Valley (OMVS), Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:
GDP: about $170 million (1968), about $150 per capita
Agriculture: most Mauritanians are nomads or subsistence farmers; main crops -- livestock, small grains, dates; cash crops -- livestock, gum arabic
Fishing: catch, traditional river fishing, 15,000 metric tons (1969), traditional sea fishing, 2,750 metric tons (valued at $437,000); fish supplied to processing plants by foreign fishing fleets from France, Spain, Canary Islands using Mauritanian waters; exports 21,090 metric tons, $7.3 million (1970)
Major industries: mining of iron ore, salt fishing, exploitation of copper resources planned
Electric power: 36,000 kw. capacity (1971); 41 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 34 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $74 million (f.o.b., 1969); iron ore, fish, gum arabic
Imports: $42 million (c.i.f., 1969); sugar, cloth, tea, and fuels

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ECONOMY (cont'd):
Major trade partners: (trade figures not complete because Mauritania has a form of customs union with Senegal and much local trade unreported) France and other EC members, U.K., and U.S. are main overseas partners
Monetary conversion rate: 255.78 Communaute Financiere Africaine francs=US$1 (official)
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: 400 mi. standard gage, single track, privately owned
Highways: 3,785 mi.; 220 mi. paved; 500 mi. gravel, crushed stone, or otherwise improved; 3,065 mi. unimproved
Inland waterways: 500 mi.
Ports: 3 major
Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 40 total, 29 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 16 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station
Telecommunications: telephone poor, telegraph fair; 1,200 telephones; 55,000 radio receivers; 1 AM, no FM or TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:
Supply: primarily dependent on France
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1972, $6,117,600; 15.4% of total budget

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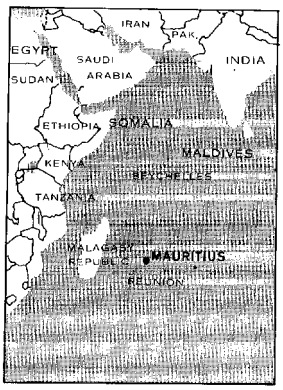
MAURITIUS



LAND:

720 sq. mi. (excluding dependencies); 50% agricultural, intensely cultivated; 39% forests, woodlands, mountains, river, and natural reserves; 3% built-up areas; 5% water bodies, 2% roads and tracks, 1% permanent wastelands (1970)

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 110 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 863,000, average annual growth rate 1.6% (FY70); males 15-49, 203,000; 100,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: Indians 67%, Creoles 29%, Chinese 3.5%, English and French 0.5%
Religion: 51% Hindu, 33% Christian (mostly Catholic with a few Anglican Protestants), 16% Muslim
Language: English official language; Hindi, Chinese, French Creole
Literacy: estimated 60% for those over 21, and 90% for those of school age
Labor force: 120,000; 65% agriculture, 5% industry; 30% are unemployed, underemployed, or self-employed
Organized labor: about 10% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Mauritius
Type: independent state since 1968, recognizing Elizabeth II as chief of state
Capital: Port Louis
Political subdivisions: 5 "organized municipalities" and various island dependencies
Legal system: based on French civil law system with elements of English common law in certain areas; constitution adopted 6 March 1968
Branches: executive power exercised by Prime Minister and 21-man Council of Ministers; unicameral legislature (National Assembly) with 62 members elected by direct suffrage and 8 specially elected
Government leader: Prime Minister Dr. S. Ramgoolam
Suffrage: universal over age 21
Elections: last held in August 1967; next scheduled in 1972 postponed at least 4 years by constitutional amendment
Political parties and leaders: a loose government coalition consisting of Labor Party (S. Ramgoolam), Muslim Committee of Action (A. R. Mohamed), and Parti Mauricien Social Democrate (G. Duval); Independent Forward Bloc (S. Bissoondoyal); Mauritius Democratic Union (M. Lesage); a few independents; Mouvement Militant Mauritian (P. Berenger)
Voting strength: Muslim Committee of Action, 6 seats; Independent Forward Bloc, 6 seats; Mauritius Labor Party, 33 seats; Mauritius Democratic Union, 7 seats; Parti Mauricien Social Democrate, 16 seats; independent 1 seat; Mouvement Militant Mauritian 1 seat
Communists: may be 2,000 sympathizers; several Communist organizations; Mauritius Lenin Youth Organization, Mauritius Women's Committee, Mauritius Communist Party, Mauritius People's Progressive Party, Mauritius Young Communist League, Mauritius Liberation Front, Chinese Middle School Friendly Association, Mauritius/USSR Friendship Society
Other political or pressure groups: Tamil United Party, Mauritius Workers Party
Member of: ICAO, La Francophonie, Commonwealth, OAU, OCAM, U.N.

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ECONOMY:
GNP: est. $157 million (1969), approximately $200 per capita
Agriculture: sugar crop is major economic asset; about 40% of land area is planted to sugar; tea production rising slowly; most food imported -- rice is the staple food -- and since cultivation is already intense and expansion of cultivable areas is unlikely, heavy reliance on food imports except sugar and tea will continue
Shortage: land
Industries: mainly confined to processing sugarcane, tea; some small-scale, simple manufactures; tobacco fiber; some fishing; tourism, diamond cutting, weaving and textiles
Electric power: 61,340 kw. capacity (1971); 135 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 154 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $69 million (f.o.b., 1970); mainly sugar, tea, molasses
Imports: $75.6 million (1970); foodstuffs 30%, manufactured goods 23%
Major trade partners: U.K. has preferential treatment, buys over 50% of Mauritius' sugar export at heavily subsidized prices; small amount of sugar exported to Canada, U.S., and Italy; imports from U.K. and EC primarily, also from South Africa, Australia, and Burma; some minor trade with China
Aid: U.K. financed 40% of 1960-66 development programs with loans and grants totaling $33 million; U.K.'s sugar subsidies amount to approx. $30 million annually; U.S. $4.1 million FY58-70 (P.L. 480); Soviet Union made some small-scale offers in 1969
Monetary conversion rate: 5.12 Mauritian rupees=US$1
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:
Highways: 1,100 mi.; 990 mi. paved, 110 mi. earth
Civil air: no major transport aircraft
Ports: 1 major, 2 minor
Airfields: 7 total, 6 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway 8,000-11,999 ft.
Telecommunications: 18,100 telephones; radio telegraph service with Reunion, Malagasy Republic, Seychelles, Zanzibar, and other places in Africa; 1 AM, no FM, and 4 TV stations; 160,000 radio and 18,800 TV sets; submarine cables extend to Republic of South Africa and Seychelles Islands

DEFENSE FORCES:
Military budget: for fiscal year 1971-72, $2,864,000 (combined military and internal security); 6.1% of total budget

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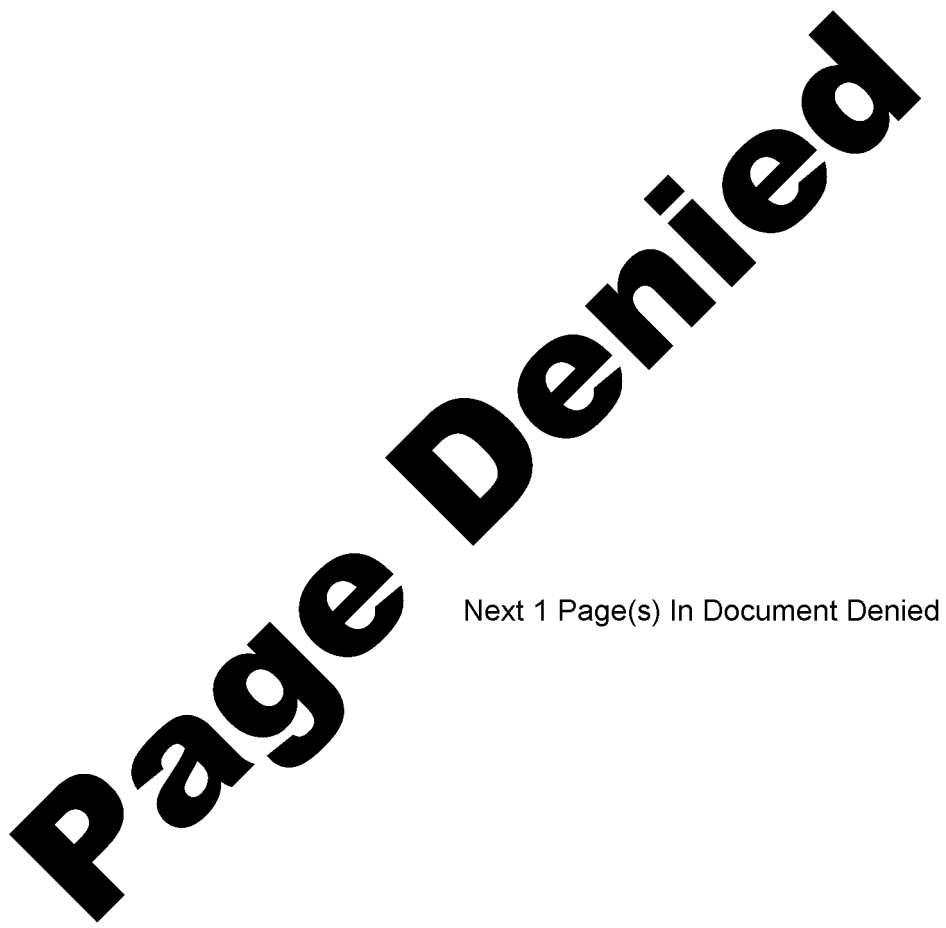

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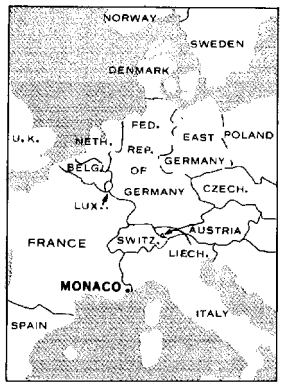
MONACO



LAND:
Area: 0.6 sq. mi.
Land boundaries: 2.3 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi. (fishing 12 n. mi.)
Coastline: 2.6 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 24,000 (official estimate for 1 January 1970)
Ethnic divisions: Rhaetian stock
Religion: Roman Catholicism is official state religion
Language: French
Literacy: almost complete
Labor force: not available
Organized labor: not available

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Principality of Monaco
Type: constitutional monarchy
Capital: Monaco
Political subdivisions: 4 sections
Legal system: based on French law; new constitution adopted 1962; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: National Council (18 members); Communal Council (15 members, headed by a mayor)
Government leader: Prince Rainier III
Suffrage: universal
Elections: National Council every 5 years; most recent 1968
Political parties and leaders: National Union of Independents, National Democratic Entente (1965)
Voting strength: figures for 1968 election not available; (1958) 61% National Union of Independents, 39% National Democratic Entente
Communists: not available
Member of: IAEA, IHB, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO

ECONOMY:
GNP: 55% tourism; 25%-30% industry (small and primarily tourist oriented); 10%-15% registration fees and sales of postage stamps; about 4% traceable to the Monte Carlo casino
Major industries: chemicals, food processing, precision instruments, glassmaking, printing
Electric power: 8,000 kw. capacity (1970); 60 million kw.-hr. supplied by France (1970), 2,500 kw.-hr. per capita
Trade: full customs integration with France, which collects and rebates Monacan trade duties
Monetary conversion rate: 5.1157 francs=US$1 (central rate)

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: 1 mi. (see France)
Highways: none; city streets
Ports: 1 minor
Merchant marine: 4 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 27,400 GRT, 40,300 DWT; includes 2 cargo, 2 tankers
Civil air: no major aircraft
Airfields: none

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COMMUNICATIONS (cont'd):
Telecommunications: served by the French wire communications system; automatic telephone system with about 14,800 telephones; international AM broadcast; FM and TV facilities; 10,500 radio and 15,100 TV receivers

DEFENSE FORCES:
France responsible for defense

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MONGOLIA

LAND:
604,100 sq. mi.; almost 90% of land area is pasture or desert wasteland, varying in usefulness, less than 1% arable, 10% forested (1971)
Land boundaries: 4,975 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 1,319,000, average annual growth rate 2.8% (current); males 15-49, 292,000; 185,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually, about 14,000
Ethnic divisions: 90% Mongol, 4% Kazakh, 2% Chinese, 2% Russian, 2% other
Religion: predominantly Tibetan Buddhist, about 4% Muslim, limited religious activity because of Communist regime
Languages: Khalkha Mongol used by over 90% of population; minor languages include Turkic, Russian, and Chinese
Literacy: about 80%
Labor force: primarily agricultural, over half the population is in the labor force, including a large percentage of Mongolian women; acute shortage of both skilled and unskilled labor (no reliable information available)

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Mongolian People's Republic
Type: Communist state
Capital: Ulaanbaatar
Political subdivisions: 18 provinces and 2 autonomous municipalities (Ulaanbaatar and Darhan)
Legal system: blend of Russian, Chinese, and Turkish systems of law; constitution adopted 1940; no constitutional provision for judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Ulaanbaatar State University; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: constitution provides for a Great People's Hural (national assembly) and a highly centralized administration
Party and government leader: Y. Tsedenbal, First Secretary of the MPRP and Chairman of the Council of Ministers
Suffrage: universal; age 18 and over
Elections: national assembly elections held in June 1969; next elections scheduled for 1972
Political party: Mongolian People's Revolutionary (Communist) Party (MPRP); estimated membership, 58,000 (claimed 1972)
Member of: CEMA, ECAFE, U.N., WHO

ECONOMY:
Agriculture: self-sufficient in animal products; main crops -- wheat, oats, barley
Industries: processing of animal products and building materials; mining
Exports: animal and dairy products, fluorspar, woolen textiles, leather shoes, glass, and paper
Imports: machinery and equipment, petroleum, cloth, coal, and building materials, sugar, and tea
Aid: heavily dependent on U.S.S.R.
Monetary conversion rate: 4 tugriks=US$1 (arbitrarily established)
Fiscal year: calendar year

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COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 1,130 route mi.; 800 mi. broad gage (5'0"), 330 mi. meter gage (3'3 3/8") (1971)

Highways: 52,000 mi.; 125 mi. paved, 5,275 mi. improved natural surface and gravel, 46,600 mi. unimproved earth (1972)

Inland waterways: 585 mi. navigable; used primarily for local transport (1972)

Freight carried: rail -- unknown; highway -- about 10 million short tons (1966); 291 million short ton/mi. (1966); waterway -- 2.5 million short ton/mi. (1970)

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: military equipment supplied by U.S.S.R.

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1969, 131.7 million tugriks, 7% of total budget; value in dollars $33 million (est.)

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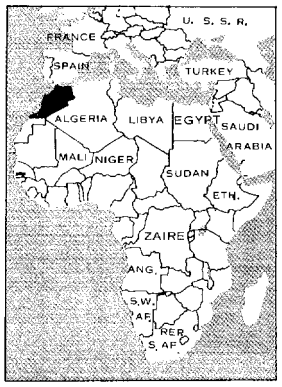
MOROCCO



LAND:
158,000 sq. mi.; 19% farmland and orchard, 19% pasture, 20% forest and esparto, 42% desert, waste, or urban (1965)
Land boundaries: 1,240 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)
Coastline: 1,140 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 15,746,000, average annual growth rate 2.5% (June 60-July 71); males 15-49, 3,759,000; 2,550,000 fit for military service; about 180,000 reach military age (18) annually; limited conscription
Ethnic divisions: 98.9% Arab-Berber, .25% Jewish, 1% non-Moroccan
Religion: 99% Muslim, 1% Christian, .25% Hebrew
Language: Arabic (official); several Berber dialects; French is language of much business, government, diplomacy, and education
Literacy: 20%
Labor force: 6.1 million; 70% agriculture, 15% industry, 15% other (military, police, civil service, transportation, mines, teachers, merchants, construction workers)
Organized labor: 5% to 10% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Kingdom of Morocco
Type: constitutional monarchy (constitution adopted 1972)
Capital: Rabat
Political subdivisions: 19 provinces and 2 prefectures
Legal system: based on Islamic law and French and Spanish civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Chamber of Supreme Court; modern legal education at branches of Mohamed V University in Rabat and Casablanca and Karaouine University in Fes; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: constitution provides for Prime Minister and ministers named by and responsible to King; King has paramount executive powers; unicameral legislature (two thirds to be directly elected; one third indirectly); judiciary independent of other branches
Government leaders: King Hassan II; Prime Minister Mohamed Karim-Lamrani
Suffrage: universal over age 20
Elections: last parliamentary elections held 21 and 28 August 1970 for Council of Representatives which was dissolved in March 1972; elections for new parliament created by Constitution adopted 15 March 1972 probably will be held in autumn 1972
Political parties and leaders: Istiqlal Party, Allal el-Fassi; Popular Movement (MP), Mahjoubi Aherdan; Constitutional and Democratic Popular Movement (MPCD), Dr. Abdelkrim Khatib; National Union of Popular Forces (UNFP), collegial leadership of Abderrahim Bouabid, Abdallah Ibrahim, and Mahjoub Ben Seddik; Democratic Socialist Party (PSD), Ahmed Reda Guedira; Party for Liberation and Socialism (PLS), established in June 1968 and banned September 1969, is front for Moroccan Communist Party (MCP), which was proscribed in 1959, Ali Yata; Istiqlal and the UNFP formed a National Front in July 1970 to oppose the new constitution, boycotted the parliamentary elections
Voting strength: August 1970 elections were nonpolitical; 1 March 1972 constitutional referendum tallied 98.7% for new constitution, 1.25% opposed and National Front abstained from voting
Communists: 300 est.

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GOVERNMENT (cont'd):
Member of: Arab League, EC (association until 1974), FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, ILO, IMC, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OAU, Seabeds Committee (observer), U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:
Agriculture: cereals farming and livestock raising predominate; main crops -- wheat, barley, citrus fruit, wine, vegetables, olives
Major industries: mining and mineral processing, food processing, textiles
Electric power: 748,000 kw. capacity (1971); 1.9 billion kw.-hr. produced (1971), 116 kw.-hr. per capita
Monetary conversion rate: 5.03 dirhams=US$1 (selling rate)
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: 1,100 mi. standard gage, 93 mi. double track; 493 mi. electrified
Pipelines: crude oil, 86 mi.; refined products, 307 mi.; natural gas, 18 mi.
Ports: 8 major, 12 minor
Civil air: 10 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 139 total, 84 usable; 23 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 12,000 ft., 10 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 38 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 4 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: superior system by African standards composed of open wave lines, coaxial multi-conductor and submarine cables and radio relay links; principal centers Casablanca and Rabat, secondary centers Fes, Marrakech, Oujda, Sebaa Aioun, Tangier and Ftetouan; 170,000 telephones; 934,689 radio and 173,904 TV receivers; 24 Moroccan AM, 1 Voice of America AM, 3 FM, 17 TV stations; 11 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1971, $143.9 million; 16.5% of total budget

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MOZAMBIQUE

LAND:
303,769 sq. mi.; 30% arable, of which 1% cultivated, 56% woodland and forest, 14% wasteland and inland water (1966)
Land boundaries: 2,691 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)
Coastline: 1,535 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 8,512,000, average annual growth rate 2.2% (September 60-December 70); males 15-49, 1,974,000; 950,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: 97% African, 3% European, Asian, and Mulatto
Religion: primarily animist, 1,100,000 Muslims, 860,000 Christians
Language: Portuguese (official); many tribal dialects
Literacy: 10% (estimate)
Labor force: (1963 est.) 610,000; 50,000 non-African wage earners, 560,000 African wage earners in Mozambique; 290,000 additional African wage earners temporarily working in Rhodesia and South Africa; unemployment serious problem; most native Africans provide unskilled labor or remain in subsistence agricultural sector
Organized labor: approx. 44,000 (end of 1970); 75% are white

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Province of Mozambique
Type: overseas province of Portugal
Capital: Lourenco Marques
Political subdivisions: province divided into 10 districts administered by district governors; municipalities governed by appointed official
Legal system: based on Portuguese civil law system and customary law
Branches: Governor General appointed by Lisbon is chief executive officer for internal administration; he also has certain legislative powers which he exercises with a legislative council; all action in province may be vetoed by Minister of Overseas in Lisbon; judiciary is constitutionally independent
Government leader: Governor General Manuel Pimentel dos Santos
Suffrage: all adults able to read and write Portuguese and in full possession of political and civil rights
Political parties and leaders: National Popular Action (ANP), formerly the National Union (UN), provincial president Manuel Monteiro Ribeiro Veloso; no legal opposition political parties
Communists: none known
Other political or pressure groups: the National Liberation Front (FRELIMO), led by Moises Samora Machel, operates primarily from Tanzania; Revolutionary Committee (COREMO), led by Paulo Gumane, based in Zambia

ECONOMY:
GNP: $1.3 billion (est. 1970), about $170 per capita
Agriculture: cash crops -- raw cotton, cashew nuts, sugar, tea, copra, sisal; other crops -- corn, wheat, peanuts, potatoes, beans, sorghum, and cassava; self-sufficient in food except for wheat which must be imported
Major industries: food processing (chiefly sugar, tea, wheat, flour, cashew kernels); chemicals (vegetable oil, oilcakes, soap, paints); petroleum products; beverages; textiles; nonmetallic mineral products (cement, glass, asbestos, cement products); tobacco

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ECONOMY (cont'd):
Electric power: 232,000 kw. capacity (1971); 464 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 64 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $158 million (f.o.b., 1970); cotton, sugar, cashew nuts, mineral products, timber products, tea, copra, petroleum products
Imports: $326 million (c.i.f., 1970); machinery and electrical equipment, cotton textiles, vehicles, petroleum products, wine, iron and steel
Major trade partners: over one-third of foreign trade with Portugal; South Africa, U.S., U.K., West Germany
Aid: from Portugal only
Monetary conversion rate: 27.25 escudos=US$1 (approximate realigned rate)
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: 2,437 mi.; 2,345 mi. 3'6" gage (6 mi. double track), 92 mi. 2'5 1/2" gage
Highways: 20,000 mi.; 1,000 mi. paved; 19,000 other (mostly earth)
Inland waterways: approx. 2,330 mi. of navigable routes
Pipelines: crude oil, 186 mi.
Ports: 3 major, 13 minor
Civil air: 17 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 340 total, 300 usable; 15 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 24 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 5 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: system ranks at the bottom of top two-fifths of African systems and employs a basic low-capacity open-wire network supplemented by numerous small radiocommunication stations and a single tropospheric scatter system; important centers are Lourenco Marques, Beira, Nampula, and Tete; 28,000 telephones; 110,000 radio receivers; 9 AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:
Defense is responsibility of Portugal
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1971, $34.6 million; about 12.6% of national budget

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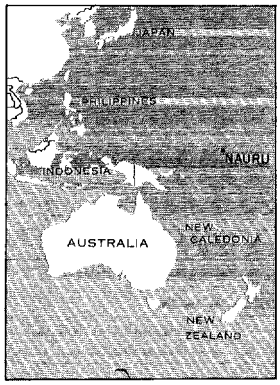
NAURU



LAND:
8.2 sq. mi.; insignificant arable land, no urban areas, extensive phosphate mines (1970)

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)
Coastline: 15 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 7,000 (official estimate for 30 June 1969); males 15-49, about 1,800; fit for military service, about 950; average number reaching military age (18) annually, 1971-75, less than 100
Ethnic divisions: 2,921 Nauruans, 1,167 Chinese, 428 Europeans, 1,532 other Pacific Islanders
Religion: Christian (2/3 Protestant, 1/3 Catholic)
Language: Nauruan, a distinct Pacific Island tongue; English, the language of school instruction, spoken and understood by nearly all
Literacy: nearly universal

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of Nauru
Type: republic; independent since January 1968
Capital: no capital city per se; government offices in Uaboe District
Political subdivisions: 14 districts
Branches: President elected from and by Parliament for an unfixed term; popularly elected unicameral legislature, the Parliament; Cabinet to assist the President, four members, appointed by President from Parliament members
Government leader: President Hammer De Roburt
Suffrage: universal adult
Political parties and leaders: there are no political parties; De Roburt is only significant political figure; has almost universal support of Nauruans
Member of: no present plans to join U.N.; enjoys "special membership" in Commonwealth; South Pacific Commission, INTERPOL, ECAFE

ECONOMY:
GNP: $25 million (1970), $3,570 per capita
Agriculture: negligible; almost completely dependent on imports for food, water
Major industries: mining of phosphates, about 2 million tons per year (1966)
Electric power: 7,600 kw. capacity (1971); 18 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 2,571 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $17 million (f.o.b., 1968), consisting entirely of phosphates
Imports: $5 million (c.i.f., 1968)
Major trade partners: Australia, New Zealand, and United Kingdom
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Australian dollar=US$1.19 (official)
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: none
Highways: about 17 mi.; 13 mi. paved, 4 mi. improved earth
Inland waterways: none
Ports: 1 minor
Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft (includes 2 leased)
Airfields: 1, coral-surfaced, 5,270 ft.
Telecommunications: adequate interisland and international radiocommunications provided via Australian facilities; 525 telephones; 1 AM, but no TV or FM radiobroadcasting facilities; number of radios unknown

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DEFENSE FORCES:
No formal defense structure and no regular armed forces

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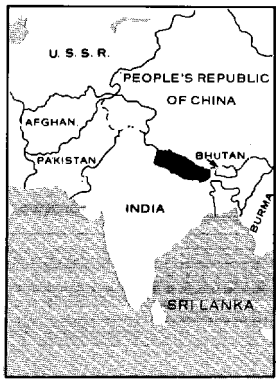
NEPAL



LAND:

54,600 sq. mi.; 16% agricultural area, 14% permanent meadows and pastures, 38% alpine land (unarable), waste, or urban; 32% forested (1966)
Land boundaries: 1,720 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 11,445,000, average annual growth rate 1.8% (FY69); males 15-49, 2,821,000; 1,420,000 fit for military service; 129,000 reach military age (17) annually
Ethnic divisions: two main categories, Indo-Nepalese (about 80%) and Tibeto-Nepalese (about 20%), representing considerable intermixture of Indo-Aryan and Mongolian racial strains; country divided among many quasi-tribal communities
Religion: only official Hindu Kingdom in world, although no sharp distinction between many Hindu and Buddhist groups; small groups of Muslims and Christians
Language: 20 mutually unintelligible languages divided into numerous dialects; Nepali official language and lingua franca for much of the country; same script as Hindi
Literacy: about 12%
Labor force: 4.1 million; 95% agriculture, 5% industry; great lack of skilled labor

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Kingdom of Nepal
Type: constitutional monarchy; King Birendra exercises autocratic control over multitiered panchayat system of government
Capital: Kathmandu
Political subdivisions: 75 districts, 14 zones
Legal system: based on Hindu legal concepts and English common law; legal education at Nepal Law College in Kathmandu; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: Council of Ministers appointed by the King; indirectly elected National Panchayat (Assembly)
Government leader: King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva; Prime Minister Kirti Nidhi Bista
Suffrage: universal over age 21
Elections: village and town councils (panchayats) elected by universal suffrage; district, zonal, and National Panchayat members indirectly elected, most for 6-year terms; 15 National Panchayat members elected from five class organizations (women, workers, youth, and ex-servicemen), four directly elected by all voters possessing a B.A. or its equivalent, and 16 are appointed by the King
Political parties and leaders: all political parties outlawed
Communists: the combined membership of the two wings of the Communist Party of Nepal (CPN) may be on the order of 6,500, the majority (perhaps 5,000) in the pro-Chinese wing; the CPN continues to operate more or less openly, but internal dissension has greatly hindered its effectiveness
Member of: ADB, FAO, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, ILO, IMF, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO

ECONOMY:

GDP: $1 billion (1970), less than $100 per capita
Agriculture: over 90% of population engaged in agriculture; main crops -- rice, corn, wheat, sugarcane, oilseeds; largely self-sufficient
Major industries: small rice, jute, sugar, and oilseed mills; match, cigarette, and brick factories

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ECONOMY (cont'd):
Electric power: 44,000 kw. capacity (1971); 65 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 6 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $55 million (FY69 est.); rice and other food products, jute, timber
Imports: $62 million (FY69 est.); manufactured consumer goods, food grains and food products
Major trade partner: over 90% India
Monetary conversion rate: 10.1 Nepalese rupees=US$1
Fiscal year: 15 July - 14 July

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: 63 mi., all narrow gage (2'6"); 50% government owned; all in Teraiarea close to Indian border; only 15 mi. sector from border to Janakpur presently in use
Highways: 1,660 mi.; 410 mi. paved, 255 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 475 mi. improved earth; 525 mi. unimproved earth, 200 mi. of seasonally motorable tracks
Airfields: 47 total, 45 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.
Telecommunications: poor telephone and telegraph service; good radiocommunication and broadcast service; international radiocommunication service is poor; 6,200 telephones, 60,000 radio and no TV sets, 2 AM, no FM, and no TV stations

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NETHERLANDS

LAND:
14,100 sq. mi.; 24% cultivated, 31% meadows and pastures, 31% waste or urban, 8% forested, 8% inland water (1969)
Land boundaries: 635 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)
Coastline: 280 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 13,327,000, average annual growth rate 1.0% (current); males 15-49, 3,337,000; 2,995,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually 116,000
Ethnic divisions: 99% Dutch, 1% Indonesian and other
Religion: 41% Protestant, 40% Roman Catholic, 19% unaffiliated
Language: Dutch
Literacy: 98%
Labor force: 4.7 million; 30% manufacturing, 24% services, 16% commerce, 10% agriculture, 9% construction, 7% transportation and communications, 4% other; 1.05% registered unemployed; no shortage of skilled labor but shortage of semi-skilled labor; 129,000 unfilled vacancies reported by employers in January, 1971
Organized labor: 33% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Kingdom of the Netherlands
Type: constitutional monarchy
Capital: Amsterdam, but government resides at The Hague
Political subdivisions: 11 provinces governed by centrally appointed commissioners of Queen
Legal system: civil law system incorporating French penal theory; constitution of 1815 frequently amended, reissued 1947; judicial review in the Supreme Court of legislation of lower order than Acts of Parliament; legal education at six law schools; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Branches: executive, (Queen and Cabinet of Ministers), which is responsible to bicameral states general (parliament); independent judiciary
Government leader: Head of State, Queen Juliana; Barend Willem Biesheuvel, Prime Minister
Suffrage: universal over age 21
Elections: must be held at least every 4 years for lower house (most recent April 1971), and every 3 years for upper house (most recent April 1971)
Political parties and leaders: Catholic People's Party (KVP), Dr. D. de Zeeuw; Antirevolutionary (ARP), A. Veerman; Labor (PvdA), Andre van der Louw; Liberal (VVD), Mrs. H. van Someren-Downer; Christian Historical Union (CHU), Baron Otto Willem Anton van Verschuer; Democrats '66 (D-66), Mrs. R. E. van der Scheer; Communist (CPN), Henk Hoekstra; Pacifist Socialist (PSP); A. G. Vander Spek; Political Reformed (SGP), H. G. Abma; Reformed Political Union (GVP), W. G. Beeftink; Radical Party (PPR), Dolf Coppes; Democratic Socialist '70 (DS-70), Professor D. Polak
Voting strength (1971 election): 21.9% KVP, 10.3% VVD, 8.6% ARP, 6.3% CHU, 24.6% PvdA, 6.8% D-66, 5.3% DS-70, 3.9% CPN, 1.4% PSP, 1.8% PRP, 2.4% SGP, 1.6% GVP
Communists: 10,200 members; 246,328 votes in 1971 election
Member of: Benelux, Council of Europe, ECE, ECSC, EC, EMA, EURATOM, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IHB, IMF, NATO, OECD, Seabeds Committee (observer), U.N., UNESCO, WEU, WHO

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ECONOMY:

GNP: $39.1 billion (1971 preliminary), $2,970 per capita; 56% consumption, 28% investment, 17% government, -1% net foreign balance; 1971 growth rate 4%, in 1963 constant prices

Agriculture: animal husbandry predominates; main crops -- horticultural crops, grains, potatoes, sugar beets; food shortages -- grains, fats, oils; caloric intake, 3,030 calories per day per capita (1968-69)

Fishing: catch 323,100 metric tons, $66,938,000 (1969); exports $94,542,000 (1969), imports $82,531,000 (1969)

Major industries: food processing, metal and engineering products, electrical and electronic machinery and equipment, chemicals, and petroleum products

Shortages: crude petroleum, raw cotton, base metals and ores, pulp, pulpwood, lumber, feedgrains, and oilseeds

Crude steel: 5 million metric tons produced (1970), 380 kilograms per capita

Electric power: 10,682,000 kw. capacity (1970); 38.7 billion kw.-hr. produced (1970), 2,869 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: $15,065 million (f.o.b., 1971); foodstuffs, machinery, transportation equipment, consumer manufactures, chemicals, petroleum products, textiles

Imports: $16,729 million (c.i.f., 1971); machinery, transportation equipment, consumer manufactures, crude petroleum, foodstuffs, chemicals, raw cotton, base metals and ores, pulp

Major trade partners: (1970) 58.7% EC, 29.7% W. Germany, 15.5% Belgium-Luxembourg, 8.7% France, 12.9% EFTA, 6.3% U.K., 7.2% U.S., 1.7% Eastern Europe

Aid:

economic -- (received) U.S., $1,279 million authorized (FY46-70); none since FY58; IBRD, $236 million authorized (FY46-70), none since 1958; military -- (received) U.S., $1,240 million authorized (FY46-70), none since FY67; net official aid given to less developed areas and multilateral agencies -- $1,005 million (FY60-70), $200 million (FY70)

Monetary conversion rate: 3.2447 guilders=US$1 (central rate)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 1,956 mi., standard gage; 970 mi. double track; 1,022 mi. electrified

Highways: 46,000 mi.; 26,000 mi. paved, 4,000 mi. crushed stone and gravel, 16,000 mi. earth

Inland waterways: 3,940 mi.; less than 962 mi. is natural river; more than 1,400 mi. navigable by craft of 1,000-ton capacity; 1,011 mi. will take 1,500-ton vessels

Pipelines: crude oil, 254 mi.; refined products, 602 mi.; natural gas, 4,203 mi.

Ports: 8 major, 5 minor

Civil air: 91 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 27 total, 25 usable; 16 with permanent-surface runways; 12 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 3 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: highly developed, excellently maintained, and well integrated; extensive system of multiconductor cables, supplemented by radio relay links, submarine cables, and radiocommunication stations; 3.41 million telephones; 4.81 million radiobroadcast and 3.04 million TV receivers; 5 AM, 12 FM, and 7 TV stations which provide countrywide service; 10 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1972, $1,433 million; about 12% of central government budget

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NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

LAND:
394 sq. mi.; 5% arable, 95% waste, urban, or other (1951)

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.
Coastline: 226 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 230,000, average annual growth rate 1.7% (January 70-71); males 15-49, 59,000; 30,000 fit for military service; about 2,000 reach military age (20) annually
Ethnic divisions: 85% largely mixed Negro stock except on Aruba where 12% Negro and approx. 55% mixed Carib Indian and European; rest European with some Chinese, especially on Aruba
Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic; sizable Protestant, smaller Jewish minorities
Language: officially Dutch; predominantly English; colloquial "papiamento," a Spanish-Portuguese-Dutch-English mixture
Literacy: 75%-80%
Labor force: 66,000; 1% agriculture, 21% industry, 21% unemployed, 8% construction, 41% government and services, 8% other
Organized labor: approx. 15% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Netherlands Antilles
Type: territory within Kingdom of the Netherlands, enjoying complete domestic autonomy
Capital: Willemstad; Curacao, center of government
Political subdivisions: 4 island territories -- Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao, and the Windward Islands -- St. Eustatius, southern part of St. Martin (northern part is French), Saba
Legal system: based on civil law system, with some English common law influence; Dutch Country Statute of 1955 serves as constitution
Branches: executive power, under nominal head of Governor (appointed by the Crown), exercised by 8-member Council of Ministers or Cabinet; legislative power rests with 22-member Legislative Council; independent court system under control of Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Justice (administrative functions under Minister of Justice); each island territory has island council headed by Lieutenant Governor for local administration
Government leaders: Minister President Ramez Jorge Isa (new government formed 6 February 1971)
Suffrage: universal over age 21
Elections: held every 4 years
Political parties and leaders: the Democratic Party (DP); Antilles Social Progress Movement (MASA) led by Ciro Kroon; the Aruba Patriotic Party (PPA) led by S.J. Trompe; the National People's Party (NVP), S.D. Abbad; the Aruba People's Party (AVP) led by Dominico Guzman Croes; the National Aruban Union Party/Independent Aruban Party (UNA/PIA) led by A. Werleman/M. Croes; Bonaire Democratic Party led by L.A. Abraham; Windward Island Democratic Party led by A. C. Wathey; Social Progressive Action Party, S. R. Goeloe; Antillean Reform Union (URA), Roberto Suriel; Curacao Independent Party (COP), Peter Vander Hoven; Radical Peoples Party (PRP), Max de Castro; Workers' Party (Frente Obrero) -- coalition in power includes DP, PPA, and Workers' Party
Voting strength (1969 local election): 46% DP/PPA; 15% NVP; 14% Worker Front; 14% AVP; 11% other (new elections may be called soon)
Communists: no Communist Party
Member of: EC (associate), WHO

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ECONOMY:

GNP: $250 million (1967), $1,170 per capita; real growth rate 1967, 3.6%
Agriculture: little production
Major industries: petroleum refining on Curacao and Aruba; tourism on Curacao, Aruba, and St. Martin; phosphate mining on Curacao
Electric power: 288,500 kw. capacity (1969); 1.3 billion kw.-hr. produced (1969 est.), 5,909 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $655 million (f.o.b., 1970 est.); petroleum products, phosphate
Imports: $920 million (c.i.f., 1970 est.); crude petroleum, food manufactures
Major trade partners: exports -- U.S. 43%, EC 16%, Latin America 13%, U.K. 10%, Canada 7%; imports -- Venezuela 72%, U.S. 10%, Netherlands 4% (1968)
Monetary conversion rate: 1.79 Netherlands Antillean florins (NAF)=US$1 (official)
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none
Highways: 700 mi.; 350 mi. paved, 220 mi. otherwise improved, 130 mi. unimproved
Ports: 3 major, 6 minor
Civil air: 6 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 7 total, all usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 2 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station
Telecommunications: generally adequate telecom facilities; extensive inter-island VHF links; plan troposcatter link to Curacao, Venezuela; 27,650 telephones, 105,000 radio and 30,000 TV receivers, 10 AM and 2 TV stations, 4 telegraph submarine cables

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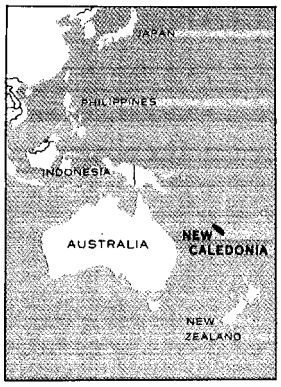
NEW CALEDONIA



LAND:
8,500 sq. mi.; 6% cultivable, 22% pasture land, 15% forests, 57% waste or other (1971)

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi. (fishing, 3 n. mi.)
Coastline: 1,000 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 110,000, average annual growth rate 2.6% (May 63-March 69)
Ethnic divisions: Melanesian-Polynesian admixture, over 28,000 Europeans of French extraction
Religion: natives 90% Christian
Language: Melanesian-Polynesian dialects
Literacy: unknown
Labor force: size unknown; Javanese and Tonkinese laborers were imported for plantations and mines in pre-World War II period; immigrant labor now coming from Wallis Islands, New Hebrides, and French Polynesia
Organized labor: unorganized

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Overseas Territory of New Caledonia
Type: French overseas territory; represented in French parliament by one deputy and one Senator
Capital: Noumea
Political subdivisions: 4 islands or island group dependencies -- Isle of Pines, Loyalty Islands, Huon Islands, Island of New Caledonia
Legal system: French law
Branches: administered by Governor, who is also High Commissioner for France in the Pacific; responsible to French Ministry for Overseas France and Governing Council; Assemblee Territoriale
Government leader: Jean Risterucci, Governor and French High Commissioner
Suffrage: restricted (1957 election roll listed 32,370 males and females over 21 years of age, of whom 18,964 were classed as indigenous inhabitants)
Elections: Assembly elections in 1967
Political parties and leaders: Union Caledonienne, led by M. Rock Pidjot; Entente Caledonienne, Lafleur; Caledonie Nouvelle; Union des Patentes
Voting strength (1967 election): Union Caledonienne, 22 seats; Entente Caledonienne, (alliance of R. C. Caledonienne and United Nouvelle Republique), 10 seats; Caledonie Nouvelle, 2 seats; Union des Patentes, 1 seat
Communists: number unknown; Union Caledonienne strongly leftist; some politically active Communists were deported during 1950's; small number of North Vietnamese
Other political parties and pressure groups: several lesser parties

ECONOMY:
GNP: $190 million, $1,780 per capita (1969 est.)
Agriculture: large areas devoted to cattle grazing; major products -- coffee and vegetables; 60% self sufficient in beef; must import grains and vegetables
Industry: mining of nickel
Electric power: 105,000 kw. capacity (1971); 780 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 7,290 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $204 million (f.o.b., 1970) 98% nickel
Imports: $245 million (c.i.f., 1970)
Major trade partners: (1970) exports -- France (42%), Japan (48%); imports -- France (50%), Australia (13%)
Monetary conversion rate: 95 CFP francs=US$1

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COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none

Highways: 2,900 mi.; 180 mi. paved; 1,170 mi. gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized surface; 1,550 mi. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: none

Ports: 1 major, 21 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 34 total, 29 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 airfield over 8,000 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: 9,265 telephones; 25,550 radio and 8,100 TV sets; 1 AM, no FM, and 1 TV stations

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NICARAGUA

LAND:
57,100 sq. mi.; 7% arable, 7% prairie and pasture, 50% forest, 36% urban, waste, or other (1963)
Land boundaries: 760 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi. (fishing, 200 n. mi.)
Coastline: 565 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 1,975,000, average annual growth rate 2.8% (April 63-71); males 15-49, 518,000; 305,000 fit for military service; 24,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: 75% mestizo, 15% white, 10% Negro, Indian or mulatto
Religion: 96% Roman Catholic
Language: Spanish (official); small English-speaking minority on Atlantic coast
Literacy: 50% of population 10 years of age and over
Labor force: 650,000 (est. 1972); 57% agriculture, 12% manufacturing, 14% services, 17% other; shortage of skilled labor, but underemployment of unskilled labor except during harvest
Organized labor: about 5% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of Nicaragua
Type: republic
Capital: Managua
Political subdivisions: 1 national district and 16 departments
Legal system: based on Spanish civil law system; constitution adopted in 1950; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at Universidad Nacional de Nicaragua; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: President from 1 May 1972 to 1 December 1974 replaced by a triumvirate, bicameral legislature, judiciary elected by legislature, and Supreme Electoral Tribunal (4th branch)
Government leaders: Triumvirate members -- Roberto Martinez, Alfonso Lovo Cordero and Fernando Aguero
Suffrage: universal over age 18 if married or literate, otherwise 21
Elections: every 6 years; however, due to agreement between liberal and conservative parties, next elections will be held 1 September 1974
Political parties and leaders: Nationalist Liberal Party (PLN), Anastasio Somoza, Ramiro Sacasa, Francisco Urcuyo, Alfonso Callejas; Traditionalist Conservative Party (PCT), Fernando Aguero Rocha; Independent Liberal Party (PLI), not legal, Roberto Robelo, Juan Manuel Gutierrez; Social Christian Party (PSC), not legal, Ignacio Zelaya, Cesar Delgadillo (President) and Roberto Ferrey (Secretary General); National Conservative Action (ANC), not legal, Pedro J. Chamorro
Voting strength (1972 elections): PLN 534,171 votes (75.4%), PCT 174,897 votes (24.6%)
Communists: Communist movement split into hard-line Nicaraguan Socialist Party (PSN) illegal, 60 members; soft-line Nicaraguan Communist Party (PCN) illegal, 40 members, and small pro-Castro Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) 50 to 60 activist; about 1,000 sympathizers
Member of: CACM, FAO, GATT, IADB, IAEA, ICAO, ICJ, ILO, INTELSAT, ITU, OAS, ODECA, Seabeds Committee (observer) U.N., UNESCO, UNICEF, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:
GNP: $933 million (purchasing power parity estimate, 1970), $470 per capita; 73% private consumption, 10% government consumption, 19% domestic investment, -2% net foreign balance; real growth rate 1970, 4.5%

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ECONOMY (cont'd):

Agriculture: main crops -- cotton, coffee, sugarcane, rice, corn, beans; caloric intake, 2,300 calories per day per capita (1966)
Fishing: catch 7,200 metric tons (1970)
Major industries: food processing, textiles and clothing, chemicals, petroleum products
Electric power: 173,000 kw. capacity (1969 est.); 550 million kw.-hr. produced (1969 est.), 290 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $179 million (1970); cotton, coffee, cottonseed, meat, sugar
Imports: $199 million (1970); machinery, equipment, vehicles, manufactures, chemicals, foods, fuels
Major trade partners: exports -- U.S. 33%, Japan 19%, CACM 21%; imports -- U.S. 38%, CACM 24%, West Germany 7% (1969)
Aid:
economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY46-70), $105.8 million loans, $61.4 million grants; international organizations (1946-70), $124.2 million; military -- from U.S. (FY53-70), $12.8 million (1946-70)
Monetary conversion rate: 7 cordobas=US$1 (official)
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 220 mi.; 200 mi. of 3'6" gage, government owned; 20 mi. narrow gage, privately owned
Highways: 8,750 mi.; 800 mi. paved, 3,250 mi. otherwise improved, 4,700 mi. unimproved
Inland waterways: 1,380 mi., including 2 large lakes
Pipelines: crude oil, 36 mi.
Ports: 4 major, 6 minor
Civil air: 10 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 459 total, 414 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 8 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: extensive but low-capacity wire network; single radio relay link; connection to international Central American microwave net operational November 1971; 25,900 telephones; est. 700,000 radio and 55,000 TV receivers, 70 AM, 26 FM, and 5 TV stations; satellite ground service station scheduled to enter service in 1973

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: dependent primarily upon U.S.
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1972, $8.8 million for the Ministry of Defense, including civil functions (e.g., police and civil air); 8.3% of central government budget

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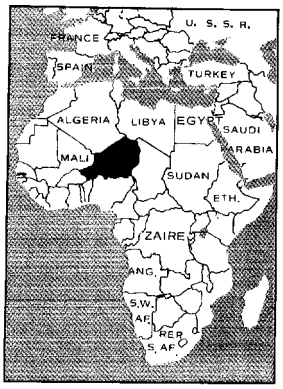
NIGER



LAND:
489,000 sq. mi.; about 3% cultivated, perhaps 20% somewhat arable, remainder desert (1971)
Land boundaries: 3,570 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 4,239,000, average annual growth rate 2.7% (FY71); males 15-49, 1,000,000; 565,000 fit for military service; about 33,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: main Negroid groups 75% (of which, Hausa 50%, Djerma and Songhai 21%); Caucasian elements include Tuareg, Toubous, and Tamacheks; mixed group includes Fulani
Religion: 80% Muslim, remainder largely animists and a very few Christians
Language: French official, many African languages; Hausa used for trade
Literacy: about 5%
Labor force: 26,000 wage earners; bulk of population engaged in subsistence agriculture and animal husbandry
Organized labor: negligible

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of Niger
Type: republic; one-party rule established 1960
Capital: Niamey
Political subdivisions: 7 departments, 32 arrondissements
Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1960; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: President selected for 5 years by direct universal suffrage; unicameral, 60-member National Assembly elected for 5 years; judiciary constitutionally independent of executive and legislature
Government leader: President Diori Hamani
Suffrage: universal over age 21
Elections: presidential and parliamentary elections in 1970; about 99% of voters approved unopposed official candidates
Political parties and leaders: Parti Progressiste Nigerien (PPN), led by Diori Hamani
Communists: some Communists and Communist sympathizers, especially among supporters of outlawed Sawaba party
Member of: EAMA, Entente, FAO, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, ITU, La Francophonie, Lake Chad Basin Commission, OAU, OCAM, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:
GDP: $319 million (1966 est.), less than $100 per capita
Agriculture: commercial -- peanuts, cotton, livestock; main food crops -- millet, sorghum, niebe beans, vegetables
Major industries: cement plant, brick factory, rice mill, small cotton gins, oil presses, slaughterhouse, and a few other small light industries; uranium production began in 1971
Electric power: 40,000 kw. capacity (1971); 42 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 10 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $31.4 million (f.o.b., 1968-69 est.); about 74% peanuts and related products, rest largely livestock, hides, skins; exports badly understated because much regional trade not recorded
Imports: $31.2 million (c.i.f., 1968-69 est.); fuels, machinery, transport equipment, foodstuffs, consumer goods (largely for European residents); sizable imports unrecorded

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ECONOMY (cont'd):
Major trade partners: France (about 50%), other EC countries, Nigeria, UDEAC countries, U.S.; preferential tariff to EC and franc zone countries
Aid:
economic -- France (1960 to mid-1967) $68 million; EC (1966-67) $51.3 million; U.S. (FY62-70) $15.8 million; West Germany, Israel, Republic of China, and U.N. have also extended aid;
military -- $2.8 million (1954-68)
Monetary conversion rate: 255.78 Communaute Financiere Africaine francs=US$1 (official)
Fiscal year: 1 October - 30 September

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: none
Highways: approx. 4,300 mi.; 300 mi. bituminous, 1,850 mi. gravel, 2,150 mi. unimproved earth
Inland waterways: Niger River navigable 185 miles from Niamey to Gaya on the Dahomey frontier from mid-December through March
Ports: Niger landlocked; outlet to sea is Cotonou, Dahomey
Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 74 total, 59 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 15 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.
Telecommunications: principal telecommunication center Niamey; telephone poor, telegraph fair, 3,300 telephones; 85,000 radio receivers; unknown number of TV receivers; 4 AM, no FM, and 1 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 September 1972, $5,767,000; 12.3% of total budget

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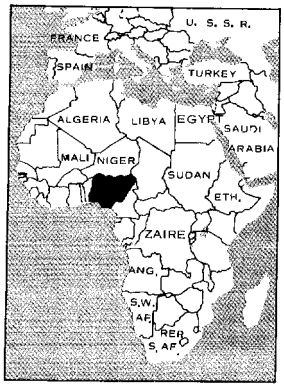
NIGERIA



LAND:
357,000 sq. mi.; 24% arable (13% of total land area under cultivation), 35% forested, 41% desert, waste, urban, or other (1969)
Land boundaries: 2,501 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 30 n. mi.
Coastline: 530 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: about 58,020,000, average annual growth rate 2.7% (current); males 15-49, 13,173,000; 6,380,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: 250 tribal groups, of which most important are Hausa-Fulani (north), Ibo and Yoruba (south); these 3 tribes total over 60% of population; about 27,000 non-Africans
Religion: 47% Muslim, 34.5% Christian, 18.3% other
Literacy: est. 25%
Language: English official; Hausa, Yoruba, and Ibo also widely used
Labor force: approx. 26.6 million; about 48% of total population, 80% of those 11 to 55 years of age of both sexes, are accounted "economically active"; only about 700,000 are wage earners, of whom 8% are in agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing; 7% mining and quarrying; 8% manufacturing; 22% construction; 2% electricity; 8% commerce; 8% transportation and communication; 37% services
Organized labor: about 530,000 wage earners, approx. 2% of total labor force, belong to some 666 unions

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: The Federal Republic of Nigeria
Type: federal republic since 1963; under military rule since January 1966, military rule scheduled to last until 1976
Capital: Lagos
Political subdivisions: 12 states, each headed by a military governor
Legal system: based on English common law, tribal law, and Islamic law; new constitution to be drafted; legal education at Universities of Ife, Ahmadu, Bello, and Lagos; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Branches: Federal Military Government, administered by Supreme Military Council largely civilian Federal Executive Council
Government leader: Gen. Yakubu Gowon, Head of Federal Military Government and Commander in Chief of Nigerian Armed Forces
Suffrage: universal adult suffrage (except for women in former Northern Region)
Elections: to be held before 1976
Political parties and leaders: political parties and politically active tribal societies were dissolved by decree on 24 May 1966; some subrosa political activity continues
Communists: the banned Socialist Workers and Farmers Party and the Nigerian Trade Union Congress have a limited political following
Member of: Commonwealth, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OAU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:
GDP: $5.2 billion (1971 est.), probably about $90 per capita; 9.6% growth rate assumed FY69-70
Agriculture: main crops -- peanuts, cotton, cocoa, rubber, yams, cassava, sorghum, palm kernels, millet, corn, rice; livestock; almost self-sufficient
Fishing: catch 130,000 metric tons (1970 est.); imports $4 million (1970)

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ECONOMY (cont'd):
Major industries: processing industries -- oil palm, peanut, cotton, rubber, petroleum, wood, hides, skins; manufacturing industries -- textiles, cement, building materials, food products, footwear, chemical, printing, ceramics; mining -- crude oil, natural gas, coal, tin, columbite
Electric power: 1,111,000 kw. capacity (1971); 1.7 billion kw.-hr. produced (1971), 30 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $1,240 million (f.o.b., 1970); oil, peanuts, palm products, cocoa, rubber, cotton, timber, tin
Imports: $1,059 million (c.i.f., 1970); machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, textiles, chemicals
Major trade partners: U.K., EC, U.S.
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Nigerian pound=US$3.04 (official)
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: 2,180 route mi.; 3'6" gage
Highways: 55,400 mi.; 9,475 mi. paved (mostly bituminous surface treatment); 45,925 mi. laterite, gravel, crushed stone, improved earth
Inland waterways: 5,330 mi. consisting of Niger and Benue rivers and smaller rivers and creeks; additionally, the newly formed Kainji Lake has several hundred miles of navigable lake routes
Pipelines: crude oil, 581 mi.; natural gas, 56 mi.; refined products, 3 mi.
Ports: 4 major, 5 minor
Civil air: 10 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 90 total, 77 usable; 12 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 25 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 4 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: composed of radio-relay links, open-wire lines, and radiocommunication stations; principal center Lagos, secondary centers Ibadan and Kaduna; 81,400 telephones; 1,275,000 radio receivers, 75,000 TV receivers; 25 AM, 6 FM, and 8 TV stations; 2 submarine cables

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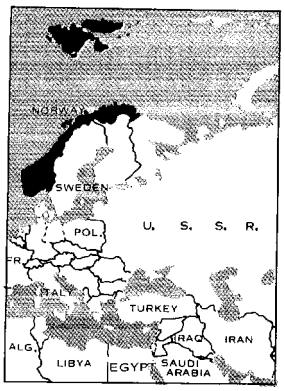
NORWAY



LAND:
Norway: 125,000 sq. mi.; Svalbard, 24,000 sq. mi.; Jan Mayen, 144 sq. mi.; 3% arable, 2% meadows and pastures, 21% forested, 74% other (1968)
Land boundaries: 1,603 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 4 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)
Coastline: mainland 2,125 mi.; islands 1,500 mi. (excludes long fjords and numerous small islands and minor indentations which total as much as 10,000 mi. overall)

PEOPLE:
Population: 3,949,000, average annual growth rate 0.9% (current); males 15-49, 912,000; 735,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually, 31,000
Ethnic divisions: homogeneous white population, small Lappish minority
Religion: 96% Evangelical Lutheran, 4% other Protestant and Roman Catholic, 1% other
Language: Norwegian, small Lapp and Finnish-speaking minorities
Literacy: 99%
Labor force: 1.6 million; 19.5% agriculture, forestry, fishing, 27.0% mining and manufacturing, 9.5% construction, 13.3% commerce, 11.9% transportation and communication, 17.7% services; 1.1% unemployed
Organized labor: 60% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Kingdom of Norway
Type: constitutional monarchy
Capital: Oslo
Political subdivisions: 20 counties, 404 communes, 47 towns
Legal system: mixture of customary law, civil law system, and common law traditions; constitution adopted 1814, modified 1884; Supreme Court renders advisory opinions to legislature when asked; legal education at University of Oslo; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with Crown and parliament (Storting); executive power vested in Crown but exercised by cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court, 5 superior courts, 104 lower courts
Government leaders: King Olav V; Prime Minister Trygve Bratteli
Suffrage: universal, but not compulsory, over age 20
Elections: held every 4 years (next in 1973)
Political parties and leaders: Conservative, Kare Willoch; Christian Peoples, Lars Korvald; Center, John Austrheim; Liberal, Helge Seip; Labor, Trygve Bratteli; Socialist Peoples, Finn Gustavsen; Communist, Reidar Larsen
Voting strength (1969 election): 19.6% Conservative; 9.4% Christian Peoples; 10.5% Center; 9.4% Liberal; 46.5% Labor; 3.5% Socialist Peoples; 1.0% Communist
Communists: 2,000; a number of sympathizers as indicated by the 22,500 Communist votes cast in the 1969 election
Member of: Council of Europe, EFTA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, NATO, Nordic Council, OECD, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

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ECONOMY:

GNP: $14.0 billion (1971), $3,570 per capita; 55.1% consumption; 28.8% investment, including government; 17.8% government, including defense (current); net foreign balance -1.7%; 1969 growth rate 5.1%, in 1969 constant prices

Agriculture: animal husbandry predominates; main crops -- feed grains, potatoes, fruits, vegetables; 40% self-sufficient; food shortages -- food grains, sugar; caloric intake, 2,910 calories per day per capita (1968-69)

Fishing: catch 2,695,633 metric tons (1970), $14.7 million; exports $190 million, imports $11 million

Major industries: food processing, wood pulp, paper products, metals, machinery, chemicals, shipbuilding

Shortages: feed and bread grains, coal, petroleum and petroleum products, cotton, wool

Crude steel: 870,133 metric tons produced (1970), 220 kilograms per capita

Electric power: 13,850,000 kw. capacity (1971); 64 billion kw.-hr. produced (1971), 15,000 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: 2,520 million (f.o.b., 1971); principal items -- fish and fish products, metal and metal products, pulp and paper, chemicals, ships

Imports: $4,020 million (c.i.f., 1971); principal items -- ships, machinery, fuels, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: 18.2% Sweden, 15.1% U.K., 16.1% West Germany, 6.5% U.S., 6.7% Denmark; 27.3% EC; 45.4% EFTA; 2.6% Communist countries (1970)

Aid:

economic -- U.S., $355.2 million authorized (1946-70), $1.2 million in 1967, $2.1 million in 1970; IBRD, $145 million authorized through 1970, none since 1964; net official economic aid given to less developed areas and multilateral agencies, $134.2 million (1960-69), $26.6 million (1968), $37.7 million (1969); $36.8 million (1970)

military -- U.S., $900 million authorized (1946-70), $24.2 million (1968), $11.0 million (1969), $0.3 million (1970)

Monetary conversion rate: 6.65 kroner=US$1 (official 1972)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 2,634 mi.; 2,587 mi. single track standard gage; 1,515 mi. electrified, including 47 mi. double track

Highways: 44,180 mi.; 7,135 mi. paved, 37,045 mi. crushed stone and gravel

Inland waterways: 980 mi.; 5' draft vessels maximum

Pipelines: refined products, 33 mi.

Ports: 9 major, 69 minor

Civil air: 49 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 73 total, 68 usable; 37 with permanent-surface runways; 11 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 14 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 24 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: high-quality domestic and international telephone, telegraph, and telex service; 1,145,000 telephones; 1.9 million radiobroadcast receivers; 816,941 TV receivers; 36 AM, 43 FM, and 41 TV stations (including many high powered transmitters); 6 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1972, $487.5 million; about 12% of central government budget

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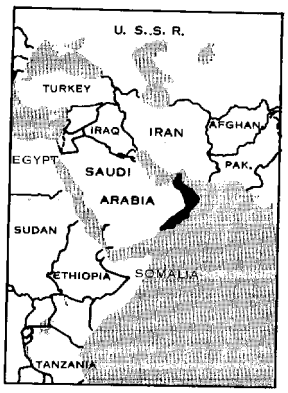
OMAN



LAND:
About 82,000 sq. mi.; negligible amount forested, remainder desert, waste, or urban
Land boundaries: 860 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.
Coastline: 1,300 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 699,000 (official est. 1 July 1966), average annual growth rate 3.2% (current); males 15-49, 169,000; 85,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: almost entirely Arab with small groups of Iranians, Baluchis, and Indians
Religion: Muslim
Language: Arabic
Literacy: very low

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Sultanate of Oman
Type: absolute monarchy; nominally independent but under strong U.K. influence
Capital: Muscat
Legal system: based on English common law and Islamic law; no constitution; ultimate appeal to the Sultan; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Government leader: Sultan Oabus ibn Sa'id Al Bu Sa'id
Member of: Arab League, U.N.

ECONOMY:
Agriculture: based on subsistence farming (fruits, dates, cereals, cattle, camels, fish) and trade
Major industries: petroleum discovery in 1964; production began in 1967; production 1971 equaled 289,000 b.p.d.; pipeline capacity 400,000 b.p.d.; revenue for 1971 about $112 million
Electric power: 24,000 kw. capacity (1970); 70 million kw.-hr. produced (1970), 120 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: petroleum exports worth $221 million (1970); dates, fish, limes, hides, wool $3 million (1970)
Imports: $80 million (1970 est.)
Major trade partners: U.K., Gulf states, India, Australia, China, Japan
Aid: multilateral annual average 1967-69 $350,000
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Riyal Said=US$2.59 (as of March 1972)
Fiscal year: no budget year

COMMUNICATIONS:
Pipelines: crude oil 223 mi.
Ports: 7 minor
Civil air: no major transport aircraft
Airfields: 192 total, 111 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 37 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.
Telecommunications: poor international radiocommunications (service to Bahrain only); very poor domestic wire service; 800 telephones; 1 AM station; tropospheric scatter-link to Bahrain

DEFENSE FORCES:
Supply: mostly from U.K.

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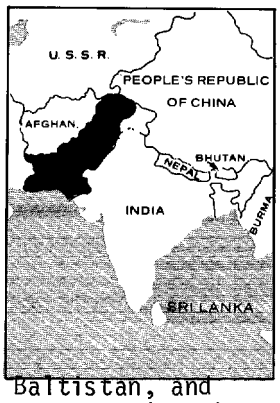
PAKISTAN



LAND:
310,000 sq. mi. (includes Pakistani part of Jammu-Kashmir) 40% arable, including 24% cultivated; 24% unsuitable for cultivation; 34% unreported, probably mostly waste 4% forested (1967)
Land boundaries: 5,350 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 650 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 56,064,000 (excluding Junagardh, Manavador, Gilgit, Baltistan, and the disputed area of Jammu-Kashmir), average annual growth rate 2.4% (FY70), males 15-49, 13,481,000; 7,240,000 fit for military service; 1,484,000 reach military age (17) annually
Ethnic divisions: West Pakistan -- 66.4% Punjabi, 12.6% Sindhis, 7.6% Urdu, 4.6% other; East Pakistan -- 98.4% Bengali, 1.6% other
Religion: 97% Muslim, 3% other
Language: official, Urdu; total spoken languages -- 7% Urdu, 64% Punjabi, 12% Sindhi, 8% Pushtu, 9% other; English is lingua franca
Literacy: about 14%
Labor force: 12.7 million (est. 1961); 60% agriculture, 16% industry, 7% commerce, 15% service, 2% unemployed
Organized labor: 5% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Islamic Republic of Pakistan
Type: republic currently in transition from martial law to elected government; martial law ended April 1972 and permanent constitution is to be written by August 1973
Capital: Islamabad
Political subdivisions: 4 provinces -- Punjab, Sind, Baluchistan, and Northwest Frontier -- with the capital territory of Islamabad and certain tribal areas centrally administered; Pakistan claims that Azad Kashmir is independent pending a settlement of the dispute with India, but it is in fact under Pakistani control
Legal system: based on English common law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Government leaders: President Z. A. Bhutto
Suffrage: universal over age 21
Elections: elections for National Assembly based on one-man/one-vote formula, and for provincial assemblies were held in December 1970; with independence of Bangladesh, National Assembly consists of 144 West Pakistanis and 2 East Pakistanis
Political parties and leaders: Bhutto; Council Muslim League (CML), Shaukat Hayat Khan; Pakistan Democratic Party (PDP), Nurul Amin; National Awami Party (NAP), Abdul Wali Khan; All Pakistan Muslim League (PML0), Abdul Oaiyum Khan; Markazi Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Pakistan (MJUP), Khamaja Oamar-u-Din Sialvi; Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Islam (JUI), Mufti Mahmud
Communists: 750; 3,000-5,000 sympathizers
Member of: ADB, CENTO, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, RCD, Seabeds Committee, SEATO, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

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ECONOMY:

GNP: $8.8 billion (FY71), $140 per capita; real growth (FY71) 2%
Agriculture: extensive irrigation; main crops -- wheat and cotton; largely self-sufficient
Fishing: catch 183,000 tons, $77 million (1969 est.)
Major industries: cotton textiles, food processing, engineering, chemicals, natural gas
Electric power: 2,050,000 kw. capacity (1971); 7.3 billion kw.-hr. produced (1971),130 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $564 million (f.o.b., FY71); cotton (raw and manufactured)
Imports: $841 million (c.i.f., FY71) machinery, transport equipment, chemicals
Major trade partners: U.S., U.K., Japan, West Germany
Monetary conversion rate: 4.762 rupees=US$1
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 5,322 mi.; 277 mi. meter gage, 4,665 broad gage, 380 narrow gage; 635 double track; government owned
Highways: 43,850 mi.; 12,700 mi. paved, 12,450 mi. gravel, 18,350 mi. earth
Inland waterways: 1,150 mi.
Pipelines: crude oil, 143 mi.; natural gas, 1,200 mi.
Ports: 2 major, 10 minor
Merchant marine: 74 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 587,100 GRT, 791,100 DWT; includes 6 passenger, 66 cargo, 1 bulk
Civil air: 19 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 260 total, 138 usable; 86 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 22 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 67 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: excellent international radiocommunication service over CENTO links; domestic wire and radiocommunication and broadcast service very good; 207,281 telephones; 1,630,000 radio and 80,000 TV sets; 12 AM, no FM, and 7 stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1972 $714,000,000; about 23% of total budget

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PANAMA

LAND:
29,208 sq. mi. (excluding Canal Zone, 553 sq. mi.); 24% agricultural land (9% fallow, 4% cropland, 11% pasture), 20% exploitable forest, 56% other forests, urban, and waste (1967 crop year)
Land boundaries: 390 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 n. mi.
Coastline: 1,545 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 1,523,000, average annual growth rate 3.1% (December 60 - May 70); males 15-49, 370,000; 255,000 fit for military service; no conscription
Ethnic divisions: 70% mestizo, 14% Negro, 9% white, 7% Indian and other
Religion: over 90% Roman Catholic, remainder mainly Protestant
Language: Spanish; about 14% speak English as native tongue; many Panamanians bilingual
Literacy: 80% of population 10 years of age and over
Labor force: 468,000 (1969 est.); 40% agriculture, 19.9% services, 11% commerce, 12% manufacturing, 6% construction, 5% transportation and communications, 26% other (1969 est.); 5.6% Canal Zone; national average of 7%-8% unemployed; 25% to 30% of unemployed in Panama and Colon; shortage of skilled labor but an oversupply of unskilled labor
Organized labor: 5% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of Panama
Type: republic; under military rule since October 1968
Capital: Panama
Political subdivisions: 9 provinces, 1 Indian reservation
Legal system: based on civil law system; constitution adopted in 1946; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of Panama; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Branches: popularly elected executive and unicameral legislature (currently disbanded), presidentially appointed Supreme Court
Government leaders: elected President Arias ousted by military Junta on 11 October 1968; locus of power remains with National Guard Commandant, General Omar Torrijos; Demetrio Lakas is President of the Provisional Junta Government and Chief of State
Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 21
Elections: May 1968 elections won by National Union (NU) coalition candidate Arnulfo Arias Madrid, who assumed presidency on 1 October 1968; elections held every 4 years; elections for assembly of representatives of the corregimientos to be held by August 1972
Political parties and leaders: political parties suspended pending revision of electoral code; Communist Party illegal but allowed to operate
Voting strength (1968 election): 55% Arnulfo Arias Madrid (National Union Coalition), 42% David Samudio (People's Alliance), 3% Antonio Gonzalez Revilla (Christian Democratic Party)
Communists: 100 active and several hundred inactive members People's Party (PdP); Communist; 1,000 sympathizers; National Liberation Movement (MLN) and Vanguard of National Action (VAN) currently inactive as pro-Castro organizations, 40-60 members
Member of: IADB, IAEA, ICAO, OAS, U.N.

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ECONOMY:

GNP: $1.49 billion (purchasing power parity estimate, 1971), $1,010 per capita; 72% private consumption, 11% government consumption, 26% gross fixed investment, -9% net foreign balance (1970); real growth rate 1971, 8.0% (est.)

Agriculture: main crops -- bananas, rice, corn, coffee, sugarcane; self-sufficient in most basic foods; 2,450 calories per day per capita (1969)

Fishing: catch 32,000 metric tons, $8 million (1970); exports $10.9 million (1969); imports $1.5 million (1969)

Major industries: food processing, metal products, construction materials, petroleum products, clothing

Electric power: 218,000 kw. capacity (1970 est.); 860 million kw.-hr. produced (1970 est.), 600 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: $140 million (f.o.b., 1971 est.); bananas, petroleum products, shrimp, sugar, coffee

Imports: $396 million (c.i.f., 1971 est.); manufactures, transportation equipment, crude petroleum, foodstuffs, chemicals

Major trade partners: U.S. 43%, Venezuela 15%, Canal Zone 9%, Colon Free Zone 6% (1969)

Aid:

economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY46-70), $153.1 million loans, $101.6 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-70), $53.5 million; from other Western countries (1960-69), $14.5 million;
military -- assistance from U.S. (FY61-70), $4 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 balboa=US$1 (official)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 345 mi.; 48 mi. 5'0" gage, 107 mi. 3'0" gage; 190 mi. plantation feeder lines

Highways: 4,200 mi.; 1,100 mi. paved, 600 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 300 mi. improved earth, 2,200 mi. unimproved earth; Panama Canal Zone 145 mi.; 140 mi. paved; 5 mi. gravel

Inland waterways: 500 mi. navigable by shallow draft vessels; 50-mile Panama Canal

Pipelines: refined products, 56 mi.

Ports: 2 major, 10 minor

Civil air: 30 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 238 total, 120 usable; 15 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft.; 11 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: domestic and international telecom facilities well developed, including nearly nationwide radio-relay system; connection to international Central American microwave net operational November 1971; communications satellite ground station; 72,900 telephones; 550,000 radio and 108,000 TV receivers, 77 AM, 25 FM, and 13 TV stations; 1 coaxial submarine cable

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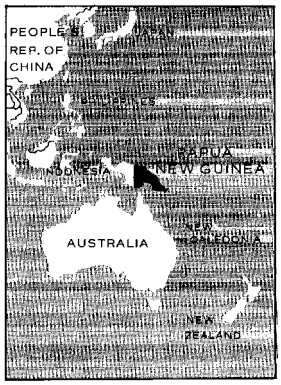
PAPUA NEW GUINEA



LAND:
183,540 sq. mi. (Papua 90,540 sq. mi., New Guinea 93,000 sq. mi.)
Land boundaries: 600 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)
Coastline: about 2,000 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 2,647,000, average annual growth rate 3.1% (FY67-70); males 15-49, 689,000 (Papua 181,000, New Guinea 508,000); about 360,000 fit for military service (Papua 95,000, New Guinea 265,000)
Ethnic divisions: predominantly Melanesian and Papuan, some Negrito, Micronesian, and Polynesian types
Religion: over one-half of population nominally Christian (490,000 Catholic, 320,000 Lutheran, other Protestant sects); remainder animist
Language: 700 indigenous languages; pidgin English and 2 or 3 native languages are linguae francae for over one-half of population; English spoken by 1% to 2% of population
Literacy: 1%; in English, 0.1%
Labor force: no available figures; mostly subsistence farmers

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Papua New Guinea
Type: dependent territory under Administrator appointed by Australia
Capital: Port Moresby
Political subdivisions: 18 administrative districts (12 in New Guinea, 6 in Papua); New Guinea (including Bismarck archipelago and Bougainville) is a U.N. Trust Territory
Legal system: based on English common law; highest judicial organ is High Court of Australia
Branches: executive -- Administrator and Executive Council; legislature -- House of Assembly (94 members, including 10 appointed); judiciary -- court system consists of Supreme Court of Papua New Guinea and various inferior courts (District Courts, Local Courts, Children's Courts, Wardens' Courts); Supreme Court decisions may be appealed to High Court of Australia
Government leader: Administrator, L. W. Johnson
Elections: preferential-type elections for 84 members of 94-member House of Assembly every 4 years; 10 are appointed "official" members; last elections in February-March 1968
Political parties: proindependence Pangu Pati is principal political group; 5 or 6 other small parties and numerous independents
Suffrage: universal adult suffrage
Voting strength (1968 election): 1.18 million registered voters, of which an estimated 65% to 75% voted; Pangu Pati and pro-Pangu Pati sympathizers won 21-26 assembly seats, minor parties and independents won remainder
Communists: no significant strength

ECONOMY:
GNP: $550 million (FY70 estimate), $220 per capita; real average annual growth rate (1960-69) 7.5%
Agriculture: main crops -- coconuts, coffee, cocoa, tea
Major industries: sawmilling and timber processing, copper mining (Bougainville)
Electric power: 78,000 kw. capacity (1971); 220 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 90 kw.-hr. per capita

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ECONOMY (cont'd):
Exports: $105.0 million (f.o.b., FY70); principal products -- coconut products, coffee beans, cocoa beans, timber
Imports: $239.9 million (f.o.b., FY70)
Major trade partners: Australia, U.K., Japan
Aid: economic -- Australia (FY46-69) $909 million extended; World Bank group (1968-September 1969) -- $7.5 million committed
Monetary conversion rate: 0.84 Australian dollar=US$1
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:
Papua:
Railroads: none
Highways: approx. 2,480 mi.; about 1,360 mi. suitable for heavy and medium traffic, and about 1,120 mi. suitable for light traffic
Inland waterways: 800 mi., not including minor rivers
Ports: 1 principal (Port Moresby), 1 secondary
Civil air: see New Guinea (below)
Airfields: 180 total, 128 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 14 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 10 seaplane stations, inactive
Telecommunications: see New Guinea (below)

New Guinea:
Railroads: none
Highways: approx. 6,430 mi.; approx. 3,865 mi. suitable for heavy and medium traffic, and 2,565 mi. suitable for light traffic only
Inland waterways: 1,350 mi., northeast New Guinea; minor rivers not included
Pipelines: crude oil, 87 mi.
Ports: 4 principal (Rabaul, Lae, Madang, Kavieng), 4 minor
Civil air: 18 major transport aircraft (plus 26 registered in Australia)
Airfields: 626 total, 422 usable; 13 with permanent-surface runways; 48 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 14 seaplane stations, inactive
Telecommunications: Papua New Guinea telecom services are adequate and are being improved; principal telecom centers include Goroka, Lae, Madang, Mount Hagen, and Wewak in New Guinea; and Daru, Port Moresby and Samarai in Papua; facilities provide radiobroadcast, radiotelephone and telegraph, coastal radio, aeronautical radio and international radiocommunication services; numerous privately owned radio facilities exist; submarine cables extend from Madang to Australia and Guam; 22,659 telephones, 80,000 radios, but no TV sets; 11 AM, no FM and no TV facilities

DEFENSE FORCES:
Defense is responsibility of Australia

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PARAGUAY

LAND:
157,000 sq. mi.; 2% under crops, 24% meadow and pasture, 52% forested, 22% urban, waste, and other (1970 estimate)
Land boundaries: 2,140 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 2,537,000, average annual growth rate 3.1% (FY70); males 15-49, 611,000; 420,000 fit for military service; average number currently reaching military age (17) annually, 25,000
Ethnic divisions: 95% mestizo, 5% white and Indian
Religion: 97% Roman Catholic
Language: Spanish and Guarani
Literacy: officially estimated at 74% above age 10, but probably much lower (40%)
Labor force: 715,000 (1968 est.); 55% agriculture, forestry, fishing; 8% transport and other services; 19% manufacturing and construction; 13% commerce and professions; 5% miscellaneous (est. 1962)
Organized labor: about 6% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of Paraguay
Type: republic; under authoritarian rule
Capital: Asuncion
Political subdivisions: 16 departments and the national capital, 154 municipalities
Legal system: based on Argentine codes, Roman law, and French codes; constitution promulgated 1967; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court; legal education at National University of Asuncion and Catholic University of Our Lady of the Assumption; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: President heads executive; bicameral legislature; judiciary headed by Supreme Court
Government leader: President (General) Alfredo Stroessner
Suffrage: universal; compulsory between ages of 18-60
Elections: President and Congress elected together every 5 years; 4-party participation for first time in 1968 elections
Political parties and leaders: Colorado Party, Juan Ramon Chavez; Liberal Party (Levi-Liberal Party), Carlos Levi Ruffinelli; Febrerista Party, Manuel Benitez; Radical Liberal Party (regular Liberal Party), Efraim Cardozo; Christian Democratic Party (not officially inscribed), Alfredo Ayala Haedo
Voting strength (February 1968 general election): 71% Colorado Party, 22% Radical Liberal Party, 4% Liberal Party, 3% Febrerista Party
Communists: Oscar Creydt faction and Miguel Angel Soler faction (both illegal); perhaps several thousand party members and sympathizers in Paraguay, very few are hard core; party in exile is small and deeply divided
Other political or pressure groups: Popular Colorado Movement (MoPoCo) led by Epifanio Mendez Fleitas, in exile
Member of: FAO, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IMF, LAFTA, OAS, U.N., WHO

ECONOMY:
GNP: $790 million (purchasing power parity estimate, 1971), $320 per capita; 88% consumption; 16% gross domestic investment; -4% net foreign balance (1971); real growth rate 1971, 4.8%
Agriculture: main crops -- oilseeds, cotton, wheat, manioc, sweet potatoes, tobacco, corn, rice, sugarcane; self-sufficient in most foods; caloric intake, 2,580 calories per day per capita (1963-64); protein intake, 70 grams per day per capita (20 grams of animal origin)
Major industries: meat packing, oilseed crushing, milling, brewing, textiles, light consumer goods, cement

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ECONOMY (cont'd):

Electric power: 150,000 kw. capacity (1970 est.); 201 million kw.-hr. produced (1970 est.), 84 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: $64 million (f.o.b., 1970); meat, timber, oilseeds, tobacco, cotton, quebracho extract, hides, yerba mate

Imports: $76 million (c.i.f., 1970); foodstuffs, machinery, transport equipment, engines, consumer durables, fuels and lubricants, textiles

Major trade partners: U.S. 25%, Argentina 20%, West Germany 8%, U.K. 8%

Aid:

economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY46-70), $79.3 million loans, $53.9 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-70), $147.4 million; from other Western countries (1960-66), $7.4 million;

military -- assistance from U.S. (FY58-70), $11.0 million

Monetary conversion rate: 126 guaranies=US$1 (official rate)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 652 mi.; 273 mi. standard gage, 85 mi. 3'3 3/8'' gage, 294 mi. various narrow gage (privately owned)

Highways: 9,900 mi.; 400 mi. bituminous treated, 3,100 mi. otherwise improved, 6,400 mi unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 1,970 mi.

Ports: 1 major, 7 minor (all river)

Merchant marine: 14 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 15,700 GRT, 14,900 DWT; includes 2 passenger, 9 cargo, 2 tanker, 1 specialized carrier; domestic ships are operated mostly in river traffic; most international waterborne trade is carried by foreign flag ships

Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 797 total, 660 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 25 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: local telecom facilities in Asuncion good, but intercity net still poor; 24,000 telephones; est. 720,000 radio and 18,000 TV receivers; 18 AM, 5 FM, and 1 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1972, $17.2 million; about 17% of proposed central government budget

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PERU

LAND:
Area 496,000 sq. mi. (other estimates range as low as 482,000 sq. mi.); 2% cropland, 14% meadows and pastures, 55% forested, 29% urban, waste, other (1962)
Land boundaries: 3,810 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 n. mi.
Coastline: 1,500 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 14,458,000 (excluding Indian jungle population which was estimated at 101,000 in 1961), average annual growth rate 3.2% (FY71); males 15-49, 3,345,000; 2,265,000 fit for military service; average number currently reaching military age (20) annually, 138,000
Ethnic divisions: 46% Indian; 38% mestizo (white-Indian); 15% white; 1% Negro, Japanese, Chinese
Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic
Language: Spanish, Quechua, Aymara
Literacy: 45% to 50%
Labor force: 3.5 million (1967); 46% agriculture, 17% services, 14% manufacturing, 9% trade, 4% construction, 4% transportation, 2% mining, 4% other
Organized labor: 25% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of Peru
Type: republic; under military regime since October 1968
Capital: Lima
Political subdivisions: 23 departments with limited autonomy plus constitutional Province of Callao
Legal system: based on civil law system; military government rules by decree; legal education at the National Universities in Lima, in Trujillo, in Arequipa, and in Cuzco; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: executive, legislative, judicial; congress disbanded after 3 October 1968 ouster of President Fernando Belaunde Terry
Government leader: President Juan Velasco Alvarado
Elections: all elections canceled after the coup
Political parties and leaders: Popular Action Party (AP), Fernando Belaunde Terry in exile; Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Hector Cornejo Chavez; Popular American Revolutionary Alliance Party (APRA), Victor Raul Haya de la Torre; Popular Christian Party (PPC), Luis Bedoya Reyes
Voting strength (1963 election): 39% AP-PDC, 34% APRA, 25% UNO, 1% Communist, 1% other
Communists: 5,000; Communist sympathizers 15,000-25,000
Member of: GATT, IADB, IAEA, ICAO, LAFTA and Andean Sub-Regional Group (created in May 1969 within LAFTA), OAS, Seabeds Committee, U.N.

ECONOMY:
GNP: $9.1 billion (purchasing power parity estimate, 1971), $640 per capita; 72% private consumption, 10% public consumption, 13% gross investment (1970); 5% net foreign balance; real growth rate 1971, 5.2%
Agriculture: main crops -- wheat, corn, potatoes, beans, barley, coffee, cotton, sugarcane; imports wheat, meat, lard and oils, rice, corn; caloric intake, 2,300 calories per day per capita (1964)
Fishing: catch 12.6 million metric tons (1970); exports $300.3 million (1970), imports $0.3 million (1969)

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ECONOMY (cont'd):

Major industries: mining of metals, petroleum, fishing, textiles and clothing, food processing, cement

Electric power: 2 million kw. capacity (1970); 5.3 billion kw.-hr. produced (1970), 390 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: $883 million (f.o.b., 1971); fish and fish products, copper, silver, iron, cotton, sugar, lead, zinc, petroleum, coffee

Imports: $743 million (f.o.b., 1971); foodstuffs, machinery, transport equipment, iron and steel semimanufactures, chemicals, pharmaceuticals

Major trade partners: exports -- U.S. 33%, Western Europe 42%, Japan 14%, Latin America 6%; imports -- U.S. 32%, Western Europe 33%, Latin America 17%, Japan 6% (1970)

Aid:

economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY46-70), $452.8 million loans, $178 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-70), $371.9 million; from other Western countries (1960-66), $43.4 million; Communist countries (1954-71) $125.5 million;

military -- assistance from U.S. (FY49-70), $141 million

Monetary conversion rate: 38.70 soles=US$1 (trade); 43.38 soles=US$1 (non-trade)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: approx. 2,144 mi.; 1,800 mi. 4' 8 1/2" gage; 130 mi. gage less than 3'0"; 214 mi. 3' 0" gage; 9 mi. double track

Highways: 31,100 mi.; 3,000 mi. paved, 5,400 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 8,500 mi. improved earth, 14,200 mi. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 5,400 mi. of navigable tributaries of Amazon River system and 130 mi. Lake Titicaca

Pipelines: crude oil, 200 mi.; natural gas and natural gas liquids, 1,411 mi.

Ports: 7 major, 20 minor

Civil air: 35 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 324 total, 280 usable; 17 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runway over 12,000 ft., 18 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 47 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: fairly adequate for most requirements; new radio relay system under construction; communications satellite ground station; 223,000 telephones; est. 1.8 million radio and 450,000 TV receivers; 200 AM, 7 FM, and 29 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: produces some small arms ammunition; the U.S. has been the major source of foreign military equipment; aircraft and ships from France and U.K. represent three fourths of the total value of non-U.S. imports since 1953

Military budget: a biennial budget for 1 January 1971 through 31 December 1972, $485.2 million; about 16.2% of central government biennial budget

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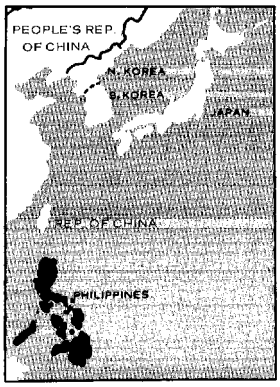
PHILIPPINES



LAND:
116,000 sq. mi.; 37% cropland, 41% forested, 22% other (1968)

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): under an archipelago theory, waters within straight lines joining appropriate points of outermost islands are considered internal waters; waters between these baselines and the limits described in the Treaty of Paris, December 10, 1898, the U.S.-Spain Treaty of November 7, 1900, and the U.S.-U.K. Treaty of January 2, 1930 are considered to be the territorial sea
Coastline: about 14,000 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 39,445,000, average annual growth rate 3.1% (February 60-May 70); males 15-49, 8,970,000; 5,865,000 fit for military service; about 394,000 reach military age (20) annually
Ethnic divisions: 91.5% Filipino (Malay), 4% Moros (Malay), 1.5% Chinese, 3% other
Religion: 83% Roman Catholic, 10% Protestant, 4% Muslim, 3% Buddhist and other
Language: Tagalog (renamed Pilipino) is the national language of the Philippine Republic; English is the language of school instruction and government business
Literacy: about 75%
Labor force: 11 million; 60% agriculture, forestry, fishing, 12% manufacturing, 10.5% commerce, 10.5% government and services (business, recreation, domestic, personal), 3.5% transport, storage, communication, 3% construction; 0.5% other

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of the Philippines
Type: republic
Capital: Quezon
Political subdivisions: 68 provinces
Legal system: based on Spanish, Islamic, and Anglo-American law; constitution passed 1935, ratified as amended 1947; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of the Philippines, Ateneo de Manila University, and 71 other law schools; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Branches: strong executive branch with Presidential Cabinet; bicameral legislature -- Senate and House of Representatives; judicial branch headed by Supreme Court with descending authority in a Court of Appeals, Courts of First Instance in various provinces, municipal courts in chartered cities, and justices of the peace in towns and municipalities; these justices have considerably more authority than do justices of the peace in the U.S.
Government leader: President Ferdinand E. Marcos
Suffrage: universal over age 21, and literate
Elections: elections for President and House of Representatives held every 4 years; Senate elections staggered with one-third membership elected every 2 years
Political parties and leaders: Liberal Party, Gerardo M. Roxas; Nacionalista Party, Gil J. Puyat
Voting strength (1971): Senate -- Nacionalista Party, 15 seats; Liberal Party, 8 seats, 1 independent; House of Representatives -- Nacionalista Party, 92; Liberal Party, 18
Communists: under 1,000; sympathizers, 5,000-6,000 (est.)
Member of: ADB, ASEAN, ASPAC, Colombo Plan, ECAFE, IAEA, ICAO, IHB, Seabeds Committee (observer), SEATO, U.N., UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO

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ECONOMY:

GNP: $7.5 billion (1971), $190 per capita
Agriculture: main crops -- rice, corn, coconut, sugarcane, abaca, tobacco
Fishing: catch 978,000 tons, $332 million (1969)
Major industries: agricultural processing, textiles, chemicals and chemical products
Electric power: 2,455,000 kw. capacity (1971); 9.1 billion kw.-hr. produced (1971), 228 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $1,033 million (f.o.b., 1970); copra, sugar, logs and lumber, coconut oil, copper concentrates, abaca
Imports: $1,186 million (f.o.b., 1970)
Major trade partners: (1971) exports -- 42% U.S., 39% Japan; imports -- 24% U.S., 30% Japan
Aid:
economic -- U.S. (FY46-70), $1.6 billion committed; Japan (reparations), $550 million extended in 1956, $337 million drawn through July 1969; IBRD (1953-70), $217 million committed;
military -- U.S. (FY46-70), $567.7 million committed
Monetary conversion rate: 6.43 pesos=US$1 (July, 1970) (floating rate)
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 2,160 mi.; 2 common-carrier systems (3'6" gage) totaling about 710 mi.; 19 industrial systems with 4 different gages totaling 1,450 mi.; 34% government owned
Highways: 45,690 mi.; 8,886 mi. paved; 23,770 mi. gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized soil surface; 13,034 mi. improved earth
Inland waterways: 2,000 mi.; limited to shallow-draft (less than 5 ft.) vessels
Pipelines: refined products, 157 mi.
Ports: 13 major, 89 minor
Civil air: 93 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 323 total, 216 usable; 36 with permanent-surface runways; 6 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 24 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 8 seaplane stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1972, $111 million; about 15% of total budget

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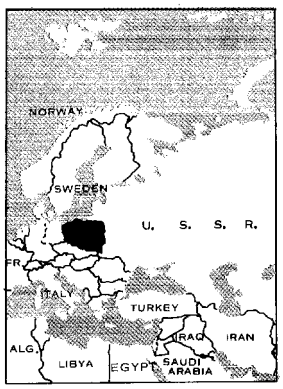
POLAND



LAND:
120,600 sq. mi.; 49% arable, 14% other agricultural, 27% forested, 10% other (1969)
Land boundaries: 1,920 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)
Coastline: 305 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 33,000,000, average annual growth rate 0.9% (current); males 15-49, 8,672,000; 6,850,000 fit for military service; 355,000 reach military age (19) annually
Ethnic divisions: 98.7% Polish, .6% Ukrainians, .5% Belorussians, less than .05% Jews, .2% other
Religion: 95% Roman Catholic (about 75% practicing), 5% Uniate, Greek Orthodox, Protestant, and other
Language: Polish, no significant dialects
Literacy: about 98%
Labor force: 16.3 million; 38% agriculture, 26% industry, 36% other nonagricultural*

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Polish People's Republic (PRL)
Type: Communist state
Capital: Warsaw
Political subdivisions: 17 provinces, 5 city provinces, 391 districts
Legal system: mixture of Continental (Napoleonic) civil law and Communist legal theory; constitution adopted 1952; court system parallels administrative divisions with Supreme Court, composed of 104 justices, at apex; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at 7 law schools; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: legislative, executive, judicial system dominated by parallel Communist Party apparatus
Government leader: Piotr Jaroszewicz, Premier; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of Council of State (president)
Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18
Elections: parliamentary and local government every 4 years
Dominant political party and leader: Polish United Workers' Party (PZPR) (Communist) Edward Gierek, First Secretary
Voting strength (1972 election): 97% voted for Communist-approved single slate
Communists: 2,100,000 party members (September 1971)
Other political or pressure groups: National Unity Front (FJN), including United Peasant Party (ZSL), Democratic Party (SD), progovernment pseudo-Catholic Pax Association and Christian Social Association, Catholic independent Znak group; powerful Roman Catholic Church, Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, Primate
Member of: CEMA, GATT, ICAO, IHB, Indochina Truce Commission, Korea Truce Commission, Seabeds Committee, U.N. and all specialized agencies except IMF and IBRD, Warsaw Pact

ECONOMY:
GNP: $48.6 billion in 1971 at 1970 prices, $1,480 per capita; 1971 growth rate 5.1%
Agriculture: self-sufficient for minimum requirements; main crops -- grain, sugar beets, oilseeds, potatoes, exporter of livestock products and sugar; importer of grains; 3,200 calories per day per capita (1970)

*Excludes armed forces and other classified categories of employment.

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ECONOMY (cont'd):

Major industries: chemistry, food processing, transportation equipment, machine building, iron and steel, textiles, and shipbuilding

Crude steel: 12.7 million metric tons produced (1971), about 390 kg. per capita

Exports: $4,209 million (f.o.b., 1971); 38% machinery and equipment, 33% fuels, raw materials, and semimanufactures, 13% agricultural and food products, 16% industrial consumer goods

Imports: $4,389 million (f.o.b., 1971); 36% machinery and equipment; 48% fuels, raw materials, and semimanufactures; 10% agricultural and food products; 6% industrial consumer goods (1970)

Major trade partners: $8,598 million (1970); 65% with Communist countries, 35% with West (1971)

Monetary conversion rate: 3.68 zlotys=US$1 (commercial); 22.08 zlotys=US$1 (noncommercial)

Fiscal year: same as calendar year; economic data are reported for calendar years except for caloric intake which is reported for the consumption year, 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 16,469 route mi.; 14,381 mi. standard gage, 2,088 mi. narrow gage; 4,644 mi. double track; 2,400 mi. electrified; government owned (1970)

Highways: 190,095 mi.; 40,389 mi. paved; 39,479 mi. crushed stone, gravel; 110,227 mi. earth (improved and unimproved) (1971)

Inland waterways: 3,158 mi. navigable streams and canals (1972)

Pipelines: 1,700 mi. for natural gas; 500 mi. for crude oil; 117 mi. for refined products

Freight carried: rail -- 421.4 million short ton, 67.9 million short ton/mi. (1970); highway 920.7 million short tons, 9.8 billion short ton/mi. (1970); waterway -- 7 million short tons, 1.6 billion short ton/mi. (1970)

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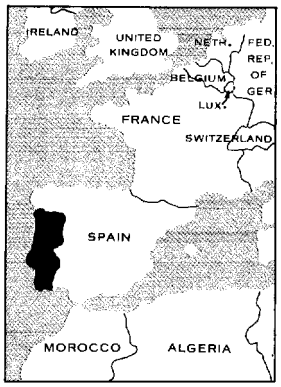
PORTUGAL



LAND:

Metropolitan Portugal: 35,520 sq. mi., including the Azores and Madeira Islands; 48% arable, 6% meadow and pasture, 31% forested, 15% waste and urban, inland water, and other (1968)
Cape Verde Islands: 1,560 sq. mi., divided among 10 islands and several islets (not a part of Metropolitan Portugal)
Land boundaries: 750 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)
Coastline: 535 mi. (excludes Azores, Maderia, and Cape Verde Islands, 1,180 mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: metropolitan Portugal 8,668,000, (mid-1972) average annual growth rate 0% (current); Cape Verde Islands 250,300 (1969); males 15-49, 2,199,000; 1,700,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually, about 74,000
Ethnic divisions: homogeneous Mediterranean stock in mainland, Azores, Madeira Islands; small number of black workers from the Cape Verde Islands
Religion: 97% Roman Catholic, 1% Protestant sects, 2% other
Language: Portuguese
Literacy: 65% (a figure considered very high by some sources)
Labor force: 3.3 million (1970); 32% agriculture, 34% industry, 34% services; unemployment virtually nil, but underemployment widespread
Organized labor: 33.3% of labor force in syndicates subject to varying degrees of government control

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Portugal
Type: republic, with single legal party controlled by a Prime Minister
Capital: Lisbon
Political subdivisions: 18 districts in mainland Portugal and 4 "autonomous districts" in Azores and Madeira Islands; 7 overseas provinces in Africa and Asia
Legal system: civil law system; constitution adopted 1933, frequently amended since; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Universities of Lisbon and Coimbra; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Branches: executive with President, Council of State, and Council of Ministers; legislative with National Assembly dominated by executive and a Corporative Chamber, the latter consultative and advisory; and judicial completely controlled by executive branch
Government leader: Prime Minister Marcello Caetano, appointed September 1968
Suffrage: all citizens over age 21 who are literate and have not been deprived of their civil rights
Elections: National Assembly, direct but government-controlled, held every 4 years, next in 1973; local direct parish board elections held every 4 years, next in 1975; President, by government-controlled electoral college every 7 years, next in July 1972
Political parties and leaders: government-controlled National Popular Action (ANP) -- formerly called National Union -- only legally recognized political organization; Monarchist Cause group is tolerated by regime; various opposition groups include -- Communist Party (PCP) whose secretary, Alvaro Cunhal, is in exile; a dissident Communist exile group, Patriotic Front of National Liberation (FPLN); and several small non-Communist groups such as the moribund Democratic Social Action (ADS); Portuguese Socialist Action (ASP) leader Mario Soares; extremist opposition group, League of Revolutionary Union

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GOVERNMENT (cont'd):
Political parties and leaders (cont'd):
and Action (LUAR) has been dormant since 1970, with leader, Herminio de Palma Inacio in exile abroad; Armed Revolutionary Action (ARA) is radical and violence-prone group which appeared in October 1970, and has claimed credit for various sabotage acts and has ties with the Portuguese Communist Party; self-styled Revolutionary Brigades with Maoist orientation involved in bombings in 1971
Voting strength (1969 election): National Union, as ANP was then called, won all 130 seats in National Assembly in first contested election
Communists: 2,000-7,000 est.; sympathizers cannot be determined
Other political or pressure groups: Portuguese Legion, Portuguese Youth, Association for the Study of Economic and Social Development (SEDES) authorized in October 1970 as a discussion group with political overtones
Member of: EFTA, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IHB, ILO, IMF, ITU, NATO, OECD, Seabeds Committee (observer), U.N., UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:
GNP: continental Portugal -- $6,970 million, $850 per capita (1971 est.); 75.6% consumption, 16.9% investment, 14.7% government, -7.2 net exports of goods and services (1971), growth rate 5.3% (1971) in 1963 constant prices
Agriculture: generally underdeveloped; main crops -- grains, potatoes, olives, grapes for wine; food shortages -- sugar, wheat; caloric intake, 2,930 calories per day per capita (1968)
Fishing: catch 365,000 tons, $77.4 million; exports $46.7 million, imports $32.6 million, trade includes fish and fish products (1970)
Major industries: cotton textiles, cork processing, fish canning, petroleum refining, pulp and paper, chemical fertilizer
Shortages: coal, petroleum, cotton, steel
Crude steel: .38 million metric tons produced (1970), 40 kg. per capita (1970)
Electric power: 2,700,000 kw. capacity (1970); 7,400 million kw.-hr. produced (1970), 700 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $946 million (f.o.b. 1970); principal items -- cotton textiles, cork and cork products, canned fish, wine, timber and timber products, resin
Imports: $1,556 million (c.i.f., 1970); principal items -- petroleum, cotton, industrial machinery, iron and steel, chemicals
Major trade partners: (1970) 16.5% U.K., 12% West Germany, 6.1% France, 7.6% U.S., 10.7% Angola, 6% Mozambique; 27.5% EC; 28.2% EFTA; .7% Communist countries
Aid:
economic -- U.S., $180.7 million (1949-70), $4.7 million authorized 1969, $4.3 million authorized 1970; IBRD, $57.5 million authorized (1964-66), none since 1966; net official aid to less developed areas and multilateral agencies $462 million (1961-70), $79.5 million (1969), $57.1 million (1970); military -- U.S., $328.1 million authorized (1949-70), $2.7 million authorized in 1969, $1.3 million authorized in 1970
Monetary conversion rate: 27.25 escudos=US$1 (official)
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: 2,230 mi.; 472 mi. 3'3 3/8" meter gage, 1,758 mi. broad gage (5'5 9/16"); 265 mi. double track; 274 mi. electrified
Highways: 18,500 mi.; 11,000 mi. bituminous, bituminous treatment, concrete and stoneblock; 7,200 mi. gravel and crushed stone; 300 mi. improved earth; plus an additional 10,500 mi. of unimproved earth roads (motorable tracks)
Inland waterways: 508 mi. navigable; relatively unimportant to national economy, used by shallow-draft craft limited to 330-ton cargo capacity
Ports: 7 major, 33 minor
Civil air: 21 major transport aircraft
Airfields (including Azores, Cape Verde Islands, and Madeira Islands): 62 total, 54 usable; 26 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 12,000 ft.,

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COMMUNICATIONS (cont'd):
Airfields (cont'd):
10 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 17 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 7 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: facilities are generally adequate; 720,000 telephones; 1.6 million radio receivers; 400,000 television receivers; 35 AM, 34 FM, and 24 TV stations; 18 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:
Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1972, $462 million; about 34% of central government budget

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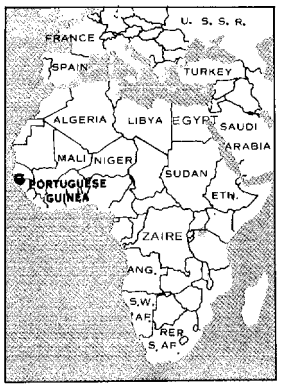
PORTUGUESE GUINEA



LAND:
14,000 sq. mi. (includes Bijagos archipelago)
Land boundaries: 460 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 n. mi. (fishing 12 n. mi.)
Coastline: 170 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 489,000, average annual growth rate 0.2% (FY69); males 15-49, 116,000; 65,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: about 99% African (Balanta 30%, Fulani 20%, Mandyako 14%, Malinke 13%, and 23% other tribes); less than 1% European and mulatto
Religion: 66% animist, 30% Muslim, 4% Christian
Language: Portuguese official, numerous African languages
Literacy: 3% to 5%
Labor force: bulk of population engaged in subsistence agriculture

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Province of Guinea
Type: overseas province of Portugal
Capital: Bissau
Political subdivisions: 9 municipalities (concelhos-areas containing Europeans and educated Africans), 3 circumscriptions (predominantly indigenous population)
Legal system: based on Portuguese law
Branches: Governor General appointed by Ministry of Overseas has wide local authority; he is assisted by an appointed Secretary-General and an 8-man Government Council; a 15-member Legislative Council, 11 of whose members are elected by various groups, represents economic and tribal interests of province; Minister of Overseas can nullify any provincial legislation or Governor's decision; judiciary based on Portuguese system
Government leader: Governor General Antonio Sebastiao Ribeiro de Spinola
Political parties and leaders: National Popular Action (ANP) of Portugal only legal party sends one representative to National Assembly in Lisbon; opposition parties (illegal) include Partido Africano da Independencia da Guinee e Cabo Verde (PAIGC), led by Amilcar Cabral, a Communist-supported nationalist party which is chief political force conducting current rebellion against Portuguese rule and which operates mainly from Republic of Guinea; Front de Lutte pour l'Independence Nationale de la Guinee (FLING), a loose coalition of Senegal-based nationalist elements opposed both to the Portuguese and the PAIGC. leadership fragmented, headed by Benjamin Pinto-Bull; other nationalist factions
Communists: none
Suffrage: limited to those satisfying fairly rigid economic and cultural requirements

ECONOMY:
GNP: $107 million (1969, in 1963 constant prices), $200 per capita
Agriculture: main crops -- palm oil, root crops, rice, coconuts, peanuts
Electric power: 1,200 kw. capacity (1971); 2 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 4 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $3.6 million (f.o.b., 1969); principally peanuts, coconuts
Imports: $23.3 million (c.i.f., 1969); manufactured goods, fuels, transport equipment, rice
Major trade partners: mostly Portugal, also immediate neighbors
Aid: Portugal, small amounts

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ECONOMY (cont'd):
Monetary conversion rate: 27.25 escudos=US$1 (approximate realigned rate)
Fiscal year: probably is the calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: none
Highways: approx. 2,000 mi. (205 mi. bituminous, remainder earth)
Inland waterways: 994 mi.
Ports: 1 major, 2 minor
Civil air: no major transport aircraft
Airfields: 63 total, 60 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 8 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station
Telecommunications: limited telephone and telegraph service; 2,000 telephones; 3,600 radio receivers; 1 AM, no FM or TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:
Defense is responsibility of Portugal

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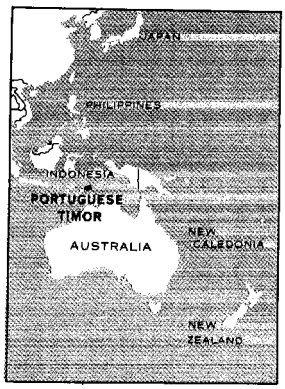
PORTUGUESE TIMOR



LAND:
7,000 sq. mi.; 34% forest, 33% grassland, and 33% cultivated (1968)
Land boundaries: 90 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)
Coastline: 1,600 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 626,000, average annual growth rate 1.8% (FY66-69)
Ethnic divisions: 95% indigenous Timorese belonging to the Malay racial group; 9 ethnic divisions, each speaking a distinct dialect of Malay structure; approx. 4,600 Chinese and 10,000 halfcastes
Religion: 17% Christian (almost equally divided between Catholic and Protestant), remainder practice animism
Language: an estimated 9-15 dialects, of Malay origin but mutually unintelligible; 75% of the population speaks the Tetum dialect
Literacy: rate of literacy is unknown, but is very low; educational system being expanded under first Five Year Development Plan; by 1967 total school enrollment was 25,000 out of total school-age population of 80,000; 5% of natives can speak Portuguese
Labor force: 90% engaged in primitive village subsistence economy, 10% engaged as town laborers and domestics

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Province of Timor
Type: overseas province of Portugal
Capital: Dili
Political subdivisions: 12 administrative districts
Legal system: based on Portuguese law
Branches: Governor General appointed by Portuguese Minister of Overseas; advised by a 7-member council composed of 4 ex offico members and 3 members elected from the Legislative Council of 14 members (3 ex officio and 11 elected); usual executive departments such as Treasury, Health, Justice, Education, Transportation exist, each of which is headed by a director
Government leader: Governor Brig. Jose Noqoueira Valente Pires (appointed 1968)
Suffrage: high school education required
Elections: Timor elects one representative to the Portuguese National Assembly, scarcely more than a gesture
Political parties and leaders: single party only, the National Popular Action on Timor
Voting strength: limited to Portuguese on Timor and small group of Timorese who fulfill requirement
Communists: prior to 1 October 1965, infiltration by Indonesian Communist Party from Indonesian Timor, especially in the Oe-Cusse enclave

ECONOMY:
GNP: less than $100 per capita
Agriculture: principal crops -- corn, rice, rubber, coffee, copra
Electric power: 2,000 kw. capacity (1971); 8.5 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 14 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $2.6 million (f.o.b., 1967); coffee, copra
Imports: $5.2 million (c.i.f., 1967)
Major trade partners: Portugal and its possessions, Singapore, and Hong Kong

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ECONOMY (cont'd):
Monetary conversion rate: Portuguese escudo known in Timor as pataca; 28.75 patacas=US$1
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: none
Highways: 463 mi.; 293 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 170 mi. improved and unimproved earth
Inland waterways: none
Ports: 1 minor
Civil air: no major transport aircraft
Airfields: 14 total, 10 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 3 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station
Telecommunications: domestic and international radio stations used primarily for administrative and military purposes; 1 low-power radiobroadcast station; unreliable open-wire lines and 12 small manual switchboards serve about 679 telephones; 3,000 radio sets

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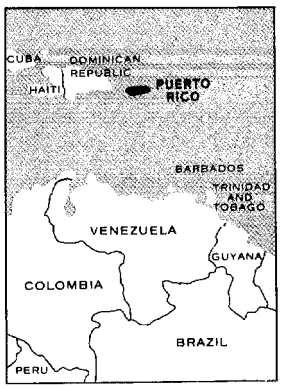
PUERTO RICO



LAND:
3,440 sq. mi.; 33% arable, 35% meadow and pasture, 13% forested, 19% waste, urban, or other (1964)

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)
Coastline: 300 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 2,782,000, average annual growth rate 1.1% (FY69)
Ethnic divisions: 80% white, 20% mixed (with Indian and Negro elements)
Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic
Language: Spanish, English
Literacy: 88%
Labor force: 706,000; 19% agriculture, 14% manufacturing, 7% construction, 39% government services and trade, 8% other, 13% unemployed
Organized labor: 45% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Type: commonwealth voluntarily associated with U.S.
Capital: San Juan
Political subdivisions: 76 municipalities
Legal system: based on civil codes; constitution came into effect 1952, U.S. Constitution also applies; local courts and U.S. federal court; legal education at University of Puerto Rico Law School
Branches: elected Governor and bicameral legislature; 9-judge Supreme Court appointed by Governor
Government leader: Governor Luis A. Ferre
Elections: every 4 years, last election November 1968; plebescite held July 1967 on question of opting for statehood, continued commonwealth status, or full independence; 60.4% for commonwealth status, 39.0% for statehood, 0.6% for independence
Suffrage: universal over age 18
Political parties and leaders: Popular Democratic Party (PPD), Luis Negron Lopez; Republican Statehood Party (PER); New Progressive Party (PPN), Luis A. Ferre; Christian Action Party (PAC), Catholic Church; Independence Party (PI); People's Party (formed August 1968), Roberto Sanchez
Voting strength (1968 election): 45.0% PPN, 41.8% PPD; 10.09% People's Party; 3% PI; distribution of house seats -- PPN 26, PPD 25; distribution of Senate seats -- PPD 16, PPN 11
Communists: pro-Communist Puerto Rican Socialist Party, Juan Mari Bras

ECONOMY:
GNP: $4.6 billion (FY70), $1,650 per capita
Agriculture: main crops -- sugar, coffee, tobacco, bananas
Major industries: textiles, clothing manufacture, food processing, petroleum refining, petro-chemicals
Electric power: 1.2 million kw. capacity (1969); 5.9 billion kw.-hr. produced (1969 est.), 2,010 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $1,680 million (f.o.b., 1970); sugar, pineapple, citrus fruits, coffee, rum, textiles
Imports: $2,680 million (f.o.b., 1970); food, machinery, transportation equipment, fuels, minerals
Major trade partner: exports -- U.S. 93%; imports -- U.S. 77%

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ECONOMY (cont'd):
Monetary conversion rate: uses U.S. currency
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: more than 450 mi. plantation lines; 6 gages from 1'8" to 3'3 3/8" with latter predominating
Highways: 4,800 mi.; 3,900 mi. paved, 260 mi. gravel, 640 mi. improved and unimproved earth
Inland waterways: negligible
Pipelines: refined products, 90 mi.
Ports: 3 major, 7 minor
Civil air: major transport aircraft are included in U.S. registered total
Airfields: 31 total, 27 usable; 17 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 9 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: highly developed telecom system of open-wire and radio relay links; communications satellite ground station; 333,750 telephones; over 1 million radio and 410,000 TV receivers; 48 AM, 18 FM, and 11 TV stations; 5 submarine cables, including 4 coaxial

DEFENSE FORCES:
Defense is responsibility of U.S.

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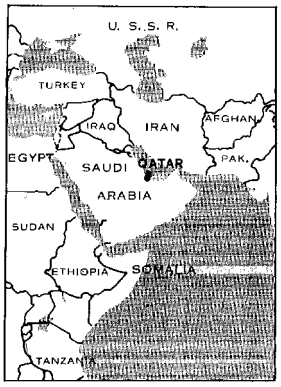
QATAR



LAND:
About 4,000 sq. mi.; negligible amount forested; mostly desert, waste, or urban (1963)
Land boundaries: 35 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.
Coastline: 350 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 136,000, average annual growth rate 10.8% (FY65-69); males 15-49, about 33,000; about 19,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: 56% Arab; 23% Iranian; 14% Pakistani; 7% other
Religion: Muslim
Language: Arabic
Literacy: 10%-15%
Labor force: 48,000 (1969)

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: State of Qatar
Type: traditional monarchy; independence declared in 1971
Capital: Ad Dawhah
Legal system: discretionary system of law controlled by the ruler, although new civil codes are being implemented; Islamic law is significant in personal matters; a constitution was promulgated in 1970
Government leader: Amir Khalifa ibn Hamad Al-Thani
Political parties and pressure groups: none; a few small clandestine organizations are active
Branches: Council of Ministers
Member of: Arab League, U.N.

ECONOMY:
GNP: $65 million (1969 est.)
Agriculture: farming and grazing on small scale; commercial fishing increasing in importance; most food imported; rice and dates staple diet
Major industries: oil production and refining; crude oil production from onshore and offshore averaged 430,000 bbls. per day in 1971; oil revenues estimated $195 million est. in 1971, representing 99% of government/royal family income; major development projects include $7 million harbor at Ad Dawhah, fertilizer plant, 2 desalting plants, refrigerated storage for fishing, and a cement plant
Electric power: capacity 80,000 kw. (1970); 200 million kw.-hr. produced (1970), 1,709 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: crude oil dominates; reexports $56 million (1968)
Imports: approx. $53 million in 1969
Aid: multilateral annual average $170,000 (1967-69)
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Qatar-Dubai riyal=US$0.23 (as of March 1972)
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: none
Highways: 275 mi. bituminous; 225 mi. gravel; surfaced; undetermined mileage of earth tracks
Pipelines: crude oil, 73 mi.; natural gas, 60 mi.
Ports: 2 minor
Airfields: 10 total, 1 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways
Civil air: no major transport aircraft

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COMMUNICATIONS (cont'd):
Telecommunications: all international telecom traffic is by radio thru Bahrain; fair domestic wire facilities; 9,400 telephones; 25,000 radio and 20,000 TV receivers; 1 AM and 1 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:
Supply: mostly from U.K.

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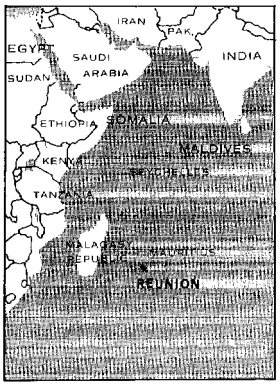
REUNION



LAND:
970 sq. mi.; two-thirds of island extremely rugged, consisting of volcanic mountains; 120,000 acres (less than one-fifth of the land) under cultivation

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.
Coastline: 125 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 467,000, average annual growth rate 2.3% (FY70); military age males included with France
Ethnic divisions: most of the population is of thoroughly intermixed ancestry of French, African, Malagasy, Chinese, and Indian origin
Religion: 94% Roman Catholic
Language: French (official), Creole widely used
Literacy: over 80% among younger generation
Labor force: primarily agricultural workers; high seasonal unemployment

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Overseas Department of Reunion
Type: overseas department of France; represented in French Parliament by three Deputies and two Senators
Capital: Saint-Denis
Legal system: French law
Branches: Reunion is administered by a Prefect appointed by the French Minister of Interior, assisted by a Secretary-General and an elected 36-man General Council
Government leader: Prefect Jean Vaudeville
Suffrage: universal adult
Elections: last municipal elections in 1971; parliamentary election June 1968
Political parties and leaders: Reunion Communist Party (RCP) led by Paul Verges, only organized political movement on island; other political candidates affiliated with metropolitan French parties, which do not maintain permanent organizations on Reunion
Voting strength (parliamentary election 1968): Gaullist candidates swept all 3 districts
Communists: Communist Party small -- probably only 15-20 hard-line Communists -- but has support among sugarcane cutters and in Le Port district

ECONOMY:
Agriculture: cash crops -- almost entirely sugarcane, small amounts of vanilla and perfume plants; food crops -- tropical fruit and vegetables, manioc, bananas, corn, market garden produce, also some tea, tobacco, and coffee; food crop inadequate, most food needs imported
Major industries: 12 sugar processing mills, rum distilling plants, cigarette factory, 2 tea plants, fruit juice plant, canning factory, a slaughterhouse, and a number of small shops producing handicraft items
Electric power: 54,400 kw. capacity (1971); 108 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 246 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $50 million (f.o.b., 1970); 90% sugar, 4% perfume essences, 5% rum and molasses, 1% vanilla and tea
Imports: $162.6 million (c.i.f., 1970); manufactured goods, food, beverages, and tobacco, machinery and transportation equipment, raw materials and petroleum products
Major trade partners: France (in 1970 supplied 62% of Reunion's imports, purchased 76% of its exports); Mauritius (supplied 12% of imports)

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ECONOMY (cont'd):
Monetary conversion rate: 255.78 Communaute Financiere Africaine francs=US$1 (official)
Fiscal year: probably calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: none
Highways: 1,092 mi.; 814 mi. paved, 278 mi. gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized earth
Ports: 1 major
Civil air: no major transport aircraft
Airfields: 6 total, 6 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 2 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.
Telecommunications: adequate for size of island and fairly modern; international communications by radio to France, Malagasy Republic, and Mauritius; 16,000 telephones; 71,000 radio and 17,700 TV receivers; 1 AM, no FM, and 8 TV stations

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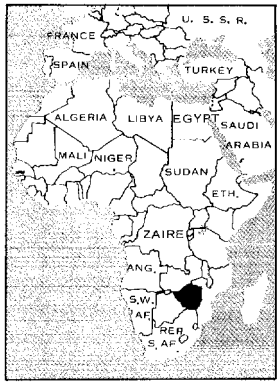
RHODESIA



LAND:
151,000 sq. mi.; 40% arable (of which 6% cultivated); 60% available for extensive cattle grazing; European alienated lands (farmed by modern methods) 39%, African 48%, national land 7%, 6% not alienated (1970)
Land boundaries: 1,875 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 5,689,000, average annual growth rate 3.5% (FY71); males 15-49, 1,319,000; 805,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually, 53,000
Ethnic divisions: 96% African, 3% European, less than 1% Coloreds and Asians
Religion: 51% syncretic (part Christian, part animist), 24% Christian, 24% animist, a few Muslim
Language: English official; Chishona and Sindebele also widely used
Literacy: 25%-30%; of whites, nearly 100%
Labor force: (1971) 776,000 Africans (including some migrants from Zambia and Malawi), Europeans, Asians, and coloreds (people of mixed heritage); 35% agriculture, 25% mining, manufacturing, construction, 40% transport and services
Organized labor: about one-third of European wage earners are unionized, but only a small minority of Africans (1966)

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Colony of Southern Rhodesia
Type: self-proclaimed independent state since 1965 (not recognized by U.S.); settlement reached with U.K. in November 1971, legal independence expected first half of 1972
Capital: Salisbury
Political subdivisions: 11 magisterial districts
Legal system: Smith government implemented a republican constitution on 2 March 1970 which institutionalized white rule
Branches: President Dupont is ceremonial head of state; executive council (cabinet) lead by Prime Minister Smith; National Assembly gives highly disproportionate representation to white minority -- 50 white constituency seats and 16 black constituency seats
Government leaders: Prime Minister Ian Smith and President Clifford Dupont
Suffrage: franchise is based on income, property holdings, and education; there are separate rolls for Africans and non-Africans
Elections: must be held every 5 years
Political parties and leaders: Rhodesian Front, Prime Minister Smith; Centre Party, Pat Bashford; African National Council, Abel Muzorewa
Voting strength (1970 elections): Rhodesian Front won all 50 white constituency seats in Parliament
Communists: negligible
Other pressure groups and leaders: African nationalist organizations banned from political activity -- Zimbabwe African People's Union, Joshua Nkomo; Zimbabwe African National Union, Ndabaningi Sithole; these leaders detained by government; exiled leaders in Lusaka, Zambia, are Jasopo Moyo (ZAPU) and Herbert Chitepo (ZANU); Front for the Liberation of Zimbabwe (FROLIZI), James Chikerema and Nathan Shamuyarra
Member of: no international bodies

ECONOMY:
GDP: $1,438 million (1970), $270 per capita; real growth rate 4.5% (1970)

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ECONOMY (cont'd):
Agriculture: main crops -- tobacco, corn, sugar, cotton, citrus fruits; livestock; self-sufficient in foodstuffs except wheat
Major industries: mining and steel, textiles
Electric power: 1,187,000 kw. capacity (1971); 5,580 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 1,160 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $384 million (f.o.b., 1970), including net gold sales and reexports; tobacco, asbestos, copper, clothing, meat, chrome, sugar
Imports: $329 million (f.o.b., 1970); textiles, machinery, petroleum products, wheat, transport equipment
Major trade partners: South Africa, Portugal, and Portuguese territories
Aid: no substantial military or economic aid
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Rhodesian dollar=US$1.40 (official); 0.714 Rhodesian dollar=US$1
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: 1,610 mi. narrow gage (3'6"); 26 mi. double track
Highways: 48,733 mi.; 4,968 mi. paved, 20,415 mi. crushed stone, gravel, stabilized soil, or improved earth; 23,350 mi. unimproved earth
Inland waterways: 175 mi. on Lake Kariba
Airfields: 295 total, 206 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 23 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.
Civil air: 12 major transport aircraft
Telecommunications: system is one of the best in Africa; consists of radio-relay links, open-wire lines, and radiocommunication stations; principal center Salisbury, secondary center Bulawayo; 132,000 telephones; 145,300 radio and 50,000 TV receivers; 8 AM, no FM and 2 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1972, $51,260,000; 15.5% of total budget

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ROMANIA

LAND:
91,700 sq. mi.; 44% arable, 19% other agriculture, 27% forested, 10% other (1969)
Land boundary: 1,845 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 140 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 20,687,000, average annual growth rate 1.1% (current); males 15-49, 5,451,000; 4,585,000 fit for military service; 187,000 reach military age (20) annually
Ethnic divisions: 87% Romanian, 8% Hungarian, 2% German, 3% other
Religion: 14,000,000 Romanian Orthodox, 1,000,000 Roman Catholic, 1,000,000 Protestants, 100,000 Jews, 30,000 Muslims
Language: Romanian, Hungarian, German
Literacy: 98%-99% of total population
Labor force: 10.4 million (est. 1 July 1966); 57% agriculture, 19% industry, 24% other nonagricultural

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Socialist Republic of Romania
Type: Communist state
Capital: Bucharest
Political subdivisions: 39 counties and 46 municipalities, including Bucharest
Legal system: mixture of civil law system and Communist legal theory which increasingly reflects Romanian traditions; constitution adopted 1965; legal education at University of Bucharest and two other law schools; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: Council of Ministers; the Grand National Assembly, under which is Office of Prosecutor General and Supreme Court; Council of State is a collective head of state
Government leaders: Ion Gheorghe Maurer, President of the Council of Ministers, head of government; Nicolae Ceausescu, President of Council of State, titular head of state
Suffrage: universal over age 18, compulsory
Elections: elections in Romania held every 2 years for the local people's councils and every 4 years for Grand National Assembly deputies
Political parties and leaders: Communist Party of Romania only functioning party, Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary
Voting strength (1969 election): overall participation reached 99.96%; of those registered to vote (13,577,143), 99.75% voted for party candidates
Communists: 2,089,085 party members (December 1970)
Member of: CEMA, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, ILO, ITU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, Warsaw Pact, WHO, WMO, GATT

ECONOMY:
GNP: $26.6 billion in 1971 (at 1970 prices), $1,300 per capita; 1970 growth rate 9.9%
Agriculture: net exporter; main crops -- corn, wheat, oilseed; livestock -- cattle, hogs, sheep; caloric intake, 3,000 calories per day per capita (1967-68)
Major industries: machinery, metals, fuels, chemicals, textiles, food processing, timber processing
Shortages: iron ore, coking coal, metallurgical coke, cotton fibers, natural rubber
Crude steel: 6.7 million metric tons produced (1971), 330 kg. per capita

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ECONOMY (cont'd):

Exports: $2,295 million (f.o.b., 1970); 23% machinery and equipment; 43% fuels, raw materials, semifinished products; 16% foodstuffs; and 18% consumer goods (1970)

Imports: $2,040 million (mixture f.o.b. and c.i.f., 1971); 40% machinery and equipment; 50% fuels, raw materials, semifinished products; 5% foodstuffs; and 5% consumer goods (1970)

Major trade partners: $4,335 million in 1970; 45% non-Communist countries, 55% Communist countries (1970)

Monetary conversion rate: 5.43 lei=US$1 (commercial); old rate 12 lei=US$1 (noncommercial); 16 lei=US$1 (tourist)

Fiscal year: same as calendar year; economic data reported for calendar years except for caloric intake, which is reported for consumption year, 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 9,700 mi.; 6,430 mi. standard gage, 3,252 mi. narrow gage, 18 mi. broad gage; 243 mi. electrified, 783 mi. double track; government owned (1971)

Highways: 48,000 mi.; 7,600 mi. paved; 16,300 mi. other improved surfaces, 24,100 mi. earth (1970)

Inland waterways: 1,445 mi. (1972)

Pipelines: crude oil, 1,600 mi.; refined products, 888 mi.; natural gas, 3,100 mi.

Freight carried: rail -- 178.6 million short tons, 32.3 billion short ton/mi. (1970); highway -- 435 million short tons, 4.8 billion short ton/mi. (1970); waterway -- 3.4 million short tons, .77 billion short ton/mi. (1970)

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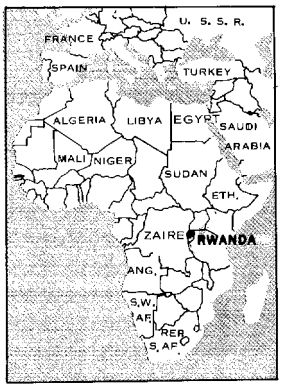
RWANDA



LAND:
10,000 sq. mi.; almost all the arable land, about 1/3 under cultivation, about 1/3 pastureland (1967)
Land boundaries: 545 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 3,848,000 (African population only), average annual growth rate 3.1% (FY65-67); males 15-49, 893,000; 430,000 fit for military service; no conscription; 36,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: 90% Hutu, 9% Tutsi, 1% Twa (Pygmoid)
Religion: 45% Catholic, 9% Protestant, 1% Muslim, rest animist
Language: Kinyarwanda and French official; Kiswahili language of African commerce, Kinyarwanda language of interior and used in National Assembly
Literacy: 10% in French and Kinyarwanda
Labor force: less than 5% in cash economy

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of Rwanda
Type: republic, formerly combined with Burundi in U.N. trusteeship under Belgium; became separate independent country in July 1962
Capital: Kigali
Political subdivisions: 10 prefectures, subdivided into 141 communes
Legal system: based on German and Belgian civil law systems and customary law; constitution adopted 1962; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: executive consists of President, popularly elected for 4-year term, and 14 cabinet ministers; single house 47-member National Assembly, popularly elected for 4-year terms; 6-member Supreme Court appointed by President
Government leader: President Gregoire Kayibanda
Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18
Elections: last legislative election September 1969; president reelected September 1969; both elected for 4-year terms
Political parties and leaders: Party of the Hutu Emancipation Movement (PARMEHUTU), led by President Gregoire Kayibanda, dominates at all levels
Communists: none
Member of EAMA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, ITU, OCAM, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:
GDP: $195 million (1970), $50 per capita
Agriculture: cash crops -- mainly coffee, tea, cotton, some pyrethrum; main food crops -- bananas, cassava; stock raising; self-sufficiency increasing but country still imports some foodstuffs
Major industries: mining of cassiterite (tin ore), agricultural processing, and light consumer goods
Electric power: 21,460 kw. capacity (1971); 100 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 28 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $24.6 million (f.o.b., 1970); mainly coffee, tea, pyrethrum, cassiterite
Imports: $26.4 million (c.i.f., 1970); textiles, foodstuffs, machines, equipment
Major trade partners: U.S., Belgium, Zaire
Aid: U.S., FY62-70, $7.5 million; Belgium, France, Germany, and Canada, FY64-67, $33.4 million obligated
Monetary conversion rate: 92.105 Rwanda francs=US$1 (official)
Fiscal year: calendar year

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COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: none
Highways: 3,728 mi.; 1,243 mi. primary roads (only 6 mi. paved), 2,485 mi. secondary roads; most roads improved or unimproved earth
Inland waterways: Lake Kivu navigable by steamers and barges
Civil air: no major transport aircraft
Airfields: 20 total, 15 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft., 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft.
Telecommunications: telephone and telegraph limited; main center is Kigali; 2,000 telephones; 30,000 radio receivers; 2 AM, no FM or TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1971, $3,900,000; about 20.4% of total budget

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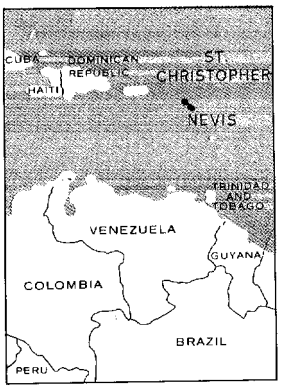
ST. CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS



LAND:
150 sq. mi.; 40% arable, 10% pasture, 17% forest, 33% wasteland and built-on (1962)

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.
Coastline: 120 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 66,000 (official estimate for 1 July 1972), average annual growth rate 1.2% (April 60-70)
Ethnic divisions: mainly of African Negro descent
Religion: Church of England, other Protestant sects, Roman Catholic
Language: English
Literacy: about 80%
Labor force: not available
Organized labor: 6,700

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: State of St. Christopher-Nevis
Type: dependent territory with full internal autonomy as a British "Associated State"; Anguilla formally seceded in May 1967 but has not been recognized as an independent state by any government; in July 1968 a legislative council headed by Ronald Webster was elected to govern Anguilla; in March 1969 the U.K. sent troops to Anguilla, placing the island again under colonial rule; in 1971, Anguilla officially reverted to its former colonial relationship with the U.K.
Capital: Basseterre
Political subdivisions: 10 districts
Legal system: based on English common law; constitution of 1960; highest judicial organ is Court of Appeal of Leeward and Windward Islands
Branches: legislative, 10-member popularly elected House of Assembly; executive, cabinet headed by prime minister
Government leaders: Premier, Robert L. Bradshaw; U.K. Governor, M. P. Allen
Suffrage: universal adult suffrage
Elections: at least every 5 years; most recent 10 May 1971
Political parties and leaders: St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla Labor Party, Robert L. Bradshaw; People's Action Movement (PAM), William Herbert; Nevis Reformation Party (NFP), Igor Stevens
Voting strength (1971 election): St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla Labor Party won 7 seats in the House of Assembly, PAM won 2, 1 seat remains open for Anguilla which did not participate in the election as a protest to United Kingdom's resumption of control over Anguilla
Communists: none known
Member of: CARIFTA

ECONOMY:
GDP: $15.2 million (1969), $230 per capita
Agriculture: main crops -- sugar on St. Christopher, cotton on Nevis
Major industries: sugar processing, salt extraction
Electric power: 147,500 kw. capacity (1969 est.); 260 million kw.-hr. produced (1969 est.), 437 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $4.3 million (f.o.b., 1969); sugar, molasses, cotton, salt, copra
Imports: $9.6 million (c.i.f., 1969); foodstuffs, fuel, manufactures
Major trade partners: U.K. 45%, Canada 14%, U.S. 12% (1966)
Monetary conversion rate: 1.84 East Caribbean dollars=US$1

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COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none

Highways: 180 mi.; 60 mi. paved, 90 mi. otherwise improved, 30 mi. unimproved earth

Ports: 2 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 3 total, 3 usable; 1 with asphalt runway 5,700 ft.

Telecommunications: good interisland VHF radio connections and international link via Antigua; about 1,600 telephones; no data on radio, 6,000 TV receivers; 2 AM and 1 TV stations

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ST. LUCIA

LAND:
238 sq. mi.; 34% arable, 5% pasture, 21% forest, 22% unused but potentially productive, 18% wasteland and built-on (1964)

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.
Coastline: 98 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 105,000, average annual growth rate 1.6% (April 60-70)
Ethnic divisions: mainly of African Negro descent
Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic
Language: English, French patois
Literacy: about 80%
Labor force: 27,000 (1960); 50% agriculture
Organized labor: 20% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: State of St. Lucia
Type: dependent territory with full internal autonomy as a British "Associated State"
Capital: Castries
Political subdivisions: 14 parishes
Legal system: based on English common law; constitution of 1960; highest judicial body is Court of Appeal of Leeward and Windward Islands
Branches: legislative, 10-member popularly elected House of Assembly; executive, cabinet headed by prime minister
Government leaders: Premier John Compton; U.K. Governor Frederick Clarke
Suffrage: universal adult suffrage
Elections: every 5 years; most recent April 1969
Political parties and leaders: United Worker's Party (UWP), John Compton; St. Lucia Labor Party (SLP), Martin Jean Baptiste; St. Lucia Labor Party United Front (LPUF) led by George Charles
Voting strength (1969 election): UWP won 6 of the 10 elected seats in House of Assembly; SLP won 3 seats; LPUF won 1 seat
Communists: negligible
Member of: CARIFTA

ECONOMY:
GDP: $28.2 million (1969), $230 per capita
Agriculture: main crops -- bananas, copra, sugar, cocoa, spices
Major industries: tourism, lime processing
Shortages: food, machinery, capital goods
Electric power: 4,565 kw. capacity (1969); 9.3 million kw.-hr. produced (1969 est.); 82 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $6.2 million (f.o.b., 1968); sugar, bananas, cocoa
Imports: $14.7 million (c.i.f., 1968); foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, fertilizers, petroleum products
Major trade partners: U.K. 49%, Canada 9%, U.S. 8% (1964)
Monetary conversion rate: 1.84 East Caribbean dollars=US$1 (6 October 1971)

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: none
Highways: 415 mi.; 175 mi. paved; 240 mi. otherwise improved
Ports: 1 major, 1 minor
Civil air: no major transport aircraft

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COMMUNICATIONS (cont'd):

Airfields: 3 total, 3 usable; 2 airfields with permanent surface runways; one with a 9,000 foot runway; one with a 5,700 foot runway; 2 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: fully automatic telephone system with 3,000 telephones; direct radio link with Martinique began November 1971; interisland tropospheric links to Barbados and Antigua; no data on radio or TV receivers, 1 AM station

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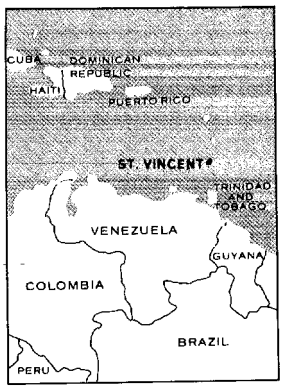
ST. VINCENT



LAND:
150 sq. mi. (including northern Grenadines); 50% arable, 3% pasture, 44% forest, 3% wasteland and built-on (1964)

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.
Coastline: 52 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 91,000, average annual growth rate 1.1% (April 60-70)
Ethnic divisions: mainly of African Negro descent; remainder mixed with some white and East Indian and Carib Indian
Religion: Church of England, Methodist, Roman Catholic
Language: English, some French patois
Literacy: about 80%
Labor force: 24,000 (1960); about 40% in agriculture
Organized labor: 10% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: State of St. Vincent
Type: dependent territory with full internal autonomy as a British "Associated State"
Capital: Kingstown
Political subdivisions: 10 local government authorities
Legal system: based on English common law; constitution of 1960; highest judicial body is Court of Appeal of Leeward and Windward Islands
Government leader: Premier James F. Mitchell; Administrator (U.K.) Rupert John
Suffrage: universal adult suffrage
Elections: every 5 years; most recent 7 April 1972
Political parties and leaders: People's Political Party (PPP), Ebenezer Joshua; St. Vincent Labor Party (LP), R. Milton Cato
Voting strength (1972 election): LP 6 seats, PPP 6 seats, independent 1 seat in the Legislative
Communists: negligible
Member of: CARIFTA

ECONOMY:
GDP: $16.9 million (1969), $180 per capita
Agriculture: main crops -- bananas, arrowroot, coconut
Major industries: food processing
Electric power: 1,700 kw. capacity (1969); 5.1 million kw.-hr. produced (1969 est.), 53 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $3.7 million (f.o.b., 1968); bananas, arrowroot, copra, cotton
Imports: $1.0 million (c.i.f., 1968); fertilizer, flour, transportation equipment, lumber, textiles
Major trade partners: U.K. 39%, U.S. 10%, Canada 10% (1967)
Monetary conversion rate: 1.84 East Caribbean dollars=US$1

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: none
Highways: 550 mi.; 170 mi. paved; 180 mi. otherwise improved; 200 mi. unimproved earth
Ports: 1 minor
Civil air: no major transport aircraft
Airfields: 3 total; 2 usable, with asphalt runway 4,800 ft.
Telecommunications: islandwide fully automatic telephone system with 2,300 instruments; VHF interisland links to Barbados and St. Lucia; no data on radio or TV receivers; 2 AM stations

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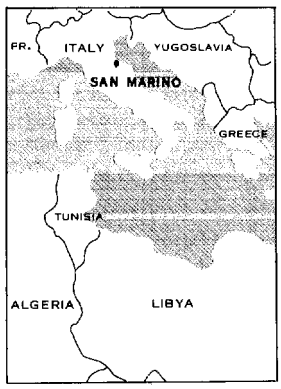
SAN MARINO



LAND:
24 sq. mi.; 74% cultivated, 22% meadows and pastures, 4% built-on (1964)
Land boundaries: 21 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 20,000, average annual growth rate 1.9% (FY65-70)
Ethnic divisions: composite of Mediterranean, Alpine, Adriatic, and Nordic racial types
Religion: Roman Catholic
Language: Italian
Literacy: illiteracy relatively insignificant
Labor force: approx. 4,300
Organized labor: General Democratic Federation of Sanmarinese Workers (affiliated with ICFTU) has about 1,800 members; Communist-dominated Camera del Lavoro, about 1,000 members

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of San Marino
Type: republic (dates from 4th century A.D.); in 1862 the Kingdom of Italy concluded a treaty guaranteeing the independence of San Marino; although legally sovereign, San Marino is vulnerable to pressure from the Italian Government
Capital: San Marino
Political subdivisions: San Marino is divided into 9 sections: Guaita, Fratta, Serravalle, Domagnano, Acquaviva, Fiorentino, Montegiardino, Faetano, Chiesanuova
Legal system: based on civil law system with Italian law influences; electoral law of 1926 serves some of the functions of a constitution; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: the Grand and General Council is the legislative body elected by popular vote; its 60 members serve 5-year terms; Council in turn elects two Captains-Regent who exercise executive power for term of 6 months, the Council of State whose members head government administrative departments and the Council of Twelve, the supreme judicial body; actual executive power is wielded by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Secretary of State for Internal Affairs
Government leaders: Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Federico Bigi (Christian Democratic party); Secretary of State for Internal Affairs Gian Luigi Berti (Christian Democratic party)
Suffrage: universal (since 1960)
Elections: elections to the Grand and General Council required at least every 5 years; next elections 1974
Political parties and leaders: Christian Democratic party (DCS), Federico Bigi Social Democratic Party (PSDIS), Alvaro Casali; Socialist Party (PSS), Gino Giacomini, Domenico Forcellini; Communist Party (PCS), Umberto Barulli
Voting strength (1969 election): 45% DCS, 25% PCS, 18.3% PSDIS, 11.7% PSS
Communists: approx. 300 members (number of sympathizers cannot be determined); PCS is technically autonomous but in fact closely tied to Italian Communist Party (PCI); PCS-PSS coalition dominated San Marino Government until 1957; PSS, unlike its Italian counterpart, remains securely allied with PCS
Other political parties and pressure groups: political parties influenced by policies of their counterparts in Italy, but the two Socialist parties are not united as in Italy
Member of: ICJ, International Institute for Unification of Private Law, International Relief Union, IRC, UPU

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ECONOMY:

Principal economic activities of San Marino are farming, livestock raising, light manufacturing, and tourism; the government's total budget for FY71 is about $12 million, with the largest share of revenue derived from the sale of postage stamps throughout the world and from payments by the Italian government in exchange for Italy's monopoly in retailing tobacco, gasoline, and a few other goods; main problem is finding an additional $3 million to finance badly needed water and electric power systems expansions

Agriculture: principal crops are wheat (average annual output about 4,400 metric tons/year) and grapes (average annual output about 700 metric tons/year); other grains, fruits, vegetables, and animal feedstuffs are also grown; livestock population numbers roughly 6,000 cows, oxen, and sheep; cheese and hides are most important livestock products

Electric power: obtained from Italy

Manufacturing: consists mainly of cotton textile production at Serravalle, brick and tile production at Dogane, cement production at Acquaviva, Dogane, and Fiorentino, and pottery production at Borgo Maggiore; some tanned hides, paper, candy, baked goods, Moscato wine, and gold and silver souvenirs are also produced

Foreign transactions: dominated by tourism; in summer months 20,000 to 30,000 foreigners visit San Marino every day; a number of hotels and restaurants have been built in recent years to accommodate them; remittances from Sanmarinese abroad also represent an important net foreign inflow; commodity trade consists primarily of exchanging building stone, lime, wood, chestnuts, wheat, wine, baked goods, hides, and ceramics for a wide variety of consumer manufactures

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none

Highways: about 65 mi.

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: none

Telecommunications: automatic telephone system serving 2,700 telephones; no radiobroadcasting or television facilities, 3,000 radio and 600 TV receivers (Italian broadcasts)

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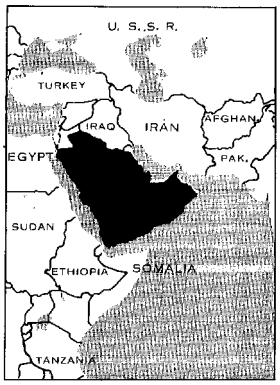
SAUDI ARABIA



LAND:
618,000 sq. mi. (boundaries are poorly defined); 1% agricultural, 1% forested, 98% desert, waste, or urban (1963)
Land boundaries: 2,820 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 1,560 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 5,611,000, average annual growth rate 2.8% (current); males 15-49, 1,350,000; 720,000 fit for military service; about 69,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: 90% Arab, 10% Afro-Asian (est.)
Religion: 100% Muslim
Language: Arabic
Literacy: 15% (est.)
Labor force: about 25% of population; 40% agriculture and herding, 12% construction, 12% service, 12% government, 11% commerce

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Type: monarchy
Capital: Riyadh; foreign ministry and foreign diplomatic representatives located in Juddah
Political subdivisions: 18 amirates
Legal system: largely based on Islamic law, several secular codes have been introduced; commercial disputes handled by special committees; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: King Faysal (Al Saud, Faysal ibn Abd al-Aziz) rules in consultation with ruling family, Council of Ministers, and religious leaders
Government leader: King Faysal
Communists: negligible
Member of: Arab League, FAO, IAEA, IATA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IMF, ITU, OAPEC, OPEC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:
GNP: $3.1 billion (FY70-71 prelim.), $560 per capita
Agriculture: dates, grains, livestock; not self-sufficient in food
Major industries: petroleum production 4.8 million barrels per day (1971); est. payments to Saudi Arabian Government, $2,100 million (preliminary est.), in 1971; cement production and small steel-rolling mill and oil refinery; several other light industries, including factories producing detergents, plastic products, furniture, etc.; PETROMIN, a semipublic agency associated with the Ministry of Petroleum, has recently completed a major fertilizer plant
Electric power: 290,000 kw. capacity (1970); 1 billion kw.-hr. produced (1970), 180 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $2,185 million (f.o.b., 1970); 99% petroleum and petroleum products
Imports: $842 million (c.i.f., 1970); manufactured goods, transportation equipment, construction materials, and processed food products
Major trade partners: exports -- U.S., Western Europe, Japan; imports -- U.S., Japan, West Germany
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Saudi riyal=US$0.25 as of March 1972 (IMF par value, freely convertible)
Fiscal year: follows Islamic year; the 1970-71 Saudi fiscal year covers the period 2 September 1970 through 20 August 1971

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COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 350 mi., 4'8 1/2" gage

Highways: 7,767 mi.; 5,282 mi. bituminous, 2,485 mi. gravel and improved earth, undetermined mileage of earth roads and tracks

Pipelines: crude oil, 1,792 mi.; refined products, 96 mi.; natural gas, 275 mi.

Ports: 3 major, 6 minor

Civil air: 23 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 229 total, 70 usable; 17 with permanent-surface runways; 11 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 38 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: excellent international radio communications; poor domestic wire service; 44,250 telephones; 85,000 radio and 75,000 TV receivers; 11 TV, 1 FM, and 4 AM stations; 2 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 10 August 1972, $712.8 million; about 29.7% of total budget

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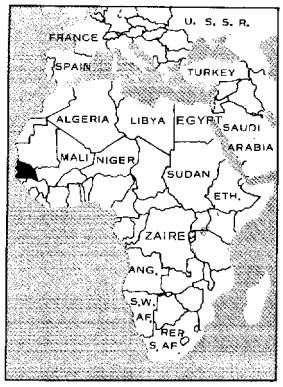
SENEGAL



LAND:
76,000 sq. mi.; 13% forested, 40% agricultural (12% cultivated), 47% built-up areas, waste, etc.
Land boundaries: 1,665 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 330 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 4,080,000, average annual growth rate 2.6% (FY69); males 15-49, 964,000; 460,000 fit for military service; 42,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: 36% Wolof, 17.5% Fulani, 16.5% Serer, 9% Tukulor, 9% Dyola, 6.5% Malinke, 3% other African, 1% Europeans and Lebanese
Religion: 80% Muslim, 15% animist, 5% Christian (mostly Roman Catholic)
Language: French official, but regular use limited to literate minority; most Senegalese speak own tribal language; use of Wolof vernacular spreading -- now spoken to some degree by nearly half the population
Literacy: 5-10% (est.) in 14 plus age group
Labor force: 1,732,000; about 90% subsistence agricultural workers; about 105,000 wage earners
Organized labor: majority of wage-labor force represented by unions; however, dues-paying membership very limited

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of Senegal
Type: republic; only one legal party since 1966
Capital: Dakar
Political subdivisions: 7 regions, each subdivided into 18 departments, 90 districts, and 34 communes
Legal system: based on French civil law system; laws dealing with marriage, inheritance, succession, etc., based on Islamic law with elements of traditional practices; constitution adopted 1960, revised 1963 and 1970; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court (which also audits the government's accounting office); legal education at University of Dakar; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: Government dominated by President who is assisted by Prime Minister, appointed by President and subject to dismissal by President or censure by National Assembly; 80-member National Assembly, elected for 5 years (effective 1968); President elected for 5-year term (effective 1968) by universal suffrage; judiciary headed by Supreme Court, with members appointed by President
Government leaders: Leopold Sedar Senghor, President; Abdou Diouf, Prime Minister
Suffrage: universal adult
Political parties and leaders: Union Progressiste Senegalaise (UPS), ruling party led by President Leopold Senghor, has absorbed all major opposition parties; illegal parties include Communist-backed Parti Africain de l'Independence (PAI) and Parti Communiste Senegalais (PCS) a splinter group
Elections: single party (UPS) presidential and legislative elections held February 1968
Communists: a few Communists and sympathizers; PAI is pro-Moscow; PCS is pro-Peking
Member of: EAMA, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, La Francophonie, OCAM, Organization for the Development of the Senegal River (OMVS), U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

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ECONOMY:

GDP: $713 million (1969); $180 per capita; real growth rate 2% (per annum)
Agriculture: main crops -- peanuts, millet, sorghum, manioc, rice; peanuts primary cash crop; production of food crops increasing but still insufficient for domestic requirements
Fishing: catch 169,000 metric tons, $31 million (1970); exports $151,000 (1969), imports (not available)
Major industries: fishing, agricultural processing plants, light manufacturing, mining
Electric power: 130,000 kw. capacity (1971); 354 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 88 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $152 million (f.o.b., 1970); approx. 50% peanuts and peanut products; phosphate rock; canned fish
Imports: $193 million (f.o.b., 1970); food, consumer goods, machinery, transport equipment
Major trade partners: France, EC (other than France), and franc zone
Aid: economic -- France (1964-67) $93.1 million; U.S. (1961-70) $37.3 million; U.S.S.R. $6.7 million loan negotiated; EC (1962-70) $100.5 million; military -- U.S. (FY61-70) $2.8 million
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Communaute Financiere Africaine franc=0.02 French francs; 255.78 CFA francs=US$1
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 640 mi. meter gage; 40 mi. double track
Highways: 8,725 mi.; 1,335 mi. bituminous, 990 mi. gravel, 400 mi. improved earth, 6,000 mi. unimproved earth
Inland waterways: 935 mi.
Merchant marine: 3 ships (1,000 GRT and over) totaling 5,300 GRT, 6,500 DWT; includes 2 cargo, 1 tanker
Ports: 1 major, 4 minor
Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft, including 1 leased to Air Mauritanie
Airfields: 40 total, 25 usable; 8 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 17 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: relatively advanced for Africa; 29,300 telephones; 268,000 radio receivers; 1,400 TV receivers; 3 AM, no FM, and 1 TV stations; 3 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: primarily dependent on France
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1972, $19,490,000; about 9.4% of total budget

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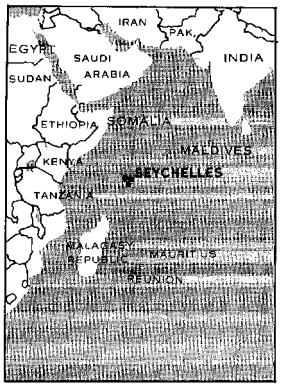
SEYCHELLES



LAND:
156 sq. mi.; 54% arable land, nearly all of it is under cultivation, 17% wood and forest land, 29% other (mainly reefs and other surfaces unsuited for agriculture); 40 granitic and 43 coral islands (1970)

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.
Coastline: 305 mi. (Mahe Island 58 mi.)

PEOPLE:
Population: 54,000, average annual growth rate 2.0% (FY69); males 15-49, 13,000; 7,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: Seychellois (admixture of Asians, Africans, Europeans)
Religion: 90% Roman Catholic
Language: English official; Creole most widely spoken
Literacy: limited
Labor force: 22,000 agriculture
Organized labor: 3 major trade unions

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Colony of the Seychelles
Type: British crown colony
Capital: Victoria, Mahe Island
Legal system: based on English common law, French civil law system, and customary law
Branches: Governor, Council of Ministers, Legislative Assembly
Government leader: Governor Sir Bruce Greatbatch
Suffrage: universal adult
Elections: November 1970
Political parties and leaders: Seychelles Democratic Party (SDP), James R. Mancham, President; Seychelles Peoples United Party (SPUP), France Albert Rene, President
Voting strength: SDP won 4 seats on Governing Council with 52.8% popular vote in 1970 election; SPUP won 5 seats with 47.2% of votes
Communists: negligible
Other political or pressure groups: trade unions which are appendages of political parties

ECONOMY:
Agriculture: islands depend largely on coconut production and export of copra; cinnamon, vanilla, and patchouli (used for perfumes) are other cash crops; food crops -- small quantities of sweet potatoes, cassava, sugarcane, and bananas; islands not self-sufficient in foodstuffs and the bulk of the supply must be imported
Major industries: processing of coconut and vanilla, fishing, small-scale manufacture of consumer goods, coir rope factory, tea factory
Electric power: 3,500 kw. capacity (1971); 9 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 179 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $2.1 million (f.o.b., 1970); cinnamon (bark and oil) and vanilla account for almost 50% of the total, copra accounts for about 40%, the remainder consisting of patchouli, fish, and guano
Imports: $10.1 million (c.i.f., 1970); food, tobacco, and beverages account for about 40% of imports, manufactured goods about 25%, machinery and transport equipment, petroleum products, textiles
Major trade partners: exports -- India, U.S.; imports -- U.K., Burma, India, South Africa, Kenya, Australia

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ECONOMY (cont'd):
Aid: $1.2 million in aid in both 1965 and 1966 from U.K.
Monetary conversion rate: 5.4 Seychelles rupees=US$1
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: none
Highways: 141 mi.; 62 mi. bituminous, 79 mi. crushed stone or earth
Ports: 1 minor port (Victoria)
Civil air: no major transport aircraft
Airfields: 2 total, 1 usable on Astove Island, 1 permanent surface 8,000-11,999 ft.; former RAF seaplane station at Victoria, Mahe Island, although not in present use, could be used in emergency
Telecommunications: direct radiotelegraph communications with other adjacent islands and African coastal countries; 900 telephones; 11,000 radio sets; no TV sets; 2 AM, no FM, and no TV stations; submarine cables extend to Aden, Tanzania, and Sri Lanka

DEFENSE FORCES:
Defense is responsibility of U.K.; no U.K. troops present

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SIERRA LEONE

LAND:
27,900 sq. mi.; 65% arable (6% of total land area under cultivation), 27% pasture, 4% swampland, 4% forested (1971)
Land boundaries: 580 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 n. mi. (no fishing claim)
Coastline: 250 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 2,641,000, average annual growth rate 1.6% (FY67-71); males 15-49, 624,000; 300,000 fit for military service; no conscription
Ethnic divisions: over 99% native African, rest European and Asian; 13 tribes
Religion: 70% animist, 25% Muslim, 5% Christian
Language: English official, but regular use limited to literate minority; principal vernaculars are Mende in south and Temne in north; "Creole," a form of pidgin English, is also widely spoken
Literacy: about 10%
Labor force: about 1.5 million; most of population engages in subsistence agriculture; only small minority, some 100,000, earn wages
Organized labor: 35% of wage earners (35,000)

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of Sierra Leone
Type: republic under presidential regime since April 1971
Capital: Freetown
Political subdivisions: 3 provinces; divided into 12 districts with 146 chiefdoms, where paramount chief and council of elders constitute basic unit of government; plus western area, which comprises Freetown and other coastal areas of the former colony
Legal system: based on English law and customary laws indigenous to local tribes; constitution adopted April 1971; highest court of appeal is the Sierra Leone Court of Appeals; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: executive authority exercised by President; parliament consists of 78 members, 66 of whom are elected representatives and 12 paramount chiefs representing tribal councils in provincial districts; independent judiciary
Government leader: Siaka Stevens, President, heads APC government composed of members of his political party
Elections: the maximum life of an elected parliament is 5 years, but it may be dissolved earlier by the President; next parliamentary election in 1973; President is elected by parliament for 5 year term; next presidential election 1976
Political parties and leaders: All People's Congress (APC), headed by Stevens; Sierra Leone People's Party (SLPP) is the opposition party
Communists: no party, although there are a few Communists and a slightly larger number of sympathizers
Member of: Commonwealth, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:
GDP: $425 million (FY70), approx. $170 per capita; real growth rate 1970, 2%-3%
Agriculture: main crops -- palm kernels, coffee, cocoa, rice, yams, millet, cassava; much of cultivated land devoted to subsistence farming; food crops insufficient for domestic consumption
Fishing: catch 25.5 thousand metric tons (1969), $3.8 million (1969)

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ECONOMY (cont'd):
Major industries: mining -- diamonds, iron ore, bauxite, rutile; manufacturing -- beverages, textiles, cigarettes, construction goods; 1 oil refinery
Electric power: 45,000 kw. capacity (1971); 125 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 50 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $101 million (f.o.b., 1970); 61% diamonds; iron ore, palm kernels, cocoa, coffee
Imports: $116 million (c.i.f., 1970); machinery and transportation equipment, manufactured goods, foodstuffs, petroleum products
Major trade partners: U.K., EC, Japan, U.S., Communist countries
Monetary conversion rate: 1 leone=US$1.30 (official); 0.768 leone=US$1
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June (since 1 July 1966)

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: 370 route miles; 310 mi. narrow gage (2'6") Sierra Leone Government Railroad (SLR), 60 mi. narrow gage (3'6") privately owned mineral line operated by the Sierra Leone Development Company
Highways: 4,950 mi.; 450 mi. bituminous (including some bituminous treatment), 1,750 mi. laterite (some gravel), and 2,750 mi. earth
Inland waterways: 500 mi.; 372 mi. navigable year-round
Ports: 1 major, 2 minor
Civil air: no major transport aircraft
Airfields: 15 total, 15 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 4 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station
Telecommunications: telephone and telegraph are adequate; 6,500 telephones; 35,000 radio and 3,050 TV receivers; 1 AM, no FM, and 1 TV stations; 3 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:
Military budget: for year ending 30 June 1972, 6,122,000; 8.4% of total budget

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SINGAPORE

LAND:
225 sq. mi.; 31% built up area, roads, railroads, and airfields, 22% agricultural, 47% other (1970)

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.
Coastline: 120 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 2,145,000, average annual growth rate 1.6% (FY68-71); males 15-49, 496,000; 340,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: 78% Chinese, 12% Malay, 7% Indians and Pakistani, 3% other
Religion: majority of Chinese are Buddhists or atheists; Malays nearly all Muslim; minorities include Christians, Hindus, Sikhs, Taoists, Confucianists
Language: national language is Malay; Chinese, Malay, Tamil, and English are official languages
Literacy: 88% (1967)
Labor force: 577,000; 3% agriculture and fishing; 24% manufacturing and construction; 67% trade, transportation, communications, and other services; 6% other
Organized labor: 26% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of Singapore
Type: republic within Commonwealth since separation from Malaysia in August 1965
Capital: Singapore
Legal system: based on English common law; constitution based on preindependence State of Singapore constitution; legal education at University of Singapore; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: ceremonial President; executive power exercised by Prime Minister and cabinet responsible to unitary legislature
Government leaders: President, Dr. Benjamin Sheares; Prime Minister, Lee Kuan Yew
Suffrage: universal over age 20; voting compulsory
Elections: normally every 5 years
Political parties and leaders: government -- People's Action Party (PAP), Lee Kuan Yew; opposition -- Barisan Sosialis Party (BSP), Dr. Lee Siew Choh; Workers' Party, J.B. Jeyaretnam; Communist Party illegal
Voting strength (1968 election): PAP returned unopposed in 51 of 58 constituencies; in remaining 7 constituencies PAP received 84% of vote, independents 9%; Worker's Party 4%; BSP boycotted election
Communists: 200-500; Barisan Sosialis Party infiltrated by Communists
Member of: ASEAN, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:
GNP: $1.9 billion (1970), $910 per capita; 11% average annual real growth
Agriculture: occupies a position of minor importance in the economy, main crops -- poultry, hogs, small truck farming; food shortages -- grains, sugar, dairy products
Fishing: catch 170,000 tons (1970), $5.8 million (1969)
Major industries: rubber processing and rubber products, processed food and beverages, electronics, ship repair, entrepot trade
Electric power: 706,000 kw. capacity (1971); 2.6 billion kw.-hr. produced (1971), 1,247 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $1.8 billion (f.o.b., 1971); almost 90% reexports; rubber, fuels, food

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ECONOMY (cont'd):
Imports: $2.8 billion (c.i.f., 1971); over 40% goods reexported
Major trade partners: exports -- Malaysia, Indonesia, U.S., Japan, U.K.; imports -- Malaysia, Japan, Indonesia, China, U.K., U.S.
Aid: U.K. -- (1960-September 1969) $254 million disbursed; (1969-73) $120 million extended; IBRD -- (1963-June 1970) $114 million committed, $61 million disbursed
Monetary conversion rate: 2.82 Singapore dollars=US$1
Fiscal year: converted to 1 April - 31 March fiscal year on 1 April 1970; formerly on calendar year basis

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: 24 mi. of meter gage
Highways: 1,080 mi.; 650 mi. paved, 260 mi. crushed stone, 170 mi. improved earth
Ports: 3 major
Civil air: 17 major transport aircraft (includes 1 leased)
Airfields: 5 total, 5 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 2 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station
Telecommunications: adequate domestic facilities; good international service; good radio and television broadcast coverage; about 161,310 telephones; est. 251,000 radio and 168,853 TV sets; 2 AM, 4 FM, and 2 TV stations; new SEACOM submarine cable extends to Hong Kong via Sabah, Malaysia

DEFENSE FORCES:
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1972, $211.5 million; 32% of total budget

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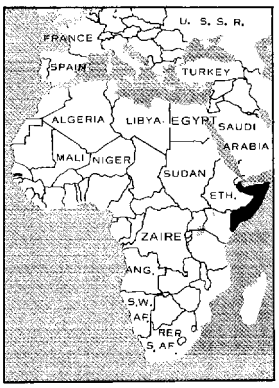
SOMALIA



LAND:
246,000 sq. mi.; 13% arable (0.3% cultivated), 32% grazing, 14% scrub and forest, 41% mainly desert, urban, or other (1970)
Land boundaries: 1,406 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 1,880 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 2,930,000, average annual growth rate 2.3% (FY66-71); males 15-49, 711,000; 370,000 fit for military service; no conscription
Ethnic divisions: 85% Hamitic, rest mainly Bantu; 30,000 Arabs, 3,000 Europeans, 800 Asians
Religion: almost entirely Muslim
Language: Somali (but no written form); Arabic, Italian, English
Literacy: under 5%
Labor force: 965,000 (1968 est.); very few are skilled laborers; 70% pastoral nomads, 30% agriculturists, government employees, traders, fishermen, handicraftsmen, other
Organized labor: law providing for government-controlled labor union promulgated in June 1971, but union so far not established

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Somali Democratic Republic
Type: republic; under military rule since October 1969
Capital: Mogadiscio
Political subdivisions: 8 regions, 48 districts
Organization: the junta has assumed all authority, calling itself the Supreme Revolutionary Council, membership of which consists of 18 army and 3 police officers; the Council has abrogated the constitution, dissolved the parliament, and banned political parties
Government leader: President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, Gen. Mohamed Siad Barre
Communists: possibly some Communist sympathizers in the government hierarchy
Member of: EAMA, FAO, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UNICEF, UPU, WHO

ECONOMY:
GDP: $137 million (1968 est.), about $50 per capita
Agriculture: mainly a pastoral country; main crops -- bananas, livestock, sugarcane, cotton, cereals
Major industries: a few small industries, including a sugar refinery, tuna and beef canneries, iron rod plant
Electric power: 9,000 kw. capacity (1971); 18 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 6 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $35.7 million (f.o.b., 1970, est.); bananas, livestock, hides, skins
Imports: $51.8 million (c.i.f., 1970, est.); textiles, cereals, transport equipment
Major trade partners: Italy and U.K.; Arab countries; $6.9 million imports from Communist countries (1970 est.)
Monetary conversion rate: 6.9252 Somali shillings=US$1 (official)
Fiscal year: 1 January - 31 December

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COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none

Highways: 8,324 mi.; 492 mi. paved; 478 mi. crushed stone, gravel, or stablized soil; 7,354 mi. improved or unimproved earth

Inland waterways: Fiume Giuba navigable 345 mi. from May to mid-June and August to late November

Ports: 4 major, 17 minor

Civil air: 6 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 107 total, 57 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 11 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 5 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: telephone poor, telegraph fair; 5,000 telephones; 45,000 radio receivers; 2 AM, no FM or TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1971, 17,662,800; 40.9% of total budget

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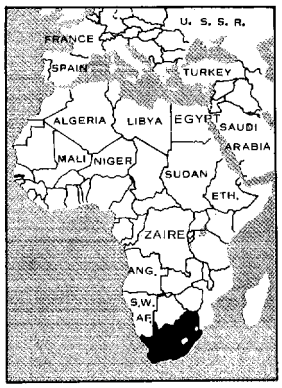
SOUTH AFRICA



LAND:
472,000 sq. mi. (includes enclave of Walvis Bay, 434 sq. mi.); 12% cultivable, 2% forested, 86% desert, waste, or urban (1972)
Land boundaries: 1,270 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)
Coastline: 1,790 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 22,550,000, average annual growth rate 2.4% (FY69); males 15-49, 5,159,000; 3,125,000 fit for military service; obligation for service in Citizen Force begins at 18; volunteers for service in permanent force must be 17
Ethnic divisions: 17.8% white, 69.9% Bantu, 9.4% Colored, 2.9% Asian
Religion: primarily Christian except Asian and Bantu; 60% of Bantu are animists
Language: Afrikaans and English official, Bantu have many vernacular languages
Literacy: almost all white population literate; government estimates 35% of Bantu literate
Labor force: 8.7 million (total of economically active, 1960); 53% agriculture, 8% manufacturing, 7% mining, 5% commerce, 27% miscellaneous services
Organized labor: about 5% of total labor force is unionized (mostly white workers); nonwhites have no bargaining power

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of South Africa
Type: republic
Capital: administrative, Pretoria; legislative, Cape Town; judicial, Bloemfontein
Political subdivisions: 4 provinces, each headed by centrally appointed administrator; provincial councils, elected by white electorate, retain limited powers
Legal system: based on Roman-Dutch law and English common law; constitution enacted 1961, changing the Union of South Africa into a Republic; possibility of judicial review of Acts of Parliament concerning dual official languages; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Branches: President as formal chief of state; Prime Minister as head of government; Cabinet responsible to bicameral legislature; lower house elected directly by white electorate; upper house indirectly elected and appointed; judiciary maintains substantial independence of government influence
Government leader: Prime Minister Balthazar J. Vorster
Suffrage: general suffrage limited to whites over 18 (17 in Natal Province)
Elections: must be held at least every 5 years; last elections April 1970
Political parties and leaders: National Party, B. J. Vorster, P. W. Botha, B. J. Shoeman, M. C. Botha, Jan De Klerk; United Party, Sir De Villiers Graaff; Progressive Party, Colin Eglin, Helen Suzman; Herstigte Nasionale Party, Albert Hertzog, Jaap Marais
Voting strength (1970 general elections): of 166 legislative seats, National Party 118, United Party 47, Progressive Party 1
Communists: small Communist Party illegal since 1950; party in exile maintains headquarters in London; Dr. Yasuf Dadoo, Michael Harmel, Joe Slovo
Other political groups: (insurgent groups in exile) African National Congress (ANC), Oliver Tambo; Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), leadership in dispute
Member of: IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IHB, IMF, ITU, Seabeds Committee (observer), U.N., UPU, WHO, WMO

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ECONOMY:

GNP: $16.7 billion (1970), $830 per capita; real growth rate 5.1% (1970)
Agriculture: main crops -- corn, wool, dairy products, wheat, sugarcane, tobacco, citrus fruits; self-sufficient in foodstuffs
Fishing: catch 1,079,000 metric tons (1968); exports $45 million (1970), imports $10 million (1970)
Major industries: mining, automobile assembly, metal working, machinery, textiles, iron and steel, chemical, fertilizer, fishing
Electric power: 11,635,000 kw. capacity (1970); 48.8 billion kw.-hr. produced (1970), 2,430 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $2.2 billion (f.o.b., 1970 excluding gold); wool, diamonds, corn, uranium, sugar, fruit, hides, skins, metals, metallic ores, asbestos, fish products; gold output $1.1 billion (1970)
Imports: $3.6 billion (f.o.b., 1970); motor vehicles, machinery, metals, petroleum products, textiles, chemicals
Major trade partners: U.K. and other Commonwealth nations, U.S., Germany, Japan
Aid: no substantial military or economic aid
Monetary conversion rate: 1 SA Rand=US$1.33 (official); 0.750 SA Rand=US$1
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 12,277 mi.; 11,837 mi. 3'6" gage of which 1,323 mi. are multiple track; 2,634 mi. electrified; 440 mi. 2'0" gage single track
Highways: 220,000 mi.; 27,300 mi. paved, 47,050 mi. crushed stone or gravel, 145,650 mi. improved and unimproved earth
Pipelines: crude oil, 520 mi.; refined products, 450 mi.; natural gas, 200 mi.
Ports: 5 major, 6 minor
Civil air: 49 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 743 total, 591 usable; 41 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 6 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 132 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 4 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: the system, except for the lack of television, is the best developed, most modern, and highest capacity in Africa and consists of carrier-equipped open-wire lines, coaxial cables, radio-relay links, and radiocommunication stations; key centers are Bloemfontein, Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth, and Pretoria; 1.6 million telephones; 2 million radio receivers; 13 AM, 60 FM, and no TV stations; 4 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for year ending 31 March 1971, $360,000,000; about 9.9% of total budget

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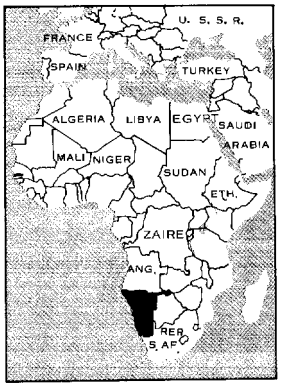
SOUTH-WEST AFRICA



LAND:
Area: 318,000 sq. mi.; mostly desert except for interior plateau and area along northern border (1972)
Land boundaries: 2,360 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)
Coastline: 925 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 780,000, average annual growth rate 1.9% (FY61-65); males 15-49, about 155,000; about 90,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: 14% white, 81% Africans, 5% Coloured (mulattoes); almost half the Africans belong to Ovambo tribe; Herero, Okavango, Nama, and Damara tribes have about 30,000 members each
Religion: whites predominantly Christian, nonwhites either animist or Christian
Language: Afrikaans principal language of about 70% of white population, German of 22%, and English of 8%; several African languages
Literacy: high for white population; low for nonwhite
Labor force: 75,000 African wage earners (1964 est.); 68% agriculture, 15% railroads, 13% mining, 4% fishing
Organized labor: no trade unions, although some white wage earners belong to South African unions

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Territory of South-West Africa
Type: administered as part of Republic of South Africa, under a League of Nations mandate; U.N. formally ended South Africa's mandate, and status now in dispute
Capital: Windhoek
Political subdivisions: police zone (police-protected area, consisting of 17 magisterial districts, in which all-white settlement and several Bantu reserves are found), northern territories (exclusively Bantu magisterial districts under control of officials of South African Department of Bantu Administration and Development)
Legal system: based on Roman-Dutch law and customary law
Branches: administrator, appointee of South African Government, principal local executive; structure similar to that of a province of the Republic; South-West Africa elects 4 Senators and 6 lower house members to the Republic's legislature; judicial system patterned on that of Republic
Government leader: B.J. van der Walt, Administrator
Suffrage: limited to white adults
Elections: last general election, 1970
Political parties and leaders: white parties -- National Party (NP), led in South-West Africa by A. H. du Plessis; United National South-West Party (UNSWP), J. P. Niehaus; nonwhite parties -- South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), almost exclusively based on Ovambo tribe led by Sam Nujoma, in exile; South-West Africa National Union (SWANU), primarily based on Herero tribe, leaders in exile; National Unity Democratic Organization (NUDO), primarily based on Herero tribe led by Clements Kapuuo
Voting strength: NP (1970 election) won all 10 seats in Republic legislature and all 18 seats in South-West Africa Legislative Assembly
Communists: no Communist Party, but some influence by South African Communists and other Communists on South-West African Bantu outside territory

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ECONOMY:

Agriculture: livestock raising (cattle and sheep) predominates, subsistence crops (millet, sorghum, corn, and some wheat) are raised but most food must be imported

Fishing: catch 586,600 metric tons (1971) (processed mostly in South African enclave of Walvis Bay)

Major industries: meatpacking, fish processing, copper, lead, and diamond mining, dairy products

Electric power: 95,200 kw. capacity (1971); 295 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 470 kw.-hr. per capita

Aid: South Africa is only major donor

Monetary conversion rate: 1 South African Rand=US$1.33 (official); 0.750 SA Rand=US$1

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 1,454 mi., all 3'6" gage, single track

Highways: 21,000 mi.; 2,344 mi. bituminous treated, 220 mi. gravel and 18,436 mi. earth road and tracks

Ports: 1 major, 1 minor

Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft (registered in South Africa)

Airfields: 118 total, 91 usable; 10 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 39 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: system is a meager combination of open-wire lines, a single short radio-relay link, and scattered radiocommunication stations; Windhoek is the center; 33,400 telephones; unknown number of radio receivers; no AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations

DEFENSE:

Defense is responsibility of Republic of South Africa

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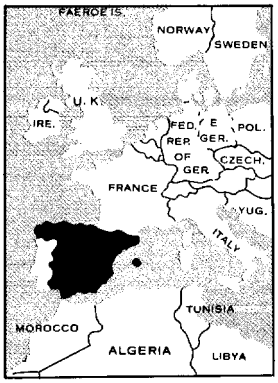
SPAIN



LAND:
195,000 sq. mi., including Canary (2,900 sq. mi.) and Balearic Islands (1,940 sq. mi.); 41% arable and land under permanent crops, 27% meadow and pasture, 22% forest, 10% urban or other (1969)
Land boundaries: 1,180 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)
Coastline: 3,085 mi. (includes Balearic Islands, 420 mi., and Canary Islands, 720 mi.)

PEOPLE:
Population: 34,494,000 (including the Balearic and Canary Islands; also including Alhucemas, Ceuta, Chafarinas, Melilla, and Penon de Velez de la Gomera), average annual growth rate 1.1% (current); males 15-49, 8,424,000; 6,470,000 fit for military service; 289,000 reach military age (20) annually
Ethnic divisions: homogeneous composite of Mediterranean and Nordic types
Religion: 99% Roman Catholic, 1% other sects
Language: Castilian Spanish spoken by great majority; but 17% speak Catalan, 7% Galician, and 2% Basque
Literacy: about 90%
Labor force (1970): 12.7 million; 29.1% agriculture, 37.3% industry, 33.6% services; registered unemployment is 1.5% of labor force
Organized labor: 90% of labor force in compulsory government-controlled syndicates

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: (The) Spanish State
Type: nominally a monarchy, but without a king; actually a dictatorship under Generalissimo Franco with Prince Juan Carlos designated to succeed him as chief of state and become king
Capital: Madrid
Political subdivisions: metropolitan Spain, including the Canaries and Balearics, divided into 50 provinces with governors appointed by the central government; also 1 province and 5 places of sovereignty (presidios) in Africa; Ifni province ceded by Spain to Morocco in June 1969; 2 former provinces comprising Equatorial Guinea were granted independence in October 1968
Legal system: civil law system, with regional applications of customary law; 7 basic laws including Organic Law of the State of January 1967 serve as a constitution; legal education at 14 schools of law; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: executive, with chief of government dominating all branches of government through his appointive powers and authority to legislate by decree; legislative with unicameral Cortes controlled by executive; judicial, completely subservient and limited to interpretation of laws
Government leader: Generalissimo Francisco Franco -- who is also Chief of State, Commander in Chief of the armed forces, and head of the National Movement (formerly called the Falange)
Suffrage: universal in national referendums, over age 21
Elections: only two types of direct election other than referendum provided: representatives to municipal councils for which only heads of households vote (last election November 1970) and, under new constitutional law of 1967, 104 members of the Cortes elected by heads of households and married women for a 4-year term (last election September 1971)

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GOVERNMENT (cont'd):

Political parties and leaders: National Movement (formerly called Falange) only legally recognized party, headed by Franco; Torcuato Fernandez Miranda, minister-secretary general of the movement; various semiclandestine opposition groups include -- Christian Democratic factions under Jose Maria Gil Robles and Joaquin Ruiz Gimenez; the Socialists, whose secretary general, Rodolfo Llopis, is in exile; "Internal Socialists" under Enrique Tierno Galvan; the Anarchists; Republicans; Monarchists; smaller regional and national splinter groups; the Communist Party, whose secretary general, Santiago Carrillo Solares, is in exile; and a pro-Chinese Communist faction Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Spain

Voting strength: !561 seats, but somewhat fewer members as some hold more than one seat -- 19% representing the family elected directly; 45% representing municipalities, syndicates, and professions elected indirectly under close regime control; and 36% are appointed by regime or are ex officio

Communists: (inside and outside Spain, est.) 5,000; sympathizers up to 20,000

Other political or pressure groups: the state-controlled organization of syndicates, comprising representatives of management and labor, an illegal labor group called the Workers' Commissions, the Catholic Church, business and land owning interests, Opus Dei, Catholic Action, university students

Member of: FAO. IAEA. IBRD. ICAO. ILO. IHB, IMF. ITU. OECD. Seabeds Committee (observer), U.N.. UNESCO. UPU. WHO. WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: $34.0 billion; $1,010 per capita (1971); 68.5% consumption, 24.3% investment, 10.4% government; -3.2% net export of goods and services (1969); 1971 (est.) real growth rate 5.5%, in 1964 constant prices

Agriculture: main crops -- cereals, oranges, grapes for wine, potatoes, olives, sugar beets; virtually self-sufficient in good crop years; caloric intake, 2,680 (1968-69) calories per day per capita

Fishing: catch 1.2 million tons, $326.8 million (1969); exports $67.2 million (1969 fish and fish products); imports $41.1 million (1969 fish and fish products)

Major industries: food processing, textiles and apparel (including footwear), metal manufacturing, chemicals, shipbuilding

Shortages: crude petroleum

Crude steel: 7.4 million metric tons produced, 220 kilograms per capita (1970

Electric power: 17,906,000 kw. capacity (1970); 56,397 million kw.-hr. produced (1970), 1,400 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: $3,050 million (f.o.b., 1971); principal items -- oranges and other fruits, iron and steel products, textiles, wines, mercury, ships, canned fruits, vegetables

Imports: $4,600 million (f.o.b., 1971); principal items -- machinery and transportation equipment, petroleum and petroleum products, grains, cotton, iron and steel

Major trade partners: (1971) 16.0% U.S., 12.0% West Germany, 10.4% France, 8.4% U.K., 6.0% Italy, 3.5% Netherlands; 34.0% EC; 15.8% EFTA; 8.7% Latin America; 1.5% Eastern European countries and U.S.S.R.

Aid:

economic -- U.S., $1,647.2 million authorized (FY49-70), $50.5 million authorized (FY69), $64 million authorized (FY70); IBRD, $224 million authorized (FY64-70), $37 million authorized (FY70);
military -- U.S., $771.4 million authorized (FY53-70), $130.9 million authorized in FY70

Monetary conversion rate: 64.47 pesetas=US$1 (1971)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 10,570 mi.; 8,507 mi.; (5'6" gage), 2,063 mi. other gages (4'8 1/2" to 1'11 5/8"), 1,309 mi., double track; 2,317 mi. electrified

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COMMUNICATIONS (cont'd):
Highways: 83,080 mi.; national -- 24,800 mi., bituminous, 22,940 mi. crushed stone; provincial -- 32,860 mi., 80% crushed stone, 20% paved; 2,480 mi. other
Inland waterways: about 650 mi.; of minor importance as transport arteries and contribute little to economy
Pipelines: crude oil, 230 mi.; refined products, 515 mi.; natural gas, 3 mi.
Ports: 23 major, 20 minor
Civil air: 161 major transport aircraft
Airfields (including Balearic and Canary Islands): 118 total, 78 usable; 42 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways over 12,000 ft., 17 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 36 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 5 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: modern, well engineered, well maintained; 4.5 million telephones; 5.5 million radio and 4.5 million television receivers; 190 AM, 40 FM, and 27 TV stations with numerous FM/TV repeaters; 15 submarine cables; 3 communication satellite ground stations

DEFENSE FORCES:
Military budget: for biennium ending 31 December 1971, $1,255 million; 23% of central government budget

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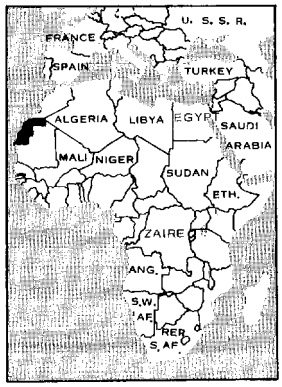
SPANISH SAHARA



LAND:
103,000 sq. mi., nearly all desert
Land boundaries: 1,296 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 n. mi.
(fishing, 12 n. mi.)
Coastline: 690 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 76,000 (preliminary total from the census of 31 December 1970); males 15-49, 15,000; 7,000-8,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: 51.2% Arab, Berber, and Negro nomads; 48.8% Spanish
Religion: 51% Muslim, 49% Catholic
Language: Spanish (official), local Arabic or Hassania
Literacy: among Spanish, probably nearly 100%; among nomads, perhaps 5%
Labor force: 12,000; 50% agriculture, 50% other
Organized labor: none

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Province of Sahara
Type: province of Spain, subordinate to Ministry of the Presidency
Capital: El Aaiun
Political subdivisions: two regions -- Rio de Oro and Saguia el Hamra
Legal system: based on Spanish civil law system and customary law
Branches: Provincial Council; 80 members, of whom half are elected natives
Government leader: Governor General responsible to Directorate General of the Promotion of the Sahara (a division of the Ministry of the Presidency), Br. Gen. Fernando de Santiago y Diaz de Mendivil
Suffrage: heads of families only
Elections: 40 members of Provincial Council, August 1967; half of municipal councillors May 1969
Political party: National Movement
Communists: party proscribed; Communist sympathizers, few (if any)
Other political or pressure groups: none

ECONOMY:
Agriculture: practically none; some barley is grown in nondrought years; fruit and vegetables in the few oases; food imports are essential; camels, sheep, and goats are kept by the nomadic natives; cash economy exists largely for the garrison forces
Major industries: confined to fishing and handicrafts; exploitation of huge phosphate deposit is planned
Shortages: water
Electric power: 300 kw. capacity (1971); 0.2 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 3 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $445,600 (1968); dried fish, goatskins
Imports: $1,443,000 (1968); fuel for fishing fleet, foodstuffs
Major trade partners: monetary trade largely with Spain and Spanish possessions
Aid: small amounts from Spain
Monetary conversion rate: 64.47 pesetas=US$1 (official)

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: none
Highways: 3,790 mi.; 305 bituminous treated, 3,485 mi. unimproved earth roads and tracks
Ports: 2 major, 2 minor

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COMMUNICATIONS (cont'd):

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 25 total, 17 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: telephone poor, telegraph poor to fair; 540 telephones; 1,500 radio receivers; 1 AM, no FM or TV stations

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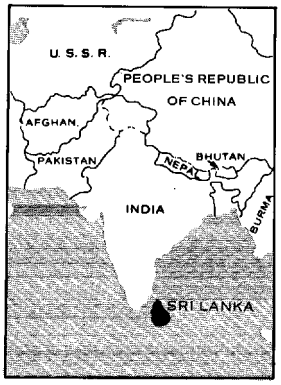
SRI LANKA (formerly Ceylon)



LAND:
25,300 sq. mi.; 23% arable; 20% desert, waste, or urban; 54% forested; 3% inland water (1968)

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)
Coastline: 835 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 12,959,000, average annual growth rate 2.3% (July 63-October 71); males 15-49, 3,121,000; 2,340,000 fit for military service; 143,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: 71% Sinhalese, 21% Tamil, 6% Moor, 2% other
Religion: 64% Buddhist, 20% Hindu, 9% Christian, 6% Muslim, 1% other
Language: Sinhala official, spoken by about 70% of population; Tamil spoken by about 22%; English commonly used in government and spoken by about 10% of the population
Literacy: 82% (1970 est.)
Labor force: 4 million; at least 14% unemployed or underemployed; employed persons -- 53.4% agriculture, 14.8% mining and manufacturing, 12.4% trade and transport, 19.4% services and other
Organized labor: 43% of labor force, over 50% of which employed on tea, rubber, and coconut estates

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of Sri Lanka
Type: independent state since 1948
Capital: Colombo
Political subdivisions: 9 provinces, 22 administrative districts, and four categories of semiautonomous elected local governments
Legal system: a highly complex mixture of English common law, Roman-Dutch, Muslim and customary law; new constitution 22 May 1972; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Ceylon Law College and University of Ceylon, Peradeniya; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: unitary parliamentary form of government; unicameral legislature and independent judiciary
Government leader: Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike
Suffrage: universal over age 18, but most Indian Tamils, who comprise 10.6% of population, are not enfranchised
Elections: national elections, ordinarily held every 6 years; must be held more frequently if government loses confidence vote; last election held May 1970, but new constitution postpones deadline for next election until May 1978
Political parties and leaders: Sri Lanka Freedom Party, Sirimavo Ratwatte Dias Bandaranaike, President; Lanka Sama Samaja Party (Trotskyite), N. M. Perera, President; Federal Party, S. J. V. Chelvanayakam, leader; United National Party, Dudley Senanayake, President; Ceylon Communist Party/Moscow, Pieter Keuneman, Secretary General; Ceylon Communist Party/Peking, N. Shanmugathasan faction; Ceylon Communist Party/Peking, P. Kumarasiri faction; All Ceylon Tamil Congress, G. G. Ponnambalam, President
Voting strength (1970 election): 37% Sri Lanka Freedom Party, 38% United National Party, 9% Lanka Sama Samaja Party, 3.5% Communist Party/Moscow, 5% Federal Party, minor parties and independents accounted for remainder
Communists: approximately 169,000 voted for the Communist Party in the May 1970 general election; Communist Party/Moscow approximately 2,000, Communist Party/Peking 532 (1968 est.)

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GOVERNMENT (cont'd):
Other political or pressure groups: Buddhist clergy, Sinhalese Buddhist lay groups; far-left violent revolutionary groups
Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:
GNP: $2.12 billion (1970 current prices), $165 per capita; real growth rate 4.1% (1970)
Agriculture: agriculture accounts for about 35% of GNP; main crops -- rice, rubber, tea, coconuts; 60% self-sufficient in food; food shortages -- rice, wheat, sugar, fish
Fishing: catch 140,000 tons (1970), $64 million; exports $0.4 million, imports $11.7 million
Major industries: processing of rubber, tea, and other agricultural commodities; consumer goods manufacture
Electric power: 323,000 kw. capacity (1971); 880 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 69 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $342 million (f.o.b., 1970); tea, rubber, coconut products
Imports: $398 million (c.i.f., 1970)
Major trade partners: (1969) exports -- U.K. 20.2%, China 12.8%, U.S. 8.0%, Australia 4.2%, South Africa 4.5%, U.S.S.R. 4.8%, West Germany 4.1%, Canada 2.6%; imports -- U.K. 17.4%, China 11.1%, India 8.3%, Australia 4.5%, U.S.S.R. 2.0%, U.S. 8.4%, Japan 7.4%, Burma 1.2%
Monetary conversion rate: 5.95 rupees=US$1
Fiscal year: 1 October - 30 September

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: 938 mi.; 851 mi. 5'6" gage, 87 mi. 2'6" gage; 63 mi. double track; no electrification; government owned
Highways: 25,580 mi.; 11,700 mi. paved (mostly bituminous treated), 11,500 mi. crushed stone or gravel, 530 mi. improved earth, 1,850 mi. unimproved earth; in addition several thousand mi. of tracks, mostly unmotorable
Inland waterways: 270 mi.; navigable by shallow-draft craft
Ports: 3 major, 9 minor
Airfields: 17 total, 13 usable; 13 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 7 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station
Telecommunications: an inadequate telephone and a less extensive but more efficient telegraph system serves most areas, with greatest concentration around Colombo and Kandy; all areas are served by radio and/or wire broadcast; excellent international service; 62,954 telephones; 500,000 radio sets, no TV sets; 1 AM (plus 4 repeater stations), no FM, and no TV stations; submarine cables extend to India, Malaysia, Seychelle Islands, and Aden

DEFENSE FORCES:
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1972, $31.6 million, 3.1% of total budget

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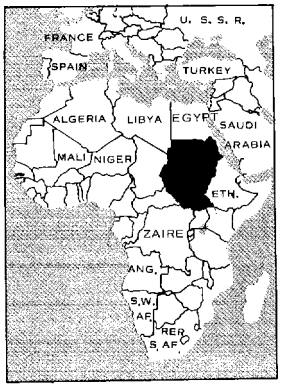
SUDAN



LAND:
967,000 sq. mi.; 37% arable (3% cultivated), 15% grazing, 33% desert, waste, or urban, 15% forest (1971)
Land boundaries: 4,850 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 530 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 16,490,000, average annual growth rate 2.5% (FY70); males 15-49, 3,754,000; 2,225,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually, 160,000
Ethnic divisions: 39% Arab, 6% Beja, 52% Negro, 2% foreigners, 1% other
Religion: 73% Sunni Muslims in north, 23% pagan, 4% Christian (mostly in south)
Language: Arabic, Nubian, Ta Bedawie, diverse dialects of Nilotic, Nilo-Hamitic, and Sudanic languages, English; program of Arabization in process
Literacy: 5% to 10%
Labor force: 5.8 million; 85% agriculture, 15% industry, commerce, services, etc.; labor shortages exist for almost all categories of employment

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Democratic Republic of the Sudan
Type: republic under military control since coup in May 1969
Capital: Khartoum
Political subdivisions: 9 provinces, provincial and local administrations controlled by central government
Legal system: based on English common law and Islamic law; some separate religious courts; constitution adopted 1956, suspended 1958, restored on an interim basis in 1964; suspended with military coup in May 1969; temporary constitution established by Republican order in August 1971; Revolutionary Command Council established in 1969 dissolved in October 1971 with the installation of Ja'far al-Numayrias president and chief executive; Numayri has reorganized government through a series of Republican decrees; legal education at University of Khartoum and Khartoum extension of Cairo University at Khartoum; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Government leader: President and Prime Minister Ja'far al-Numayri
Suffrage: universal adult but franchise has not been exercised under present regime
Elections: parliamentary elections, first after 6 years of military rule held in April and May 1965 in 6 northern provinces; latest elections in April 1968; presidential plebescite held in September 1971
Political parties and leaders: all parties outlawed since May 1969; the ban was not enforced on the Sudan Communist Party until after abortive coup in July 1971
Voting strength: not tabulated by party
Communists: party decimated following July 1971 coup and counter-coup, several top leaders including Secretary-General Mahjub executed; actual hard-core membership down to lowest point in years; party control over labor unions, professional groups and university student groups ended; Communists purged from government
Member of: Arab League, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UPU, WMO

ECONOMY:
GDP: $1.4 billion (1968 provisional), under $100 per capita; 7% growth at current prices 1967-68

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ECONOMY (cont'd):

Agriculture: main crops -- sorghum, millet, wheat, sesame, peanuts, beans, barley; not self-sufficient in food production; main cash crops -- cotton, gum arabic

Major industries: cotton ginning, textiles, brewery, cement, edible oils, soap, distilling, shoes, pharmaceuticals

Electric power: 197,000 kw. capacity (1971); 453 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 28 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: $287 million (f.o.b., FY70); cotton (64%), gum arabic, peanuts, sesame; $64.7 million exports to Communist countries (FY70)

Imports: $268 million (c.i.f., FY70); textiles, petroleum products, vehicles, tea, wheat; $22.2 million imports from Communist countries (1968)

Major trade partners: U.K., West Germany, Italy, India, U.S.S.R.

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Sudanese pound=US$2.87 (official); 0.348 Sudanese pound=US$1

Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 2,950 mi.; 2,730 mi. 3'6" gage, 440 mi. 2' gage plantation line

Highways: 6,550 mi.; 680 mi. crushed stone or gravel, 190 mi. bituminous-treated, and 5,680 mi. improved and unimproved earth roads; in addition, there are an undetermined number of tracks

Inland waterways: 3,300 mi. navigable

Ports: 1 major, 7 minor

Civil air: 9 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 87 total, 67 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 29 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: large system by African standards, but still barely adequate for size of country; consists of open-wire lines, radio-relay links, multi-conductor cables, radio communication stations and a tropospheric scatter link; principal center of Khartoum, secondary centers at Al Fashir and Port Sudan; 46,400 telephones; 650,000 radio and 35,000 TV receivers; 2 AM, no FM, and 1 TV stations; 5 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1971, $133.3 million; 30.8% of total budget

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SURINAM

LAND:
55,100 sq. mi.; negligible amount of arable land, meadows and pastures, 76% forest, 8% unused but potentially productive, 16% built-on area, wasteland, and other (1964)
Land boundaries: 970 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.
Coastline: 240 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 432,000, average annual growth rate 3.5% (FY65-70); males 15-49, 103,000; 57,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: 35.5% Creole (Negro and mixed), 34.7% Hindustani (East Indian), 14.9% Javanese, 8.5% Bush Negro, 2.2% Amerindian, 1.6% Chinese, 1.3% Europeans, 1.3% other and unknown
Religion: Muslim, Hindu, Moravian, Roman Catholic, other -- in order of size (% figures unknown)
Language: Dutch official; English widely spoken; Taki-Taki (Surinam Creole) is native language of Creoles and lingua franca; Hindi; Javanese
Literacy: 70% to 75%
Labor force: 80,190 (1964); 24.9% agriculture, 6.9% mining, 10% industry, 2.8% building trades, 13.5% trade and transport, 6.7% services, 22.2% government employees, 3.1% unclassified, 9.9% unemployed and seeking work
Organized labor: approx. 10% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Surinam
Type: territory within Kingdom of the Netherlands, enjoying complete domestic autonomy
Capital: Paramaribo
Political subdivisions: 9 districts, each headed by district commissioner responsible to Minister of Internal Affairs
Legal system: Dutch civil law system; country statute of 1955 serves as constitution
Branches: Council of Ministers headed by a Minister-President, which constitutes the Cabinet; 39-member legislative council (Staten) popularly elected for 4-year term; court system administered by Attorney-General under Minister of Justice and Police
Government leader: Minister-President, Jules Sedney
Suffrage: universal over age 23
Elections: every 4 years or earlier upon request of Minister-President
Political parties and leaders: National Party of Surinam (NPS), (temporary leader M. Ch. Calor); Party of the People's Welfare (VHP), J. Lachmon; Action Group (AG), R. Janki; Progressive National Party (PNP), Frank E. Essed; Surinam Democratic Party (SDP), B. F. J. Oostburg; United Indonesian People's Party (SRI), F. Karsowidijojo; Javanese Farmers' Party (KTPI), H. I. Soemita; Nationalist Republic Party (PNR), Edward Bruma (principal leftist party)
Voting strength (1969): 27.7% NPS, 35.1% VHP, .2% AG, 23.3% PNP, 1.1% SDP, 3.4% SRI, 8.8% other
Communists: no overt Communist Party; PNP believed to have Communist sympathizers
Member of: EC (associate), WHO

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ECONOMY:

GNP: $255 million (1970 est.); $640 per capita; real growth rate 1970, 8%
Agriculture: main crops -- rice, sugarcane, bananas; self-sufficient in major staple (rice); caloric intake 2,350 calories per day per capita (1968)
Major industries: bauxite mining, alumina and aluminum production, lumbering, food processing
Electric power: 220,000 kw. capacity (1970); 1.2 billion kw.-hr. production (1970), 3,190 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $138 million (f.o.b., 1970); bauxite, alumina, wood and wood products, rice
Imports: $115 million (c.i.f., 1970); capital equipment, petroleum, iron and steel, cotton, flour, meat, dairy products
Major trade partners: exports -- U.S. 53%, Canada 5%, Netherlands 10%; imports -- U.S. 38%, Netherlands 24%, Europe 18% (1968)
Aid: economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY54-70), $5.0 million loans, $4.7 million grants; from international organizations (FY49-70), $33.2 million
Monetary conversion rate: 1.77 Surinam guilders (S. fl.)=US$1 (31 December 1971)
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 104 mi.; 54 mi. 3'3 3/8" gage (government owned) and 50 mi. narrow gage (industrial lines); all single track
Highways: 1,550 mi.; 300 mi. paved, 130 mi. gravel, 370 mi. improved earth, 750 mi. unimproved earth
Inland waterways: 2,850 mi.; most important means of transport; oceangoing vessels with drafts ranging from 14 to 23 ft. can navigate many of the principal waterways while native canoes navigate upper reaches
Ports: 1 major, 6 minor
Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 31 total, 29 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 4 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station
Telecommunications: international facilities good and domestic network under improvement; 10,000 telephones; 60,000 radio and 25,000 TV receivers, 5 AM, 1 FM, and 3 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Defense is responsibility of the Netherlands; the Netherlands maintains an army force in Surinam; also available are naval, marine corps, and naval air personnel located in the Netherlands Antilles
Ships: none

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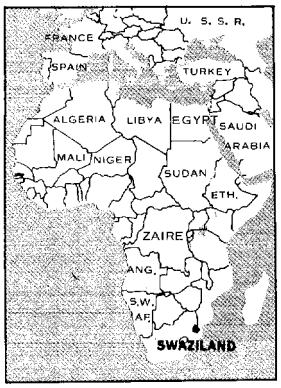
SWAZILAND



LAND:
6,700 sq. mi.; most of area suitable for crops or pastureland (1970)
Land boundaries: 270 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 434,000 (African population only), average annual growth rate 3.0% (FY68-70); males 15-49, 100,000; 50,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: 96% African, 3% European, 1% mulatto
Religion: 43% animist, 57% Christian
Language: English and siSwati are official languages; government business conducted in English
Literacy: about 25%
Labor force: 120,000; about 60,000 engaged in subsistence agriculture; 55-60,000 wage earners, many only intermittently, with 31% agriculture, 11% government, 11% manufacturing, 12% mining and forestry, 35% other (1968 est.); 7,900 employed in South African mines (1969)
Organized labor: about 15% of wage earners are unionized

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Kingdom of Swaziland
Type: constitutional monarchy, under King Sobhuza II; independent member of Commonwealth since September 1968
Capital: Mbabane (administrative), Lobamba (royal and legislative)
Political subdivisions: 4 administrative districts
Legal system: based on South African Roman-Dutch law in statutory courts, Swazi traditional law and custom in traditional courts; constitution adopted in 1968; legal education at University of Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland (located in Lesotho); has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: executive authority vested in King but exercised through Prime Minister and cabinet; cabinet appointed by King from legislative majority; House of Assembly (24 elected, 6 appointed by King plus Speaker and Attorney General) and Senate (6 elected by House of Assembly, 6 appointed by King, Speaker) -- 17 Swazi courts administer customary law for Africans, High Court and Subordinate Courts have criminal jurisdiction over all residents, Court of Appeal has appellate jurisdiction
Government leader: Head of State King Sobhuza II; Prime Minister Makhosini Dalmini
Suffrage: universal for adults
Elections: first elections for Legislative Council held in June 1964; latest in May 1972
Political parties and leaders: Imbokodvo, the traditionalist party, controlled by King Sobhuza II; Ngwane National Liberatory Congress (NNLC), led by Dr. Ambrose Zwane, is only active opposition
Voting strength: in 1972 elections, Imbokodvo won 21 seats, NNLC won 3 seats in the House of Assembly
Communists: no Communist Party; opposition party slogans have vague Marxist tone
Member of: OAU, U.N.

ECONOMY:
GDP: approx. $75 million (1968), about $190 per capita; real growth rate about 8% (1967)
Agriculture: main crops -- maize, cotton, rice, sugar, and citrus fruits
Major industry: mining
Electric power: 63,300 kw. capacity (1971); 204 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 490 kw.-hr. per capita

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ECONOMY (cont'd):

Exports: $70 million (f.o.b., 1970); iron ore, asbestos, sugar, wood and forest products, citrus, meat products, cotton

Imports: $60 million (f.o.b., 1970); food products, manufactured goods, machinery, fertilizer, fuel

Major trade partners: Japan, U.K., South Africa

Aid: economic aid -- U.K. $14.7 million (budgeted, 1971-73), others approximately $1.3 million; no military aid

Monetary conversion rate: 1 South African Rand=US$1.33 (Swaziland uses the South African Rand) (official); 0.750 SA Rand=US$1

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 139 mi., 3'6" gage, single track

Highways: 1,660 mi.; 135 mi. paved; 840 mi. crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 685 mi. improved or unimproved earth

Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 29 total, 26 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 2 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: the system consists of a few open-wire lines and low-powered radiocommunication stations; Mbabane is the center; 5,100 telephones; 30,000 radio receivers; 1 AM, no FM or TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

None, police only

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SWEDEN

LAND:
173,000 sq. mi.; 8% arable, 1% meadows and pastures, 55% forested, 36% other (1968)
Land boundaries: 1,365 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 4 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)
Coastline: 2,000 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 8,133,000, average annual growth rate 0.4% (January 71-72); males 15-49, 1,899,000; 1,630,000 fit for military service; 59,000 reach military age (19) annually
Ethnic divisions: homogeneous white population; small Lappish minority
Religion: 92% Evangelical Lutheran, 7% other Protestant, Roman Catholic, Eastern Orthodox, 1% other
Language: Swedish, small Lapp- and Finnish-speaking minorities
Literacy: 99%
Labor force: 3.5 million; 11.8% agriculture, forestry, fishing; 33.5% mining and manufacturing; 9.6% construction; 15.5% commerce; 7.2% transportation and communications; 20.9% services; 4.0% unemployed
Organized labor: 70% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Kingdom of Sweden
Type: constitutional monarchy
Capital: Stockholm
Political subdivisions: 24 provinces, 624 communes, 224 towns
Legal system: civil law system influenced by customary law; Acts of 1809, 1886, 1910, and 1949 serve as constitution; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court; legal education at Universities of Lund, Stockholm, and Uppsala; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with Crown and parliament (Riksdag); executive power vested in Crown but exercised by cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court, 6 superior courts, 152 lower courts
Government leaders: King Gustav VI Adolf; Prime Minister Olof Palme
Suffrage: universal, but not compulsory, over age 20
Elections: every 3 years (next in 1973)
Political parties and leaders: Moderate Coalition (conservative), Gosta Bohman; Center, Thorbjorn Falldin; Liberal, Gunnar Helen; Social Democratic, Olof Palme; Communist, Carl-Henrik Hermansson; Communist League of Marxists-Leninists (KFML), Gunnar Bylin
Voting strength (1970 election): 11.5% Conservative, 19.9% Center, 16.2% Liberal, 45.3% Social Democratic, 4.8% Communist, 0.4% KFML, 1.8% other
Communists: 17,000; a number of sympathizers as indicated by the 236,700 Communist votes cast in 1970 elections; an additional 21,200 votes cast for Maoist KFML
Member of: Council of Europe, EFTA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, Nordic Council, OECD, Seabeds Committee (observer), U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:
GNP: $35.0 billion, $4,300 per capita (1971); 52.3% consumption, 23.9% investment, 23.1% government; 0.7% net exports of goods and services; 1971 growth rate 0.3% in constant prices

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ECONOMY (cont'd):

Agriculture: animal husbandry predominates with milk and dairy products accounting for 40% of farm income; main crops -- grains, sugar beets, potatoes; 90% self-sufficient; food shortages -- oils and fats, tropical products; caloric intake, 2,880 calories per day per capita (1967-68)

Major industries: iron and steel, precision equipment (bearings, radio and telephone parts, armaments), shipbuilding, wood pulp and paper products, processed foods, textiles, chemicals

Shortages: coal, petroleum, textile fibers, potash, salt

Crude steel: 5.3 million metric tons produced (1971), 650 kilograms per capita

Electric power: 16.5 million kw. capacity (1971); 65 billion kw.-hr. produced (1971), 7,780 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: $7,375 million (f.o.b., 1971); machinery, motor vehicles and ships, wood pulp, paper products, iron and steel products, metal ores and scrap, chemicals

Imports: $6,997 million (c.i.f., 1971); machinery, motor vehicles, petroleum and petroleum products, textile yarn and fabrics, iron and steel, chemicals, food, and live animals

Major trade partners: (1970) West Germany 15.4%, U.K. 13.4%, U.S. 7.4%, Norway 7.9%, Denmark 8.8%; EFTA 40%; EC 31.0%; Communist countries 5.4%

Aid: economic -- U.S., $188.1 million authorized (FY46-70); none since 1968; net official aid to less developed countries and multilateral agencies, $662.4 million (1960-70), $71.4 million in 1968, $120.8 million in 1969, $154.6 million in 1970, $180 million in 1971

Monetary conversion rate: 4.81 kronor=US$1 (1971)

Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 7,578 mi.; Swedish State Railways (SJ) 7,004 mi. standard gage (4'8 1/2"), 4,373 mi. electrified, 725 mi. double tracked; 165 mi. narrow gage (3'6" and 2'11"), and 311 mi. standard gage (4' 8 1/2") and 98 mi. narrow gage (2'11") are privately owned and operated

Highways: 60,925 mi.; 44,530 mi. are crushed stone, gravel, or improved earth; and 16,395 mi. are bitumen, stone block, or cobblestone

Inland waterways: 1,268 mi. navigable for small steamers and barges

Ports: 17 major, and 23 minor

Civil air: 65 major transports registered

Airfields: 190 total, 162 usable; 89 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 59 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 9 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: telephone the primary service, but extensive telegraph and broadcast services are available; excellent domestic and international facilities; 4,636,000 telephones; 42 AM, 82 FM, and 185 TV stations available to over 99% of population; 5 million radio and 2.8 million TV receivers; 12 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 30 June 1973, $1.42 billion; about 12% of proposed central government budget

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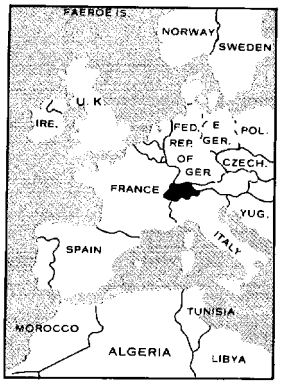
SWITZERLAND



LAND:
16,000 sq. mi.; 10% arable, 42% meadows and pastures, 21% waste or urban, 24% forested, 3% inland water (1970)
Land boundaries: 1,171 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 6,372,000, average annual growth rate 1.0% (January 67-71); males 15-49, 1,521,000; 1,317,000 fit for military service; 45,000 reach military age (20) annually
Ethnic divisions: total population -- 69% German, 19% French, 10% Italian, 1% Romansch, 1% other; Swiss nationals -- 74% German, 20% French, 4% Italian, 1% Romansch, 1% other
Religion: 53% Protestant, 46% Roman Catholic
Language: Swiss nationals -- 74% German, 20% French, 4% Italian, 1% Romansch, 1% other; total population -- 69% German, 19% French, 10% Italian, 1% Romansch, 1% other
Literacy: 98%
Labor force: 2.5 million; 16% agriculture and forestry, 47% industry and crafts, 20% trade and transportation, 5% professions, 2% in public service, 10% domestic and other; no significant unemployment shortage of both skilled and unskilled labor -- 4,400 unfilled vacancies in January 1971
Organized labor: 20% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Swiss Confederation
Type: federal republic
Capital: Bern
Political subdivisions: 22 cantons (3 divided into half cantons)
Legal system: civil law system influenced by customary law; constitution adopted 1874, amended since; judicial review of legislative acts, except with respect to Federal decrees of general obligatory character; legal education at Universities of Bern, Geneva and Lausanne, and four other university schools of law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Branches: bicameral parliament has legislative authority; federal council (Bundesrat) has executive authority; justice left chiefly to cantons
Government leader: Nello Celio, President
Suffrage: universal over age 20
Elections: held every 4 years; next elections 1975
Political parties and leaders: Social Democratic Party (SPS), Arthur Schmid, president; Radical Democratic Party (FDP), Henri Schmitt, president; Christian Conservative People's Party (CVP), Franz Josef Kurmann, president; Farmer, Artisan, and Middle Class Party (BGB), Hans Conzett, president; Communist Party (PdA), Jean Vincent, leading Secretariat member; Republican Movement (REP)-National Action (N.A.), James Schwarzenbach
Voting strength (1971 election): 49 seats FDP, 44 seats CVP, 46 seats SPS, 23 seats BGB, 5 seats PdA, 4 seats N.A., 7 seats REP, 22 seats others
Communists: 3,500; 50,831 votes in 1971 election
Member of: Council of Europe, EFTA, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, OECD, U.N. (permanent observer), WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:
GNP: $26.2 billion (1971), $4,110 per capita; 57% consumption, 29% investment, 12% government, net foreign balance 2% (1970); 1971 growth rate 4%, 1958 constant prices

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ECONOMY (cont'd):

Agriculture: dairy farming predominates; less than 50% self-sufficient; food shortages -- fish, refined sugar, fats and oils (other than butter), grains, eggs, fruits, vegetables, meat; caloric intake, 2,990 calories per day per capita (1967-68 est.)

Major industries: machinery, chemicals, watches, textiles, precision instruments

Shortages: practically all important raw materials except hydroelectric energy

Crude steel: 453,000 metric tons produced (1969), 70 kg. per capita

Electric power: 10.3 million kw. capacity (1971); 35,245 million kw.-hr. produced (1970), 4,220 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: $5.8 billion (f.o.b., 1971); principal items -- machinery and equipment, chemicals, precision instruments, textiles, foodstuffs

Imports: $7.2 billion (c.i.f., 1971); principal items -- machinery and transportation equipment, metals and metal products, foodstuffs, chemicals, textile fibers and yarns

Major trade partners: West Germany 23%, France 11%, U.S. 8%, Austria 5%, Italy 9%, U.K. 8%; EC 50%; EFTA 20%; Communist countries 4% (1971)

Aid: some disbursed; none received

Monetary conversion rate: 4.0841 Swiss francs=US$1 (central rate)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 3,040 mi.; 2,195 mi. 4'8 1/2" gage, 780 mi. double track; 845 mi. narrow gage (810 mi. at 3'3 3/8", 35 mi. at 2'7 1/2"); 3,040 mi. electrified

Highways: 31,300 mi.; 12,300 mi. paved, 19,000 mi. otherwise improved

Pipelines: crude oil, 195 mi.

Inland waterways: 41 mi.; Rhine River-Basel to Rheinfelden, Schaffhausen to Constanz; in addition, there are 12 navigable lakes ranging in size from Lake Geneva to Hallwilersee

Freight carried: rail -- 34.8 million metric tons (1963); 4.59 billion ton/km. (1963)

Ports: 1 major, 2 minor

Civil air: 60 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 89 total, 73 usable; 34 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 12,000 ft., 6 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 11 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: excellent services; 2.8 million telephones; 1.9 million radio and 1.4 million TV receivers; 8 AM, 78 FM, and 318 TV stations including repeaters

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1972, $546.2 million; 24% of central government budget

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SYRIA

LAND:
78,700 sq. mi.; 47% arable, 29% grazing, 2% forest, 21% desert
Land boundaries: 1,365 (1967) (excluding occupied area 1,340 mi.)

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 120 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 6,665,000, average annual growth rate 3.3% (September 60-70); males 15-49, 1,515,000; 825,000 fit for military service; about 73,000 reach military age (19) annually
Ethnic divisions: 90.3% Arab; 9.7% Kurds, Armenians, and other
Religion: 70.5% Sunni Muslim, 16.3% other Muslim sects, 13.2% Christians of various sects
Language: Arabic, Kurdish, Armenian; French and English widely understood
Literacy: about 40%
Labor force: 1.2 million; 53% agriculture, 17% industry, 30% miscellaneous services; majority unskilled; shortage of skilled labor
Organized labor: 5% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Syrian Arab Republic
Type: republic; under left-wing military regime since March 1963
Capital: Damascus
Political subdivisions: 13 provinces and city of Damascus administered as separate unit
Legal system: based on Islamic law and civil law system; special religious courts; provisional constitution promulgated in 1964; legal education at Damascus University and University of Aleppo; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: legislative and executive powers vested in President and Council of Ministers; seat of power is the Ba'th Party Regional (Syrian) Command
Government leaders: President Hafiz Al-Asad
Suffrage: universal over age 18
Elections: no electoral laws in force; last elections in December 1961; presidential referendum in 1971; local councils elected in March 1972
Political parties and leaders: ruling party is the Arab Socialist Resurrectionist (Ba'th) party; a "national front" cabinet formed in March 1972, dominated by Ba'thists, includes independents and members of the Syrian Arab Socialist Party (ASP), Arab Socialist Union (ASU)
Communists: mostly sympathizers -- 10,000 to 13,000
Other political or pressure groups: non-Ba'th parties have little effective political influence; Communist Party ineffective; greatest threat to Ba'thist regime lies in factionalism in Ba'th Party itself
Member of: Arab League, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:
NDP: $1.30 billion (1970), $220 per capita; real NDP growth rate 3.4%
Agriculture: main crops -- cotton, wheat, sugar beets and barley; sheep and goat raising; self-sufficient in food in years of average weather
Major industries: textiles, cement, glass, petroleum (118,000 bpd. production, refining capacity 54,000 bbls. per day, 1971) food processing, soap
Electric power: 360,000 kw. capacity (1970); 1.2 billion kw.-hr. produced (1970), 193 kw.-hr. per capita

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ECONOMY (cont'd):

Exports: $203 million (1970); 40% cotton, grain and wool in good years, livestock (Eastern Europe and U.S.S.R. received about 27%)
Imports: $360 million (c.i.f., 1970); machinery and metal products, textiles, fuels, foodstuffs (Communist countries supply about 26%)
Monetary conversion rate: 3.82 Syrian pounds=US$1 (controlled rate); 4.32 Syrian pounds=US$1 (free rate) (January 1972)
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 649 mi.; 459 mi. standard gage, 190 mi. narrow gage (3'5 3/8")
Highways: 7,150 mi.; 4,300 mi. paved, 810 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 1,540 mi. improved earth, 497 mi. unimproved earth
Inland waterways: 420 mi.; of little importance
Pipelines: crude oil, 1,577 mi.; refined products, 320 mi.
Ports: 3 major, 3 minor
Civil air: 7 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 86 total, 25 usable; 20 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 15 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 4 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.
Telecommunications: fair international radiocommunication service; fair domestic telecommunication service; 115,000 telephones; 1,000,000 radio and 112,000 TV receivers; 5 TV and 5 AM stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1971, 180,772,000, 24.1% of national budget

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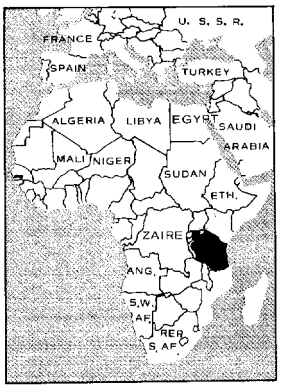
TANZANIA



LAND:
362,800 sq. mi. (including islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, 1,020 sq. mi.); 6% inland water, 12% cultivated, 34% grassland, 48% bush forest, woodland, on mainland; 60% arable, of which 40% cultivated on islands of Zanzibar and Pemba
Land boundaries: 2,413 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 885 (this includes Mafia Island, 70; Pemba Island, 110; and Zanzibar, 132)

PEOPLE:
Population: 14,005,000, average annual growth rate 2.7% (FY71); males 15-49, 3,203,000; 1,775,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: 99% native Africans consisting of well over 100 tribes; 1% Asian, European, and Arab
Religion: Tanganyika -- 40% animist, 30% Christian, 30% Muslim; Zanzibar -- almost all Muslim
Language: Swahili English and official English primary language of commerce, administration and higher education; Swahili widely understood and generally used for communication between ethnic groups; first language of most people is one of the local languages
Literacy: 15%-20%
Labor force: under 400,000 in paid employment, over 90% in agriculture
Organized labor: 15% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: United Republic of Tanzania
Type: republic; single parties dominate both on the mainland and on Zanzibar
Capital: Dar es Salaam
Political subdivisions: 22 regions -- 18 on mainland, 4 on Zanzibar islands
Legal system: based on English common law, Islamic law, customary law, and German civil law system; interim constitution adopted 1965; judicial review of legislative acts limited to matters of interpretation; legal education at University College, Dar es Salaam; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: President Julius Nyerere has full executive authority on the mainland; National Asssembly dominated by Nyerere and the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU), consists of 120 elected members, 18 ex officio members, and up to 25 appointed members from mainland, and 3 ex officio members and up to 52 appointed members from Zanzibar; First Vice President Aboud Jumbe and the Revolutionary Council still run Zanzibar despite the efforts of Nyerere to integrate the islands into the political system of the mainland
Government leader: President Julius Nyerere
Suffrage: universal adult
Political party and leaders: Tanganyika African National Union (TANU), only mainland political party, dominated by Nyerere with Second Vice President Rashidi Kawawa as his top lieutenant; Afro-Shirazi Party, the only party in Zanzibar, is supposed to merge with TANU eventually
Voting strength (October 1970 national elections): 5 million registered voters; Nyerere received 95% of 3.6 million votes cast
Communists: a few Communists and sympathizers
Member of: Commonwealth, EAC, FAO, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

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ECONOMY:

Mainland:

GDP: $1,083 million at 1966 prices (1970), about $80 per capita; growth rate in constant 1966 prices for 1967-70 4.4%

Agriculture: main crops -- cotton, coffee, sisal on mainland; largely self-sufficient in food

Fishing: catch 182,000 tons, $23.8 million (1970)

Major industries: primarily agricultural processing (sugar, beer, cigarettes, sisal twine), diamond mine, oil refinery, shoes, cement, textiles, wood products

Electric power: 119,500 kw. capacity (1971); 460 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 34 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: $259 million (f.o.b., 1970); coffee, cotton, sisal, cashew nuts, meat, diamonds, cloves, tobacco, tea

Imports: $318.4 million (c.i.f., 1970); manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, cotton piece goods, crude oil, foodstuffs (mainly for Zanzibar)

Major trade partners: exports -- China, U.K., Hong Kong, India, Kenya, U.S.; imports -- U.K., China, Kenya, West Germany, U.S., Japan

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Tanzanian shilling=US$0.14; 7.143 Tanzanian shillings=US$1

Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

Zanzibar:

GNP: $35 million (1967)

Agriculture: main crops -- cloves, coconuts

Industries: agricultural processing

Electric power: see Tanganyika (above)

Exports: $12.6 million (1968); cloves and clove products, coconut products

Imports: $5.6 million (1968); mainly foodstuffs and consumer goods

Major trade partners: imports -- China, Japan, and mainland Tanzania; exports -- Singapore, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, India, Pakistan

Aid: U.K. principal source of aid until 1964; China is currently major source

Exchange rate: 1 Tanzanian shilling=US$0.14; 7.143 Tanzanian shillings=US$1

Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 1,950 mi.; 312 mi. 3'6" gage; 1,638 mi., meter gage, 4 mi. double track; Tanzania portion of Tan-Zam Railroad currently under construction

Highways: total 30,000 mi., including 390 mi. on Zanzibar Island and 277 mi. on Pemba and Mafia Islands; about 1,400 mi. bituminous treated, (370 mi. on Zanzibar and Pemba); 28,600 mi. gravel, crushed stone, or unimproved earth

Pipelines: refined products 610 mi.

Inland waterways: 730 mi. of navigable streams; several thousand mi. navigable on Lakes Tanganyika, Victoria, and Nyasa

Ports: 4 major, 8 minor

Civil air: 9 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 101 total, 89 usable; 8 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000 to 11,999 ft., 37 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft. 1 with runway over 2,000 ft.; 4 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: telephone and telegraph good in main centers, only fair outside main towns; 36,100 telephones; 150,000 radio receivers; 4 AM, no FM or TV stations; 4 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1972, $41.4 million; 11% of total budget

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THAILAND

LAND:
198,000 sq. mi.; 24% in farms, 56% forested, 20% other (1969)
Land boundaries: 3,025 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 2,200 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 36,248,000, average annual growth rate 2.7% (April 60-70); males 15-49, 8,675,000; 5,290,000 fit for military service; about 385,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: 75% Thai, 14% Chinese, 11% minorities
Religion: 95.5% Buddhist, 4% Muslim, 0.5% Christian
Language: Thai; English secondary language of elite
Literacy: 70%
Labor force: 88% agriculture, 9% commerce, 3% industry

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Kingdom of Thailand
Type: constitutional monarchy
Capital: Bangkok
Political subdivisions: 71 centrally controlled provinces
Legal system: based on civil law system, with influences of common law; new constitution promulgated in 1968, suspended 17 November 1971; legal education at Thammasat University; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: King is head of state with nominal powers; Chairman heads a 16-man national executive council, a caretaker body, pending an appointment of a new cabinet under a provisional constitution; judiciary relatively independent except in important political subversive cases
Government leaders: King Phumiphon Adundet; Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, Chairman; General Praphat Charusathien, Deputy Chairman
Suffrage: universal
Elections: suspended
Political parties and leaders: dissolved under the revolutionary order 17 November 1971
Communists: strength of illegal Communist Party is less than 1,000; Thai Communist insurgents throughout Thailand total about 5,000
Member of: ADB, ASA, ASEAN, ASPAC, Colombo Plan, ECAFE, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHB, ILO, ITU, Seabeds Committee, SEAMES, SEATO, U.N., UNESCO, UNICEF, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:
GDP: $6.5 billion (1970 est. in current prices), $175 per capita; estimated 6% real growth in 1970
Agriculture: world's second largest rice exporter; main crops -- rice, rubber, corn; almost 100% self-sufficient in food
Fishing: catch 1.27 million tons, $220 million (1969); exports -- none, imports--none (1969)
Major industries: agricultural processing, textiles, wood and wood products, cement, tin mining; non-Communist world's third largest tin producer
Shortages: fuel sources, including coal and petroleum
Electric power: 1,326,000 kw. capacity (1971); 5.5 billion kw.-hr. produced (1971), 149 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $833 million (f.o.b., 1971); rice, corn, rubber, tin, cassava, kenaf

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ECONOMY (cont'd):

Imports: $1,283 million (c.i.f., 1971); excluding U.S. military imports; machinery and transport equipment, textiles, fuels and lubricants, base metals, chemicals

Major trade partners: exports -- Japan, U.S., Singapore, Hong Kong, Netherlands, Malaysia; imports -- Japan, U.S., West Germany, U.K.; about 1% or less trade with Communist countries

Monetary conversion rate: 20.8 baht=US$1

Fiscal year: 1 October - 30 September

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 2,382 mi. meter gage; 60 mi. double track

Highways: 12,590 mi.; 5,440 mi. paved, 4,820 mi. crushed stone or gravel, 2,330 earth and laterite

Inland waterways: 2,485 mi. principal waterways; 2,300 mi. with navigable depths of 3 ft. or more throughout the year; numerous minor waterways navigable by shallow-draft native craft

Ports: 2 major, 16 minor

Airfields: 223 total, 185 usable; 41 with permanent-surface runways; 10 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 23 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: service to general public being improved, but still inadequate; bulk of service to government activities provided by numerous radiocommunication stations and radio-relay network; satellite ground station connects to Intelsat II and will connect to Indian Ocean satellite; 152,959 telephones; 2,800,000 radios; 230,000 televisions; estimated 50 AM, 5 FM, and 6 TV stations in two government-controlled networks; U.S. military submarine cable to South Vietnam

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 September 1972, $254,000,000; 18% of total budget

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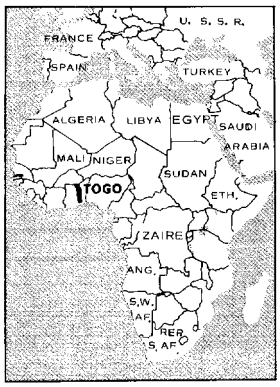
TOGO



LAND:
22,000 sq. mi.; nearly half total is arable, under 15% cultivated (1970)
Land boundaries: 940 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 35 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 2,073,000, average annual growth rate 2.6% (FY68-70); males 15-49, 489,000; 245,000 fit for military service; no conscription
Ethnic divisions: some 40 tribes; largest and most important are Ewe in south and Cabrais in north; under 1% European and Syrian-Lebanese
Religion: about 20% Christian, 5% Muslim, 75% animist
Language: French, both official and language of commerce; major African languages are Ewe and Mina in south and Dagoma, Tim, and Cabrais in north
Literacy: 5% to 10%
Labor force: over 90% of population engaged in subsistence agriculture; about 30,000 wage earners, evenly divided between public and private sectors
Organized labor: less than half of wage earners divided among 2 major and several minor unions

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of Togo
Type: republic; under military rule since January 1967
Capital: Lome
Political subdivisions: 18 circumscriptions
Legal system: based on French civil law and customary practice; no constitution; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: military government, with civilian participation in the cabinet, took over on 14 April 1967, replacing provisional government created after January coup; no legislature; separate judiciary including State Security Court established 1970
Government leader: Brig. Gen. Etienne Eyadema, President
Suffrage: universal adult
Elections: presidential referendum of January 1972 elected Etienne Eyadema for indefinite period
Political parties: single party formed by President Eyadema in September 1969; Rassemblement de Peuple Togolais, structure and staffing of party closely controlled by government
Communists: no Communist Party; possibly some Communists and sympathizers
Member of: EAMA, ENTENTE, FAO, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, ITU, La Francophonie, OAU, OCAM, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:
GDP: $267 million (FY70), about $140 per capita; estimated real growth 1966-70, 5.3% average annual rate
Agriculture: main cash crops -- coffee, cocoa; major food crops -- yams, cassava, corn, beans, rice, fish; must import some foodstuffs
Major industries: phosphate mining, agricultural processing, handicrafts, textiles, beverages
Electric power: 18,750 kw. capacity (1971); 63 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 30 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $54.8 million (f.o.b., 1970); phosphates, cocoa, coffee, palm kernels, and cassava
Imports: $64.7 million (c.i.f., 1970); consumer goods, fuels, machinery, tobacco, foodstuffs

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ECONOMY (cont'd):
Major trade partners: mostly with France and other EC countries
Aid: (1970 disbursements) France $2.3 million, West Germany $2.0 million, U.S. $0.7 million (FY60-70 total commitments $16.2 million), EC $5.5 million, U.N. $1.8 million, others $1.1 million
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Communaute Financiere Africaine franc=0.02 French francs; 255.78 CFA francs=US$1
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: 275 mi. meter gage, single track
Highways: approx. 4,475 mi.; 235 mi. paved, 120 mi. gravel, 910 mi. improved earth, 3,210 mi. unimproved
Inland waterways: section of Mono River and about 30 mi. of coastal lagoons and tidal creeks
Ports: 1 major, 1 minor
Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 10 total, 10 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway 4,000-7,999 ft.
Telecommunications: Togo has poor system based on skeletal network of open-wire lines, supplemented by a few radiocommunication stations; only center is Lome; 4,600 telephones; 45,000 radio receivers; 1 AM, no FM or TV stations

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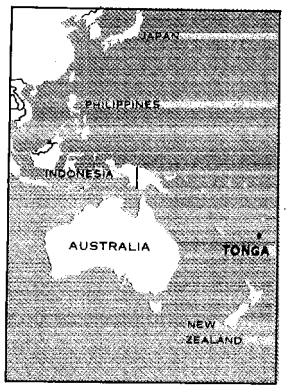
TONGA



LAND:
385 sq. mi. (150 islands); 77% arable, 3% pasture, 13% forest, 3% inland water, 4% other

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.
Coastline: 350 mi. (est.)

PEOPLE:
Population: 91,000, average annual growth rate 2.9% (FY68-70)
Ethnic divisions: Polynesian, about 300 Europeans
Religion: Christian; Free Wesleyan Church claims over 30,000 adherents
Language: Tongan, English
Literacy: 90%-95%; compulsory education for children between ages of 6-14
Labor force: agriculture 10,303; mining 599
Organized labor: unorganized

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Kingdom of Tonga
Type: constitutional monarchy
Capital: Nukualofa
Political subdivisions: 3 main island groups (Tongatapu, Haapi, Vavau)
Legal system: based on English law
Branches: Executive (King and Privy Council); Legislative (Legislative Assembly composed of 7 nobles elected by their peers, 7 elected representatives of the people, 7 Ministers of the Crown; the King appoints one of the 7 nobles to be the speaker); Judiciary (Supreme Court, magistrate courts, Land Court)
Government leaders: King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV; Premier, Prince Tu'ipelehake (younger brother of the King)
Suffrage: granted to all literate adults over 21 years of age who pay taxes
Elections: held triennially
Communists: none known
Member of: Commonwealth

ECONOMY:
Agriculture: largely dominated by coconut production with subsistence crops of taro, yams, sweet potatoes, and bread fruit
Electric power: 1,500 kw. capacity (1971); 4.5 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 50 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $3.8 million (f.o.b., 1969); copra, coconut products 71%, bananas 20%
Imports: $5.7 million (c.i.f., 1969)
Major trade partners: (1969) exports -- 30% New Zealand, 30% Norway, 15% Netherlands; imports -- 32% New Zealand, 25% Australia, 13% U.K.
Monetary conversion rate: 0.893 Tonga dollar=US$1

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: none
Highways: 365 mi.; 132 mi. metalled all-weather, 233 mi. earth
Ports: 5 minor
Civil air: no major transport aircraft
Airfields: 3 total; 1 usable, with grass runway 7,000 ft.; 1 seaplane station
Telecommunications: 931 telephones; 8,000 radio sets; no TV sets; 1 AM station

DEFENSE FORCES:
Ships: 1 coastal patrol

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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

LAND:
1,980 sq. mi.; 41.9% in farms (of which 25.7% cropped or fallow, 1.5% pasture, 10.6% forests, 4.1% unused or built-on), 58.1% outside of farms, including grassland, forest, built-up area, and wasteland (1963)

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 225 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 974,000, average annual growth rate 1.3% (April 60-70); males 15-49, 215,000; 150,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: 43% Negro, 36% East Indian, 16% mixed, 2% white, 3% other
Religion: 26.8% Protestant, 31.2% Roman Catholic, 23% Hindu, 6% Muslim, 13% unknown
Language: English
Literacy: 80%
Labor force: about 368,400 (June 1969), at least 15% unemployed; about 20.4% agriculture, 18.3% mining, quarrying, and manufacturing, 15.8% commerce; 14.6% construction and utilities; 6.9% transportation and communications; 20.8% services (1965); shortage of technical and managerial personnel
Organized labor: 24% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Trinidad and Tobago
Type: independent state since August 1962; recognizes Elizabeth II as chief of state
Capital: Port-of-Spain
Political subdivisions: 8 counties (29 wards, Tobago is 30th)
Legal system: based on English common law; constitution came into effect 1962; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: legislative branch consists of 36-member elected House of Representatives and 24-member Senate (13 nominated by Prime Minister, 4 by opposition leader, 7 at discretion of Governor General); executive is cabinet led by the Prime Minister; judiciary is Supreme Court
Government leader: Prime Minister, Dr. Eric Williams
Suffrage: universal over age 21
Elections: last election 24 May 1971, PNM won all seats (constitutionality of situation is under review)
Political parties and leaders: People's National Movement (PNM), Dr. Eric Williams; Democratic Labor Party (DLP), Vernon Jamadar; Democratic Liberation Party (DLIBP); United National Independence Party, (UNIP) James Millette; Democratic Action Congress (DAC), Arthur Napoleon Raymond Robinson
Voting strength (1971 election): 32.9% of registered voters cast ballots, 83.7% PNM, 16.3% other
Communists: not significant
Other political pressure groups: Tapia House Group (headed by Lloyd Best); National Youth Congress (NYC); Oilfield Workers Trade Union (OWTU), pro-Marxist leadership; National Joint Action Committee (NJAC), antigovernment, extremist organization; United Revolutionary Organization (URO), Marxist-led amalgam
Member of: CARIFTA, Commonwealth, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDB, IMF, OAS, Seabeds Committee, U.N.

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ECONOMY:
GDP: $858.5 million (1970 est.), $820 per capita; real growth rate 1970, 1.9% est.
Agriculture: main crops -- sugarcane, cocoa, coffee, rice, citrus, bananas; largely dependent upon imports of food
Fishing: catch 4,000 metric tons (1969); exports $1.5 million (1969), imports $2.3 million (1969)
Major industries: petroleum, tourism, food processing, cement
Electric power: 285,000 kw. capacity (1969); 1.21 billion kw.-hr. produced (1969), 1,170 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $482 million (f.o.b., 1970 est.); petroleum and petroleum products, sugar, cocoa
Imports: $544 million (c.i.f., 1970 est.); crude petroleum, machinery, transportation equipment, manufactured goods, food
Major trade partners: exports -- U.S. 46%, U.K. 10%, CARIFTA 10%; imports -- Venezuela and Colombia 25%, U.S. 16%, U.K. 13%, CARIFTA 2% (1970)
Aid: economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY56-70) $22.7 million loans, $40.1 million grants; from international organizations (FY53-70), $60.2 million
Monetary conversion rate: TT$1.84=US$1
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: none
Highways: 4,200 mi.; 2,500 mi. paved, 1,700 mi. gravel or otherwise improved
Pipelines: crude oil, 243 mi.; refined products, 12 mi.; natural gas, 130 mi.
Ports: 3 major, 6 minor
Civil air: 8 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 12 total, 6 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 3 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: excellent international service via tropospheric scatter link to Barbados and Guyana; good local service; satellite ground station operational November 1971; 56,250 telephones; est. 250,000 radio and 54,000 TV receivers; 2 AM, 2 FM, and 2 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:
Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1969, $2,500,000; about 1.5% of central government budget

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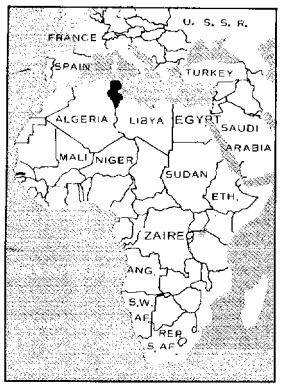
TUNISIA



LAND:
63,400 sq. mi.; 28% arable land and tree crops, 23% range and esparto grass, 6% forest, 43% desert, waste or urban
Land boundaries: 875 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi. follows 50 meter isobath in south; maximum extent 80 n. mi.)
Coastline: 710 mi. (includes offshore islands)

PEOPLE:
Population: 5,400,000, average annual growth rate 2.9% (current); males 15-49, 1,292,000; 690,000 fit for military service; about 49,000 reach military age (20) annually
Ethnic divisions: 98% Arab, 1% European, less than 1% Jewish
Religion: 98% Muslim, 1% Christian, less than 1% Hebrew
Language: Arabic (official), Arabic and French (commerce)
Literacy: about 30%
Labor force: 1.5 million; 70% agriculture, 10% manufacturing and construction, 20% other; 25% underemployed; shortage of skilled labor
Organized labor: 10% of labor force; General Union of Tunisian Workers (UGTT), subordinate to Destourian Socialist Party

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of Tunisia
Type: republic
Capital: Tunis
Political subdivisions: 13 governorates (provinces)
Legal system: based on French civil law system and Islamic law; constitution patterned on Turkish and U.S. constitutions adopted 1959; some judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court in joint session; legal education at Institute of Higher Studies and Ecole Superieure de Droit of the University of Tunis; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: executive dominant; unicameral legislative largely advisory; judicial, patterned on French system and Koranic law
Government leader: President Habib Bourguiba; Prime Minister Hedi Nouira
Suffrage: universal over age 21
Elections: national elections held every 5 years; last elections 2 November 1969
Political party and leader: Destourian Socialist Party, Habib Bourguiba
Voting strength (1969 election): 100% Destourian Socialist Party
Communists: 100 est.; a few sympathizers; Tunisian Communist Party proscribed in 1962
Member of: Arab League, EC (association until 1974), FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OAU, Seabeds Committee (observer), U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:
Agriculture: cereal farming and livestock herding predominate; main crops -- wheat, barley, olives, fruits (especially citrus), viticulture, vegetables, dates
Major industries: mining, food processing, textiles and leather, light manufacturing, construction materials, chemical fertilizers
Electric power: 270,000 kw. capacity (1971); 680 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 127 kw.-hr. per capita
Monetary conversion rate: 0.48 dinar=US$1
Fiscal year: calendar year

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COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 1,273 mi.; 298 mi. standard gage (4'8 1/2"), mi. double track; 975 mi. meter gage (3'3 3/8")

Highways: 10,000 mi.; 4,560 mi. bituminous, 465 mi. gravel, 2,050 mi. improved earth, 2,925 mi. unimproved earth

Pipelines: crude oil, 496 mi.; refined products, 6 mi.; natural gas, 43 mi.

Ports: 4 major, 14 minor

Civil air: 6 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 60 total, 36 usable; 10 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 19 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: the system is above the African average in amount and capacity of facilities which consist of open-wire lines with multiconductor cable or radio relay on trunk routes; key centers are Safagis, Susah, Bizerte, and Tunis; 70,000 telephones; 400,000 radio and 51,000 TV receivers; 3 AM, 3 FM, and 7 TV stations; 2 submarine cables

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TURKEY

LAND:
296,000 sq. mi.; 34% cropland, 34% meadows and pastures, 23% forested, 9% unproductive (1968)
Land boundaries: 1,600 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 n. mi. except in Black Sea where it is 12 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)
Coastline: 4,475 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 37,235,000, average annual growth rate 2.6% (October 65-70); males 15-49, 9,421,000; 5,560,000 fit for military service; about 378,000 reach military age (20) annually
Ethnic divisions: 90% Turkish, 7% Kurd, 3% other
Religion: 99% Muslim (mostly Sunni), 1% other (mostly Christian and Jewish)
Language: Turkish, Kurdish, Arabic, English
Literacy: 55%
Labor force: 13.8 million; 68% agriculture, 16% industry, 16% service; substantial shortage of skilled labor; ample unskilled labor
Organized labor: 10% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of Turkey
Type: republic
Capital: Ankara
Political subdivisions: 67 provinces
Legal system: derived from various continental legal systems, with remnants of Islamic law; constitution adopted 1961; judicial review of legislative acts by Constitutional Court; legal education at Universities of Ankara and Istanbul; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Branches: President elected by parliament; Prime Minister appointed by President from members of parliament; Prime Minister is effective executive; cabinet, selected by Prime Minister and approved by President, must command majority support in lower house; parliament bicameral under constitution promulgated in 1961; National Assembly has 450 members serving 4 years; Senate has 150 elected members, one-third elected every 2 years, 15 appointed by the President to 6-year terms (one-third appointed every 2 years), and 18 life members; highest court for ordinary criminal and civil cases is Court of Cassation, which hears appeals directly from criminal, commercial, basic, and peace courts
Government leaders: President Cevdet Sunay, Acting Prime Minister Ferit Melen
Suffrage: universal over age 21
Elections: National Assembly (1973); Presidential (1973)
Political parties and leaders: Justice Party (JP), Suleyman Demirel; Republican People's Party (RPP), Bulent Ecevit; Democrats Party (DP), Ferruh Bozbeyli; Reliance Party (RP), Turhan Feyzioglu; New Turkey Party (NTP), Yusuf Azizoglu; Nationalist Movement Party (NMP), Alparslan Turkes; Nation Party (NP), Osman Bolukbasi; Unity Party (UP), Mustafa Timisi; Communist Party illegal
Voting strength: 1969 National Assembly elections -- 46.6% JP, 27.5% RPP, 3.3% NP, 2.2% NTP, 2.6% TLP, 5.7% independent, 6.4% RP, 3.1% NMP, 2.5% UP; 1968 Senatorial elections (1/3 of Senate seats) -- 49.9% JP, 27.1% RPP, 6.0% NP, 8.5% RP, 4.7% TLP, 2.0% RPNP
Communists: strength and support negligible
Other political or pressure groups: military overthrew government in 1960, forced resignation of Demirel government in March 1971 and remains the dominant force behind the new government

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GOVERNMENT (cont'd):
Member of: CENTO, Council of Europe, EC (associate member), ECOSOC, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, NATO, OECD, Regional Cooperation for Development, Seabeds Committee (observer), U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:
GNP: $12,016 million (1971), about $330 per capita; 6.5% average annual real growth 1971
Agriculture: cotton, tobacco, cereals, sugar beets, figs, raisins, silk, olives, fruits, nuts, opium, and livestock products; self-sufficient in food in average years
Major industries: textiles, food processing, mining (coal, chromite, copper, boron minerals), steel, petroleum
Crude steel: .68 million tons produced (1970), 20 kilograms per capita
Electric power: 2,172,000 kw. capacity (1970); 7,897 million kw.-hr. produced (1970), 218 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $588.5 million (f.o.b., 1970); cotton, tobacco, fruits, nuts, metals, livestock products
Imports: $447.7 million (c.i.f., 1970); machinery, transport equipment, metals, mineral fuels, fertilizers, chemicals
Major trade partners: EC 37.3%, EFTA 18.1%, North America 16.9%, Communist countries 13.8% (1969)
Monetary conversion rate: 15 Turkish liras=US$1 (official rate)
Fiscal year: 1 March - 28 February

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: 5,286 mi.; 5,266 mi. 4'8 1/2" gage, 51 mi. double track; 45 mi. electrified; 20 mi. 2'5 1/2" gage
Highways: 37,282 mi.; 13,049 mi. paved, 17,398 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 1,553 mi. improved earth, 5,282 mi. unimproved earth
Inland waterways: approx. 1,050 mi.
Pipelines: crude oil, 402 mi.; refined products, 1,277 mi.
Ports: 10 major, 35 minor
Merchant marine: 87 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 569,700 GRT, 787,200 DWT; includes 12 passenger, 55 cargo, 11 tanker, 7 bulk, 2 specialized carrier
Civil air: 18 major transport aircraft, plus 3 on leae from U.S.
Airfields: 117 total, 94 usable; 47 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 12,000 ft., 18 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 25 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: excellent international radiocommunication and domestic telecommunication services; 577,000 telephones; 3.1 million radio and 50,000 TV receivers; 39 AM, 3 FM, and 2 TV stations; communications satellite ground station to be operational in 1972

DEFENSE FORCES:
Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 28 February 1973, $579.3 million; about 16% of central government budget

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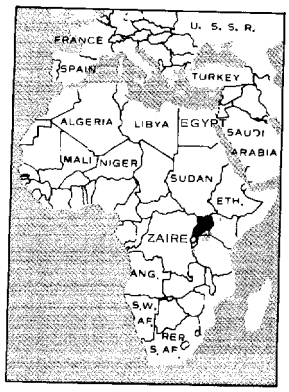
UGANDA



LAND:
91,000 sq. mi.; 21% inland water and swamp, including territorial waters of Lake Victoria, about 21% cultivated, 13% national parks, forest, and game reserves, 45% forest, woodland, and grassland (1970)
Land boundaries: 1,665 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 10,429,000, average annual growth rate 3% (FY70-71); males 15-49, about 2,416,000; about 1,340,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: 98.7% African, 1.3% European, Asian, Arab
Religion: about 60% nominally Christian, rest Muslim or pagan
Language: English official; Luganda and Swahili widely used; other Bantu and Nilotic languages
Literacy: about 20%-40%
Labor force: estimated 4.5 million, of which 256,799 in paid labor, remaining in subsistence activities
Organized labor: 123,284 union members

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of Uganda
Type: republic independent since October 1962
Capital: Kampala
Political subdivisions: 20 districts
Legal system: based on English common law and customary law; constitution adopted 1967; judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Makerere University, Kampala; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Branches: Gen. Amin rules by decree; assisted by Council of Ministers and Defense Council, a group of military officers
Government leader: Gen. Idi Amin, President
Suffrage: universal adult
Elections: none scheduled by military government
Political party and leader: Uganda People's Congress (UPC), principal party before 1971 coup, not banned but inactive
Communists: possibly a few sympathizers
Member of: Commonwealth, EAC, IAEA, ICAO, ILO, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, WHO

ECONOMY:
GDP: $1,017 million (1970), $100 per capita; 7.3% real growth between 1965 and 1970
Agriculture: main cash crops -- coffee, cotton; other cash crops -- sugar, tobacco, fish, tea, livestock; self-sufficient in food
Fishing: catch 124,500 metric tons
Major industries: agricultural processing (textiles, sugar, coffee, plywood, beer), cement, copper smelter, corrugated iron sheet, shoes, fertilizer
Electric power: 150,000 kw. capacity (1971); 793 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 78 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $261.4 million (f.o.b., 1970); coffee, cotton, copper, tea; $7.6 million to Communist countries (c.i.f., 1968)
Imports: $204.8 million (c.i.f., 1970); petroleum products, machinery, cotton piece goods, metals, transport equipment; $7 million from Communist countries (c.i.f., 1968)
Major trade partners: U.K., U.S., Kenya (Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania form East African Economic Community)

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ECONOMY (cont'd):
Monetary conversion rate: 7.143 Uganda shillings=US$1; 1 Uganda shilling=US$0.14
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: 760 mi.; all meter gage, single track
Highways: 31,330 mi. total; 940 mi. bituminous surface treatment; 10,390 mi. crushed stone, gravel, laterite, and improved earth; 20,000 mi. unimproved earth roads and tracks
Inland waterways: Lake Victoria, Lake Albert, Lake Kyoga, Lake George, and Lake Edward (6,010 mi.); Kagera River and Victoria Nile (380 mi.)
Ports: 1 major (Port Bell on Lake Victoria)
Merchant marine: 1 cargo ship (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 5,500 GRT, 9,100 DWT
Civil air: 6 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 49 total, 42 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 11 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: telephone and telegraph services fair to good, intercity connections based on 3 or 12 channel carrier systems; 30,200 telephones; 256,000 radio and 11,000 TV receivers; 2 AM, no FM, and 6 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1972, $42.7 million; 16.6% of total budget

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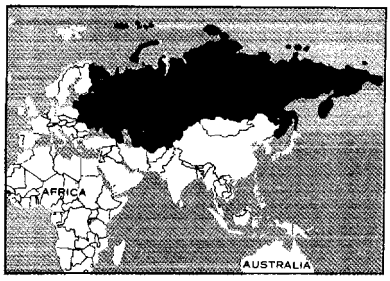
U.S.S.R.



LAND:
8,600,000 sq. mi.; 9.3% cultivated, 37.1% forest and brush, 2.6% urban, industrial, and transportation, 16.8% pasture and natural hay land, 34.2% desert, swamp, or waste (1969)
Land boundaries: 12,595 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 29,000 mi. (incl. Sakhalin)

PEOPLE:
Population: 247,513,000, average annual growth rate 1% (current)
Ethnic divisions: 74% Slavic, 26% among some 170 ethnic groups
Religion: 70% atheist, 18% Russian Orthodox, 9% Muslim, 3% other
Language: more than 200 languages and dialects (at least 18 with more than 1 million speakers); 76% Slavic group, 8% other Indo-European, 11% Altaic, 3% Uralian, 2% Caucasian
Literacy: 98.5% of population (ages 9-49)
Labor force: 126 million (1971), 32% agriculture, 68% industry and other non-agricultural fields, unemployed not reported, shortage of skilled labor not reported, no shortage of unskilled labor

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Type: Communist state
Capital: Moscow
Political subdivisions: 15 union republics, 20 autonomous republics, 6 krays, 114 oblasts, and 8 autonomous oblasts
Legal system: civil law system as modified by Communist legal theory; consitution adopted 1936; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at 18 universities and 4 law institutes; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: Council of Ministers (executive), Supreme Soviet (legislative), Supreme Court of U.S.S.R. (judicial)
Government leaders: Leonid I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; Aleksey N. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nikolay V. Podgornyy, Chairman of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet
Suffrage: universal over age 18; direct, equal
Elections: to Supreme Soviet every 4 years; 1,517 deputies elected in 1970; 72.3% party members
Political parties and leaders: Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) only party permitted
Voting strength (1970 election): 153,237,112 persons over 18; claimed 99.96% voted
Communists: nearly 14,500,000 party members
Other political or pressure groups: Komsomol, trade unions, and other organizations which facilitate Communist control
Member of: CEMA, IAEA, ICAO ILO, IMCO, ITU, Seabeds Committee (observer), U.N., UNESCO, UPU, Warsaw Pact, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:
Agriculture: principal food crops -- grain (especially wheat), potatoes; main industrial crops -- sugar beets, cotton, sunflowers, and flax; degree of self-sufficiency depends on fluctuations in crop yields; given normal yields, U.S.S.R. is self-sufficient; caloric intake, 3,000-3,200 calories per day per capita in recent years

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ECONOMY (cont'd):

Fishing: catch 7,900,100 tons (1970); exports $80,866,000 (1970), imports $16,546,501 (1970)

Major industries: diversified, highly developed capital goods industries; consumer goods industries comparatively less developed

Shortages: natural rubber, bauxite and alumina, tantalum, tin, and tungsten

Crude steel: 130 million metric ton capacity as of 1 January 1972; 120.7 million metric tons produced ¢in 1971, 490 kilograms per capita

Exports: fuels (particularly petroleum and derivatives), metals, agricultural products (timber, grain) and a wide variety of manufactured goods (primarily capital goods); $12,800 million (f.o.b., 1970)

Imports: specialized and complex machinery and equipment, textile fibers, consumer manufactures, and any significant shortages in domestic production (for example, wheat imported following poor domestic harvests); $11,738.9 million (f.o.b., 1970)

Major trade partners: $24.5 billion (1970); trade 65% with Communist countries, 21% with industrialized West, and 14% with less developed countries

Official monetary conversion rate: 0.823 rubles=US$1; 1 ruble=US$1.2151

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 84,008 mi.; 81,400 mi. broad gage, 2,609 mi. narrow gage; 58,608 mi. broad gage single track; 21,064 mi. electrified; government owned (1970)

Highways: 934,000 mi.; 99,000 mi. paved, 266,000 mi. gravel, crushed stone, 569,000 mi. improved or unimproved earth (1970)

Inland waterways: 90,000 mi. navigable, exclusive of Caspian Sea; 27,100 mi. principal routes (1972)

Pipelines: crude oil, 20,500 mi.; refined products, 5,000 mi.; natural gas, 43,000 mi.

Freight carried: rail -- 3,192.3 million short tons, 1,708.6 billion short ton/mi. (January 1971); highways -- 15,620.0 million short tons, 148.0 billion short ton/mi. (January 1971); waterway -- 394.4 million short tons, 119.2 billion short ton/mi. (January 1971)

DEFENSE FORCES:

Nuclear weapons: satisfies major requirements of Soviet forces

Supply: fully supplies own needs

Military budget: estimated military expenditures for 1971 were 16.6 billion rubles, approximately 5% of estimated GNP, or equivalent to about $60.4 billion; these expenditures exclude research and development

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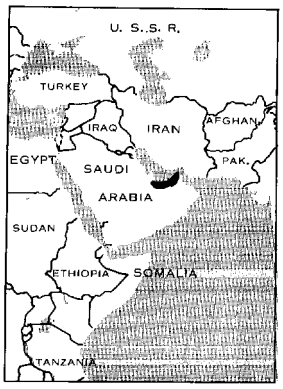
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES



LAND:
32,000 sq. mi. (1965); almost all desert, waste or urban (1963)
Land boundaries: 680 mi. (does not include boundaries between adjacent U.A.E. states)

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): Abu Dhabi 3 n. mi., Sharjah 12 n. mi., others not available
Coastline: 900 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 179,000 (census of 15 March - 16 April 1968); males 15-49, about 43,000; about 22,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: Arabs 72%; others include Iranians, Pakistanis, and Indians
Religion: Muslim 96%, Christian, Hindu and other 4%
Language: Arabic
Literacy: 20% est. (1968)
Labor force: 77,000 (1968)

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: United Arab Emirates (comprised of former Trucial States)
Type: federal system; constitution signed December 1971, which delegated specified powers to the United Arab Emirates central government and reserved other powers to member sheikhdoms
Capital: Abu Zaby
Legal system: secular codes are being introduced by the U.A.E. government and in several member sheikhdoms; Islamic law remains very influential
Branches: Supreme Council of Rulers (7 members), from which a President and Vice President are elected; Prime Minister and Council of Ministers; National Consultative Council; federal judiciary provided for in constitution but not yet activated
Government leaders: Sheikh Zayid of Abu Dhabi, President; Sheikh Rashid of Dubai, Vice President; Sheikh Maktum of Dubai, Prime Minister
Member states: Abu Dhabi; Ajman; Dubai; Fujairah; Ras al Khaimah; Sharjah; Umm al Qaiwain
Member of: Arab League, U.N.

ECONOMY:
Agriculture: food imported, but some dates, alfalfa, vegetables, fruit, tobacco raised
Major industries: fishing, trading, oil production; oil production began in Abu Dhabi in 1962, and in 1971 reached 934,000 bbls. per day; oil revenues accruing to Abu Dhabi estimated $385 million in 1971; Dubai has best port and is commercial center -- oil was discovered in commercial quantities in 1966; production began in 1969, 1971 production 125,000 b.p.d.; oil revenues for 1970 estimated at $33 million; small fishing, some boat building, handicrafts, animal husbandry, pearling throughout area
Electric power: 36,000 kw. capacity (1970); 90 million kw.-hr. produced (1970), 676 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: crude petroleum, pearls, fish; Abu Dhabi crude exports $244 million (est. 1968) and Dubai $20 million total, of which $18.8 million reexports (1968)
Imports: food, consumer and capital goods; Abu Dhabi $120 million estimated (1969) and Dubai $197 million total (1970)
Major trade partners: Japan, U.K., India
Aid: multilateral annual average (1967-69) $1.17 million
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Qatar-Dubai riyal=US$0.23; Abu Dhabi, 1 Bahrain dinar=US$2.27 (as of March 1972)

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COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: none
Highways: 175 mi. bituminous, undetermined mileage of earth tracks
Pipelines: crude oil, 170 mi.
Ports: 2 major, 4 minor
Civil air: no major transport aircraft
Airfields: 88 total, 38 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 15 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.
Telecommunications: telephone system in Dubayy and Ash Shariqah, also links these towns; Abu Dhabi Petroleum operates a telecom system throughout the sheikhdom; key centers are at At Tarif, Habshan, and Az Zannah; 6,800 telephones; 250,000 radio and 10,000 TV receivers; 3 AM, 1 FM, and 1 TV stations

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UPPER VOLTA

LAND:
106,000 sq. mi.; 50% pastureland, 21% fallow, 10% cultivated, 9% forest and scrub, 10% waste and other uses (1967)
Land boundaries: 2,055 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 5,602,000, average annual growth rate 2.0% (FY70); males 15-49, 1,323,000; 635,000 fit for military service; no conscription
Ethnic divisions: more than 50 tribes; principal tribe is Mossi (about 2.5 million); other important groups are Gurunsi, Senufo, Lobi, Bobo, Mande, and Fulani
Religion: majority of population animist, about 20% Muslim, 5% Christian (mainly Catholic)
Language: French official; tribal languages belong to Sudanic family, spoken by 50% of the population
Literacy: 5%-10%
Labor force: about 95% of the economically active population engaged in animal husbandry, subsistence farming, and related agricultural pursuits; about 30,000 are wage earners; about 20% of male labor force migrates annually to neighboring countries for seasonal employment
Organized labor: 3 primary and several small specialized unions

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of Upper Volta
Type: republic; transitional military regime in power since January 1966, will rule until 1974
Capital: Ouagadougou
Political subdivisions: 5 departments consisting of 44 cercles
Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1970; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: President is an army officer; 57-man National Assembly was elected in December 1970; 4 year transition period will follow during which President will rule over 15-man cabinet, one-third of which will be military; separate judiciary
Government leader: President Gen. Sangoule Lamizana
Suffrage: universal for adults
Elections: National Assembly elections held in late December 1970; RDA-UDV holds 38 seats, PRA 12, MLN 6
Political parties and leaders: 7 legally recognized parties; Voltan Democratic Union-African Democratic Rally (UDV-RDA), Gerard Kango Ouedraogo; African Regroupment Party (PRA), Diongolo Traore; Movement for National Liberation (MLN); People's Action Group (GAP), Nohoun Sigue; Union for the New Voltaic Republic (UNR), Blaise Bassoleth; Party of National Regroupment (PRN), Francois Bassolet; Party of Voltan Workers (PTV), George Kabore
Communists: possibly some Communists and sympathizers; no Communist party
Other political or pressure groups: labor organizations are badly splintered
Member of: EAMA, ENTENTE, FAO, ICAO, ILO, ITU, OAU, OCAM, U.N., UNESCO, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:
GDP: $308 million (1970 est.), $60 per capita
Agriculture: cash crops -- peanuts, shea nuts, sesame, cotton; food crops -- sorghum, millet, corn, rice; livestock; largely self-sufficient
Fishing: catch 5,000 tons (1969), $2.7 million
Major industries: agricultural processing plants, brewery, bottling, and brick plants; a few other light industries

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ECONOMY (cont'd):
Electric power: 13,530 kw. capacity (1971); 38 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 7 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $21 million (f.o.b., 1970); livestock (on the hoof), peanuts, shea nut products, cotton, sesame
Imports: $54 million (c.i.f., 1970); textiles, food, and other consumer goods, transport equipment, machinery, fuels
Major trade partners: volume understated because much regional trade is unrecorded; Ivory Coast and Ghana; overseas trade mainly with France and other EC countries; preferential tariff to EC and franc zone countries
Aid:
economic -- France (1964-September 1970) $46 million; EC (1960-70) $56.7 million; U.S.S.R., Ghana, West Germany, and Israel have also extended aid; U.S. (FY61-70) $14.5 million; international organizations (1960-70) $12.1 million; military -- France, $3.7 million (1964-70); U.S., $0.1 million (1962-70)
Monetary conversion rate: 255.785 Communaute Financiere Africaine francs=US$1 (official)
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: 728 mi., 320 mi. meter gage, single track; Ouagadougou to Abidjan, Ivory Coast line
Highways: 10,380 mi.; 200 mi. paved, 3,550 mi. improved, 6,630 mi. unimproved
Civil air: no major transport aircraft
Airfields: 58 total, 50 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 2 with runway 4,000-7,999 ft.
Telecommunications: all services generally poor; 2,600 telephones; 87,000 radio receivers; 5,500 TV receivers; 2 AM, no FM, and 1 TV stations (broadcasts temporarily suspended)

DEFENSE FORCES:
Supply: dependent on France
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1971, $4.6 million; 12.0% of total budget

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URUGUAY

LAND:
72,200 sq. mi.; 90% agricultural land, 75% pasture, 15% cropland, 10% urban and waste
Land boundaries: 840 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 n. mi.
Coastline: 410 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 2,955,000, average annual growth rate 1.2% (FY70); males 15-49, 730,000; 570,000 fit for military service; no conscription
Ethnic divisions: 85%-90% white, 5% Negro, 5%-10% mestizo
Religion: 66% Roman Catholic (less than half adult population attends church regularly)
Language: Spanish
Literacy: 90.5% for those 15 years of age or older
Labor force: 1,015,500 (1963 census); of those employed in important sectors -- 25% government; 53% trade and service; 28% manufacturing and construction; 19% agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining; no shortage of skilled labor
Organized labor: about 25% of labor force (largely Communist influenced)

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Oriental Republic of Uruguay
Type: republic
Capital: Montevideo
Political subdivisions: 19 departments with limited autonomy
Legal system: based on Spanish civil law system; new constitution implemented 1967; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court, legal education at University of the Republic at Montevideo; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: executive, headed by President; bicameral legislature (30 Senators plus Vice President who presides and has voice and vote, and 99-member Chamber of Deputies) elected by popular vote under a complicated system using proportional representation; national judiciary headed by Supreme Court
Government leader: President Juan Maria Bordaberry
Suffrage: universal over age 18
Elections: every 5 years; next in 1976
Political parties and leaders: National (Blanco) Party, President of Party Directorate Homero Murdoch, main factions include Martin Echegoyen's "Alianza" faction, List 400 (Washington Beltran), Rocha Movement (Alberto Gallinal), Orthodox Herreristas (Alberto Heber Usher), and Por La Patria (Wilson Ferreira Aldunate); Colorado Party, main factions include Colorado and Batllista Union (Juan Maria Bordaberry), List 15 (Jorge Batlle), List 315 (Amilcar Vasconcellos); Broad Front (Frente Amplio), leftwing coalition of Leftist Liberation Front (FIDEL), Communist Front and dissident factions from both the Blanco and Colorado parties, and including FIDEL, the Christian Democrats, and other splinter groups
Voting strength (1971 elections): 41% Colorado, 40.2% Blanco, 18.3% Frente Amplio, 0.5% Radical Christian Union
Communists: 35,000-40,000 including Communist youth group (6,000-8,000)
Other political or pressure groups: Communist Party (PCU), Rodney Arismendi; Christian Democratic Party (PDC); Socialist Party of Uruguay (PSU); Revolutionary Movement of Uruguay (MRO) pro-Cuban Communist Party; National Liberation Movement of Uruguay (MRO) pro-Cuban Communist Party; National Liberation Movement (MLN-Tupamaros) Marxist Revolutionary terrorist group
Member of: IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, LAFTA, OAS, U.N.

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ECONOMY:

GNP: $3.2 billion (purchasing power parity estimate, 1970); $1,110 per capita; 74% private consumption, 12% public consumption, 14% gross investment (1969); real growth rate 1970, 4.4%

Agriculture: large areas devoted to extensive livestock grazing (22 million sheep, 8 million cattle); main crops -- wheat, rice, corn; self-sufficient in most basic foodstuffs; caloric intake, 3,000 calories per day per capita, with high protein content

Major industries: meat processing, wool and hides, textiles, footwear, cement, petroleum refining

Crude steel: 24,000 metric tons produced (1966), 10 kilograms per capita

Electric power: 575,000 kw. capacity (1970 est.); 2.1 billion kw.-hr. produced (1970 est.), 724 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: $233 million (f.o.b., 1971); beef, wool, hides

Imports: $222 million (c.i.f., 1971); fuels, metals, machinery, transportation equipment

Major trade partners: exports -- EC 27%, U.K. 25%, U.S. 12%, LAFTA 11%; imports -- LAFTA 26%, U.S. 22%, U.K. 14%, EC 13% (1968)

Aid:

economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY46-70), loans $115.5 million, grants $21.6 million; from international organizations, IBRD $108.5 million, IDB $67.2 million, U.N. $9.4 million; $6 million credit from East Germany (1966), $10 million credit from Hungary (1969), $20 million credit from U.S.S.R. (1969), $5 million credit from Czechoslovakia (1970), $.4 million credit from Bulgaria (1969); military -- U.S. (FY53-70), grants $42.4 million, $0.3 million credits

Monetary conversion rate: trade -- 500 pesos=US$1; financial -- floating (795 pesos=US$1 on 24 March 1972)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 1,870 mi., all standard gage and government owned (1970)

Highways: 32,200 mi.; 3,700 mi. paved, 4,600 mi. otherwise surfaced, 9,600 mi. improved earth, 14,300 mi. earth tracks

Inland waterways: 1,068 mi.; used by coastal and shallow-draft river craft

Freight carried: highways 80% of total cargo traffic, rail 15%, waterways 5%

Ports: 4 major, 6 minor

Airfields: 86 total, 63 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 7 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: ten-year plan developed to improve telecom facilities underway; most modern facilities concentrated in Montevideo; 215,000 telephones; 1 million radio and 250,000 TV receivers; 63 AM, 2 FM, and 21 TV stations; 9 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: dependent on U.S. for current supplies, with few exceptions

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1970, $31.6 million; 8.7% of central government budget

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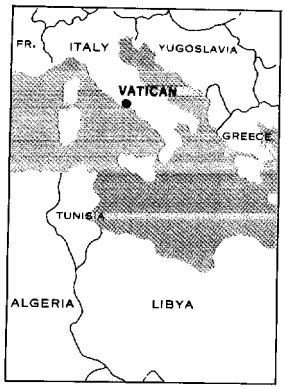
VATICAN CITY



LAND:
0.169 sq. mi.
Land boundaries: 2 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 1,000 (official estimate for 1 July 1964)
Ethnic divisions: primarily Italians but also many other nationalities
Religion: Roman Catholic
Language: Italian, Latin, and various modern languages
Literacy: virtually complete
Labor force: approx. 700; Vatican City employees divided into 3 categories -- executives, officeworkers, and salaried employees
Organized labor: none

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: State of the Vatican City
Type: monarchical-sacerdotal state
Capital: Vatican City
Political subdivisions: Vatican City includes St. Peter's, the Vatican Palace and Museum and neighboring buildings covering more than 13 acres; 13 buildings in Rome, although outside the boundaries, enjoy extraterritorial rights
Legal system: Canon law; constitutional laws of 1929 serve some of the functions of a constitution
Branches: the Pope possesses full executive, legislative, and judicial powers; he delegates these powers to the governor of Vatican City, who is subject to pontifical appointment and recall; high Vatican offices include the Secretariat of State, the College of Cardinals (chief papal advisers), the Roman Curia (which carries on the central administration of the Roman Catholic Church) the Presidence of the Prefecture for the Economy, and the synod of bishops (created in 1965)
Government leader: Supreme Pontiff, Paul VI, (Giovanni Battista Montini, born 26 September 1897, elected Pope 21 June 1963)
Suffrage: limited to cardinals
Elections: Supreme Pontiff elected for life by College of Cardinals
Communists: none known
Other political parties and pressure groups: none (exclusive of influence exercised by other church officers in universal Roman Catholic Church)
Member: IAEA

ECONOMY:
The Vatican City, seat of the Holy See, is supported financially by contributions (known as Peter's pence) from Roman Catholics throughout the world; some income derived from sale of Vatican postage stamps and tourist mementos, fees for admission to Vatican museums, and sale of publications; industrial activity consists solely of printing and production of a small amount of mosaics and staff uniforms
The banking and financial activities of the Vatican are worldwide; the Institute for Religious Agencies carries out fiscal operations and invests and transfers funds of Roman Catholic religious communities throughout the world; the Cardinal's Commission controls the administration of ordinary assets of the Holy See and a Special Administration manages the Holy See's capital assets
Electric power: obtained from Rome city grid; standby diesel powerplant with 2,100 kw. capacity

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COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: none
Highways: none (city streets)
Civil air: no major transport aircraft
Airfields: none
Telecommunications: 1 AM and 2 FM radiobroadcasting stations; 2,000-line automatic telephone exchange

DEFENSE FORCES:
Defense is responsibility of Italy

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VENEZUELA

LAND:
352,000 sq. mi.; 4% cropland, 18% pasture, 21% forest, 57% urban, waste, and other (1961)
Land boundaries: 2,598 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 1,740 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 11,167,000 (excluding Indian jungle population estimated at 32,000 in 1961), average annual growth rate 3.6% (FY70); males 15-49, 2,559,000; 1,760,000 fit for military service; 120,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: 67% mestizo, 21% white, 10% Negro, 2% Indian
Religion: 94% nominally Roman Catholic
Language: Spanish
Literacy: 72% (claimed)
Labor force: 3 million (1969); 24% agriculture, 6% construction, 17% manufacturing, 6% transportation, 18% commerce, 25% services, 4% petroleum, utilities, and other
Organized labor: 45% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of Venezuela
Type: republic
Capital: Caracas
Political subdivisions: 20 states, 1 federal district, 2 federal territories
Legal system: based on Spanish civil law system with influence of U.S. law; constitution promulgated 1961; judicial review of legislative acts in Cassation Court only; dual court system, state and federal; legal education at Central University of Venezuela; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: executive (President), bicameral legislature, judiciary
Government leader: President Rafael Caldera
Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18
Elections: every 5 years; next December 1973
Political parties and leaders: Accion Democratica (AD), Romulo Betancourt, Raul Leoni, Gonzalo Barrios; Christian Democratic Party (COPEI), Rafael Caldera; People's Electoral Movement (MEP), Luis Beltran Prieto; Cruzada Civica Nacionalista (CCN), Marcos Perez Jimenez, leader, and Luis Damiani, president; Union Republicana Democratica (URD), Jovito Villalba; Partido Comunista de Venezuela (PCV), Secretary-General Jesus Faria; Fuerza Democratica Popular (FDP), Jorge Dager; Frente Nacional Democratico (FND), Pedro Segnini La Cruz; Partido Revolucionario Izquierdista Nacionalista (PRIN), Domingo Alberto Rangel
Voting strength (1968 election): 25.6% AD, 24.1% COPEI, 13% MEP, 10.9% CCN, 9.3% URD, 5.3% FDP, 2.8% Union for Advancement (Communist front), 2.6% FND, 2.3% PRIN
Communists: 8,000 (est.) members, plus 20,000 Communist youth
Member of: FAO, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDB, IFC, ILO, ITU, OAS, Seabeds Committee (observer), U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:
GNP: $12.3 billion (purchasing power parity estimate, 1971), $1,140 per capita; 64% private consumption, 14% public consumption, 22% gross investment (1970), real growth rate 1971 est. 5%
Agriculture: main crops -- cotton, sugarcane, corn, coffee, rice; self-sufficient in most basic foods; caloric intake 2,600 calories per day per capita (1964)

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ECONOMY (cont'd):

Fishing: catch 135,000 tons metric, $26.4 million (1970); exports $10 million (1970 est.), imports $0.6 million (1970 est.)
Major industries: petroleum, iron-ore mining, construction, food processing, textiles
Crude steel: 923,000 metric tons produced (1970), 90 kilograms per capita
Electric power: 3.9 million kw. capacity (1970); 12.9 billion kw.-hr. produced (1970), 1,290 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: 2,656 million (f.o.b., 1970); petroleum, iron ore, coffee, cocoa
Imports: $1,994 million (c.i.f., 1970); industrial machinery and equipment, chemicals, manufactures, wheat
Major trade partners: U.S. 41%, Canada 9%, U.K. 5% (1969)
Aid:
economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY46-70), $345.9 million loans; $57.4 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-70), $517.0 million; from Communist countries (1954-71), $10 million;
military -- assistance from U.S. (FY53-70), $105.8 million
Monetary conversion rate: 4.40 bolivares=US$1 (selling rate)
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 233 mi. 4'8 1/2" gage; all single track; 107 mi. government owned, 126 mi. privately owned
Highways: 34,600 mi.; 11,200 mi. paved, 9,200 mi. gravel, 4,200 mi. improved earth, 10,000 unimproved (including trails)
Inland waterways: 4,450 mi.; Orinoco River and Lake Maracaibo accept oceangoing vessels
Pipelines: crude oil, 3,795 mi.; refined products, 245 mi.; natural gas, about 1,550 mi.
Ports: 6 major, 17 minor
Civil air: 59 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 446 total, 217 usable; 90 with permanent-surface runways; 6 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 70 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: extensive radio relay; local telephone systems greatly expanded; satellite ground station operational; planned troposcatter link to Curacao; over 406,000 telephones; est. 3 million radio and 900,000 TV receivers; about 115 AM, 50 FM, and more than 30 TV stations; 6 submarine cables, including 1 coaxial

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: produces portion of small arms ammunition requirement; dependent upon U.S. and Western Europe for all other materiel
Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1972, $273 million; about 9% of central government budget

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VIETNAM, NORTH

LAND:
61,300 sq. mi.; 14% cultivated, 50% forested, 36% urban inland water, and other (1969)
Land boundaries: 1,850 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 490 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 20,205,000, average annual growth rate 1.2% (current)
Ethnic divisions: 85%-90% predominantly Vietnamese; ethnic minorities include Muong, Thai, Meo, and Man
Religion: Confucianism, Buddhism, Taoism, Catholicism
Language: closely corresponds to the breakdown of ethnic groups
Literacy: claimed to be 95% (1964)
Labor force: (1 January 1970) 9.6 million, not including military; about 70% agriculture and 10% industry

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Democratic People's Republic of Viet-Nam
Type: Communist state
Capital: Hanoi
Political subdivisions: 2 autonomous regions (of 3 and 5 provinces, respectively), 17 other provinces, 2 centrally governed municipalities, 1 special zone
Legal system: based on Communist legal theory and French civil law system; constitution enacted 1960
Branches: constitution provides for a National Assembly and highly centralized executive nominally subordinate to it
Party and government leaders: Le Duan, First Secretary; Ton Duc Thang, President of DRV; Pham Van Dong, Premier; Truong Chinh, Chairman, Standing Committee of National Assembly; Vo Nguyen Giap, Minister of National Defense
Suffrage: over age 18
Elections: pro forma elections held for national and local assemblies
Political parties: ruled by Lao Dong Party with no organized opposition; membership approximately 900,000 (about 4% of population)
Member of: no international bodies

ECONOMY:
Agriculture: mainly subsistence; main crops -- rice, corn, sweet potatoes, manioc, sugarcane; food shortages -- rice, meat, sugar; caloric intake, 1,700-2,200 calories per day per capita
Major industries: food processing, textiles, machine building, mining, cement
Shortages: petroleum, complex machinery and equipment, fertilizer, foodstuffs
Monetary conversion rate (nominal): 3.7 dong=US$1
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: 602 usable route mi., consists of about 25 mi. of standard gage (4'8 1/2"), 438 mi. of meter gage (3'3 3/8"), and 139 mi. of dual gage (4'8 1/2" and 3'3 3/8"); all single track, none electrified; all government owned and operated; new rail line under construction between Kep and port of Hon Gai
Highways: 9,100 mi., plus about 1,600 mi. of seasonally motorable tracks; 900 to 1,000 mi. bituminous surface-treated, remainder gravel, crushed stone, or earth
Inland waterways: 4,200 mi.; 1,800 mi. navigable perennially by craft drawing 6 ft.
Ports: 3 major, 12 minor

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VIETNAM, SOUTH

LAND:
66,000 sq. mi.; 35% arable (17% cultivated), 32% forested, 33% other (1970)
Land boundaries: 1,025 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi. (fishing, 10.8 n. mi.)
Coastline: 1,650 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 19,299,000, average annual growth rate 2.6% (FY70); males 15-49, 4,517,000; 2,600,000 fit for military service; 143,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: 87.7% Vietnamese, 6% Chinese, 3.2% mountain tribesmen, 2.9% Khmer, 2% Cham
Religion: 70% Buddhist (at least 5% Hoa Hao), 5% Cao Dai, and 10% Catholic; others include animist, and small numbers of Protestant, Muslim and Hindu; most Buddhists are of Mahayana school or practice combination of Buddhism, Taoism, and Confucianism
Language: Vietnamese, French, Chinese, English, Khmer, tribal languages (Mon-Khmer and Malayo-Polynesian), Cham (Malayo-Polynesian dialect)
Labor force: civilian work force 5.8 million (not including armed forces); 67% agriculture, fishing, and forestry; 17% industry and commerce; 3% domestic and personal services; 3% employed by U.S.; 5% government; 5% unemployed
Organized labor: unknown

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of Viet-Nam
Type: republic
Capital: Saigon
Political subdivisions: 4 regions (corresponding to 4 military regions), 1 special region (corresponding to Capital Special Zone), divided into 44 provinces and 11 autonomous municipalities
Legal system: based on French civil law system; legal education at Universities of Saigon and Hue
Branches: constitution provides for modified presidential system with executive, legislative, and judicial branches
Government leaders: President Nguyen Van Thieu; Vice President Tran Van Huong; Prime Minister Tran Thien Khiem
Elections: senate elections scheduled for 1973; next presidential elections scheduled for 1975
Political parties and leaders: numerous small parties reflecting an emphasis on personal leadership rather than ideological content; parties supporting government and opposition groups are fragmented and poorly organized; An Ouang Buddhists are the most important opposition group, while several Catholic parties usually back the government; other significant parties include two old-line political parties (Revolutionary Dai Viet and Vietnamese Nationalist-VNODD), the Progressive Nationalist Movement, and the labor union-based Farmer-Worker Party; Hoa Hao and Cao Dai politico-religious sects exert strong influence in local areas
Communists: The People's Revolutionary Party operates through and within the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam (NLF) and the Alliance of National, Democratic, and Peace Forces (ANDPF), and the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) designed to rival the legal government
Member of: Colombo Plan, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, ITU, U.N. (certain specialized U.N. agencies and maintains observer team), UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

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ECONOMY:

GNP: $2.0-2.5 billion (est. 1971), $110-130 per capita; 1.4% average annual real growth (1966-71)

Agriculture: main crops -- rice, rubber, peanuts, corn, sugarcane, sweet potatoes, copra; major food imports -- rice, dairy products, sugar, wheat flour

Fishing: catch 577,450 metric tons (1970 est.); trade in fish and fish products insignificant

Major industries: manufacturing on small scale, mainly light manufacturing and processing of local agricultural and forest products; factories produce textiles, beer, cigarettes, glass, tires, sugar, paper, cement, soft drinks; there are also limited mining operations

Shortages: capital goods

Electric power: 765,000 kw. capacity (1971); 1.7 billion kw.-hr. produced (1971), 90 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: $13 million (f.o.b., 1970); major commodities -- rubber, scrap metal, duckfeathers

Imports: $779 million (c.i.f., 1970); major commodities -- machinery and transportation equipment, rice, textile fabrics and yarn, petroleum products, base metals and manufactures

Major trade partners: exports -- France, U.K., West Germany, Japan; imports -- U.S., Japan, Taiwan; no trade with Communist countries

Monetary conversion rate: multiple exchange rate system with flexible rates; as of 1 April 1972 rates were as follows: 285 piasters=US$1 for U.S.-financed merchandise imports; 410 piasters=US$1 for other merchandise imports, exports, and most invisible transactions such as personal currency conversions, foreign investment, and government transfers; black market rate of 429 piasters=US$1 during first quarter of 1972

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 770 mi.

Highways: 12,100 mi.; 3,000 mi. bituminous, 1,717 mi. gravel and crushed stone, 1,483 mi. improved earth, 5,900 mi. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: about 6,800 mi. navigable; more than 1,400 mi. navigable at all times by vessels up to 6 ft. draft

Ports: 6 major, 20 minor

Airfields: 340 total, 175 usable; 65 with permanent-surface runways, 8 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 18 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 4 seaplane stations

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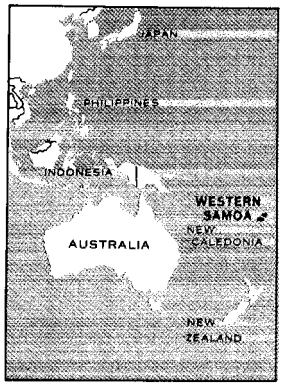
WESTERN SAMOA



LAND:
1,100 sq. mi.; comprised of 2 large islands of Savai'i and Upolu and several smaller islands, including Manono and Apolima; 65% forested, 24% cultivated, 11% industry, waste, or urban (1971)

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.
Coastline: 250 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 149,000, average annual growth rate 2.1% (FY71)
Ethnic divisions: Polynesians, about 12,000 Euronesians (persons of European and Polynesian blood), 700 Europeans
Religion: 99.7% Christian (about half of population associated with the London Missionary Society)
Language: Samoan (Polynesian), English
Literacy: 85%-90% (education compulsory for all children from 7-15 years)
Labor force: agriculture 19,148; mining and manufacturing 1,716 (1961)
Organized labor: unorganized

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: The Independent State of Western Samoa
Type: constitutional monarchy under native chief; special treaty relationship with New Zealand
Capital: Apia
Legal system: based on English common law and local customs; constitution came into effect upon independence in 1962; judicial review of legislative acts with respect to fundamental rights of the citizen; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: Head of State and Executive Council; Legislative Assembly; Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, Land and Titles Court, village courts
Government leaders: Head of State, Malietoa Tanumafili II; Prime Minister, Tupua Tamasese Leaofi IV
Suffrage: 45 Samoan members of Legislative Assembly are elected by holders of matai (heads of family) titles (about 5,000); 2 European members are elected by universal adult suffrage
Elections: held triennially
Political parties and leaders: no clearly defined political party structure
Communists: unknown
Member of: ADB, Commonwealth, ECAFE, WHO

ECONOMY:
GNP: $25 million (1967 est.), $170 per capita
Agriculture: cocoa, bananas, copra; staple foods include coconut, bananas, taro, and yams
Electric power: 6,900 kw. capacity (1971); 17 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 123 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $6.3 million (1971); copra, cocoa, bananas
Imports: $12.8 million (1971)
Major trade partners: exports -- New Zealand, West Germany, the Netherlands; imports -- New Zealand, Australia, Japan
Aid: New Zealand, $2.5 million committed; U.S., $2 million extended (FY67-70)
Monetary conversion rate: WS$1=approximately US$1.50
Major industries: timber, tourism

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COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: none
Highways: 477 mi.; 80 mi. bituminous, remainder mostly gravel, crushed stone, or earth
Inland waterways: none
Ports: 1 principal (Apia), 1 minor
Civil air: 4 major transport aircraft (includes 1 leased)
Airfields: 4 total, all usable; 4 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station
Telecommunications: 1,960 telephones; 32,000 radio receivers; 1 AM station

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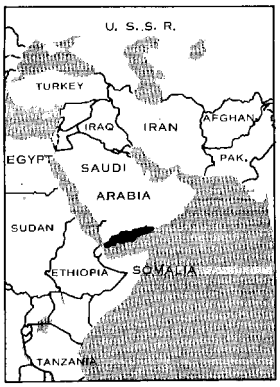
YEMEN (ADEN)*



LAND:
Area: 112,000 sq. mi. (border with Saudi Arabia undefined); only about 1% arable (of which less than 25% cultivated)
Land boundaries: 1,060 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 860 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 1,515,000**, average annual growth rate 2.7% (FY71); males 15-49, 367,000; 200,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: almost all Arabs; a few Indians, Somalis, and Europeans in Aden
Religion: Muslim
Language: Arabic
Literacy: probably no higher than 10%; Aden 35% (est.)

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: People's Democratic Republic of Yemen
Type: republic
Capital: Aden; Madinat ash Sha'b, administrative capital
Political subdivisions: 6 provinces
Legal system: based on Islamic law (for personal matters) and English common law (for commercial matters); highest judicial organ, Federal High Court, interprets constitution and determines disputes between states
Branches: Presidential Council; cabinet; Supreme People's Council
Government leaders: Chairman of Presidential Council, Salim Rubay Ali; Prime Minister Ali Nasir Muhammed al-Hasani; NF Secretary General Abd Al-Fattah Ismail
Political parties and leaders: National Front (NF), only legal party
Communists: few known
Member of: U.N.

ECONOMY:
Agriculture (all outside Aden): cotton is main cash crop; cereals, dates, kat (qat), coffee, and livestock are raised and there is a small fishing industry; large amount of food must be imported (particularly for Aden); cotton, hides, skins, dried and salted fish are exported
Major industries: petroleum refinery (production 150,000 bbls. per day) mid 1971; capacity 178,000 bbls. per day at Little Aden operates on imported crude; oil exploration activity
Exports: $146 million (f.o.b., 1970)
Imports: $201 million (c.i.f., 1970)
Electric power: 108,000 kw. capacity (1970); 378 million kw.-hr. produced (1970), 290 kw.-hr. per capita
Major trade partners: Yemen, East Africa, but some cement and sugar imported from Communist countries; crude oil imported from Persian Gulf, exported mainly to U.K. and Japan

*Includes Aden and 16 members of the former Protectorate of South Arabia.
**Excluding the islands of Perim and Kamaran for which no data are available.

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ECONOMY (cont'd):
Monetary conversion rate: 1 S. Yemeni dinar=US$2.61
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: none
Highways: 3,350 mi.; 120 mi. bituminous treated, 30 mi. crushed stone and gravel, 3,200 motorable track
Ports: 1 major
Merchant marine: 1 cargo ship (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 1,600 GRT, 2,600 DWT
Pipelines: refined products, 57 mi.
Civil air: 8 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 137 total, 85 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 41 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station
Telecommunications: excellent international radiocommunications; excellent domestic wire facilities; 9,400 telephones; 250,000 radio receivers; 21,000 TV receivers; 5 TV and 1 AM stations; 4 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1971, $13,400,000; about 25.1% of total budget

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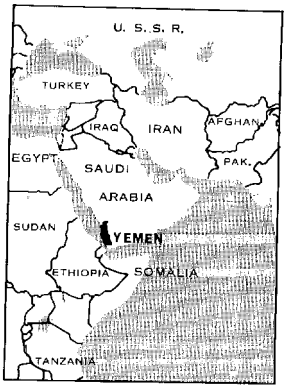
YEMEN (SANA)



LAND:
about 75,000 sq. mi. (parts of border with Saudi Arabia and Southern Yemen undefined); 20% agricultural, 1% forested, 79% desert, waste, or urban
Land boundaries: 950 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 325 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 6,074,000, average annual growth rate 3% (current); males 15-49, 1,470,000; 780,000 fit for military service; about 50,000 reach military age (18) annually; universal military conscription law (10 January 1963) makes military service obligatory for all Yemeni males 18-30
Ethnic divisions: 90% Arab, 10% Afro-Arab (mixed)
Religion: 100% Muslim
Language: Arabic
Literacy: 15% (est.)
Labor force: almost entirely agriculture and herding

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Yemen Arab Republic
Type: republic
Capital: San'a'
Political subdivisions: 7 provinces
Legal system: based on Turkish law, Islamic law, and local customary law; first constitution promulgated December 1970; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: President, Prime Minister, Republican Council, Consultative Council
Government leaders: President Abd al-Rahman Iryani; Prime Minister Muhsin al-Ayni
Communists: few known
Member of: Arab League, FAO, ICAO, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO

ECONOMY:
Agriculture: sorghum and millet, qat (a mild narcotic), cotton, coffee, fruits and vegetables; largely self-sufficient in food
Major industries: cotton textiles and leather goods produced on a small scale; handicraft and some fishing; small aluminum products factory
Electric power: 4,000 kw. capacity (1970); 14 million kw.-hr. produced (1970), 2 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: about $6 million (1970), qat, cotton, coffee, hides, vegetables
Imports: about $88 million (1970), textiles and other manufactured consumer goods, petroleum products, sugar, grain, flour, other foodstuffs, and cement
Major trade partners: exports -- over half to or through Aden, one-third to Communist countries; imports -- Aden, Communist countries (20%), Egypt, Japan
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Yemeni rial=US$0.20 as of March 1972
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: none
Ports: 3 major, 2 minor
Civil air: 6 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 35 total, 26 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 5 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 13 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

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COMMUNICATIONS (cont'd):
Telecommunications: fair international service by radio; poor domestic wire service; 1,900 telephones; 10,000 radio receivers (approx.); 2 AM radio-broadcast stations

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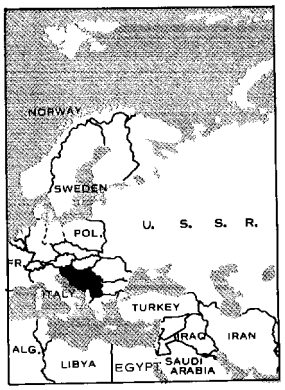
YUGOSLAVIA



LAND:
98,700 sq. mi.; 32% arable, 25% meadows and pastures, 34% forested, 9% urban, waste, and other (1967)
Land boundaries: 1,865 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 10 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)
Coastline: 945 mi. (mainland), plus 1,500 mi. (offshore islands)

PEOPLE:
Population: 20,743,000, average annual growth rate 0.9% (current); males 15-49, 5,562,000; 3,685,000 fit for military service; 203,000 reach military age (19) annually
Ethnic divisions: 43% Serb, 23% Croat, 8% Slovene, 6% Macedonian, 3% Montenegrin, 5% Albanian, 3% Hungarian, 9% other (1971 census)
Religion: 41% Serbian Orthodox, 32% Roman Catholic, 12% Muslim, 3% other, 12% none (1953 census)
Language: Serbo-Croatian, Slovene, Macedonian, Albanian, Hungarian, and Italian
Literacy: 80.3% (1961)
Labor force: 13.5 million (1970); 49.6% agriculture, 16% mining and manufacturing, 34.4% other nonagricultural activities; reported unemployment averaged 8% of registered labor force (social sector) in 1967

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
Type: Communist state, federal republic in form
Capital: Belgrade
Political subdivisions: 6 republics with 2 autonomous provinces (within the Republic of Serbia)
Legal system: mixture of civil law system and Communist legal theory; constitution adopted 1963 and amended in 1967, 1968, and 1971; in early stage of development is a system of judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Court (a quasi-judicial body); legal education at several law schools; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: parliament (Federal Assembly) constitutionally supreme; executive includes cabinet (Federal Executive Council) and the Federal Administration; independent judiciary; the State Pesidency is a collective policymaking body based on proportional representation of all the republics and provinces, Tito presides as President of the Republic
Government leader: Josip Broz Tito, President of Republic and President of League of Communists of Yugoslavia
Suffrage: universal over age 18
Elections: Federal Assembly elected every 4 years
Political parties and leaders: League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) only; leaders are President Tito and influential presidium executive bureau members Edvard Kardelj, Veljko Vlahovic, Mijalko Todorovic, Vladimir Bakaric, and Krste Crvenkovski
Voting strength: Voter participation in national elections has declined, as follows -- 1963, 95.5%; 1965, 93.6%; 1967, 89%; 1969, 88%
Communists: 1,025,000 party members (1971)
Other political or pressure groups: Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia (SAWPY), the major mass front organization for the LCY; Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia (CTUY), Union of Youth of Yugoslavia (UYY), Federation of Yugoslav War Veterans (SUBNOR)

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GOVERNMENT (cont'd):

Member of: CEMA (participates in certain commissions), EC (trade agreement with EC initiated 3 Feb 1970), FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IHB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OECD (participant in some activities), Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: $21.2 billion (est.) in 1971 (at 1970 prices), $1,030 per capita; 1971 growth rate approx. 9%

Agriculture: diversified agriculture with many small private holdings and large agricultural combines; main crops -- corn, wheat, tobacco, sugar beets, and sunflowers; generally a net exporter of foodstuffs and live animals; self-sufficient in food except for tropical products, cotton, wool, and vegetable meal feeds; caloric intake, 3,210 calories per day per capita (1967)

Major industries: metallurgy, machinery and equipment, textiles, wood processing, food processing

Shortages: fuels, steel, textile fibers, chemicals

Crude steel: 2.7 billion metric tons produced (1971), 130 kg. per capita

Exports: $1,816 million (f.o.b., 1971); 18% foodstuffs and tobacco; 17% raw materials, fuels, and chemicals; 24% machinery and equipment; 41% other manufactures

Imports: $3,253 million (c.i.f., 1971); 9% foodstuffs and tobacco; 26% raw materials, fuels, chemicals; 31% machinery and equipment; 34% other manufactures

Major trade partners: $5,069 million (1971); 71% non-Communist countries (35% EC, 6% U.S., 30% other non-Communist countries), 29% Communist countries

Aid: postwar credits extended mainly by the U.S. ($about 3 billion, including grants and $700 million in military aid); Western Europe (over $950 million); IBRD ($585 million); IMF (over $400 million); Communist countries extended credits totaling $464 million in 1956 ($125 million drawing balance suspended in 1958) and $140 million during 1962-66 and $130 million in 1971; Yugoslavia has extended credits totaling about $600 million to 27 less developed countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America

Monetary conversion rate: 17 dinars=US$1

Fiscal year: same as calendar year (all data refer to calendar year or to middle or end of calendar year as indicated)

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 6,393 route mi.; 5,709 mi. standard gage, 684 mi. narrow gage; 463 mi. double track (1970)

Highways: 56,565 mi.; 14,850 mi. paved, 25,715 mi. gravel, crushed stone, 15,600 mi. improved earth, 400 mi. unimproved earth (1970)

Inland waterways: 1,231 mi. (1972)

Freight carried: rail -- 79.5 million short tons, 12.7 billion short ton/mi. (1970); highway -- 64.7 million short tons, 4.5 billion short ton/mi. (1971); waterway -- 24.5 million short tons, est. 5.4 billion short ton/mi. (1970)

Pipelines: crude oil, 200 mi.; natural gas, 580 mi.

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1972, 11,731 million new dinars; about 48.4% of the central government budget

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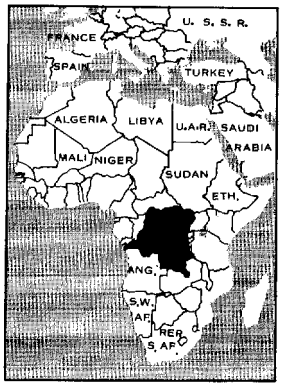

LAND:
905,000 sq. mi.; 22% agricultural land (1% cultivated), 45% forested, 33% other (1971)
Land boundaries: 6,220 mi.

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 23 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 23,424,000, average annual growth rate 4.2% (FY71); males 15-49, 5,715,000; 2,745,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: over 200 African ethnic groups, the majority are Bantu; four largest tribes -- Mongo, Luba, Kongo (all Bantu), and the Mangbetu-Azande (Hamitic) make up about 45% of the population
Religion: 51% Christian, 45% animist, 4% other
Language: French, English, Lingala, Swahili, Kikongo, and Chiluba are all classified as official languages
Literacy: 5% fluent in French, about 35% have an acquaintance with French
Labor force: about 8 million, but only about 13% in wage structure

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of Zaire (until recently known as Democratic Republic of the Congo)
Type: republic; constitution establishes strong presidential system
Capital: Kinshasa
Political subdivisions: 8 provinces and federal district of Kinshasa
Legal system: based on Belgian civil law system and tribal law; new constitution promulgated 1967; legal education at Lovanium and Congo Official University; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: president elected 1970 for seven-year term; National Assembly of 420 members elected for five-year term
Government leaders: Gen. Joseph Mobutu, President
Elections: presidential and legislative elections in October and November 1970
Political parties and leaders: Mouvement Populaire de la Revolution (MPR), only legal party, organized from above with actual grassroots popularity not clearly definable
Communists: no Communist Party, but some politicians are subject to Communist influence
Member of: EAMA, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, IHB, ILO, ITU, OAU, OCAM, UDEAC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:
GDP: $2.1 billion (1971), about $90 per capita; real growth rate 6.5% p.a. 1968-71
Agriculture: main cash crops -- coffee, palm oil, rubber; main food crops -- manioc, bananas, root crops, corn; some provinces self-sufficient
Major industries: mining, mineral processing, light industries
Electric power: 751,380 kw. capacity (1971); 3.23 billion kw.-hr. produced (1971), 143 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $798 million (f.o.b., 1970); copper, cobalt, diamonds, other minerals, coffee, palm oil
Imports: $626 million (c.i.f., 1970); consumer goods, foodstuffs, mining and other machinery, transport equipment, fuels
Major trade partners: Belgium, U.S., and West Germany

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ECONOMY (cont'd):
Aid: economic -- U.S. (FY62-70) $344 million; (1970 estimated disbursements) Belgium, $27.4 million; France, $6.9 million; other bilateral aid $3 million; U.N., $7.1 million; EC, $14.1 million military -- U.S., $25.8 million (FY62-70)
Monetary conversion rate: 1 zaire=US$2
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: 3,103 mi.; 2,419 mi. 3'6" gage, 78 mi. 3' 3 3/8" gage, 85 mi. 2' 0 1/4" gage, 636 mi. 1' 11 5/8" gage; 421 mi. of 3'6" gage electrified
Highways: 86,930 mi.; 1,095 mi. bituminous, 10,427 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 75,408 mi. earth
Inland waterways: comprising the Congo, its tributaries, and unconnected lakes, the waterway system affords over 9,329 mi. of navigable routes
Ports: 2 major, 1 minor
Pipelines: refined products, 461 mi.
Civil air: 24 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 486 total, 320 usable; 19 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 56 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 5 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: limited, barely adequate telephone service, telegraph service good; 23,000 telephones; 63,000 radio receivers; 7,100 TV receivers; 12 AM, 1 FM, and 2 TV stations

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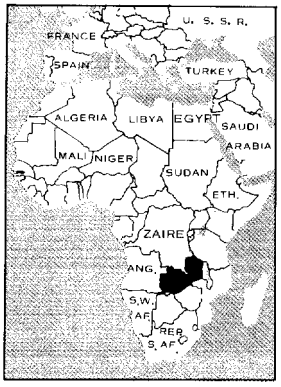
ZAMBIA



LAND:
288,000 sq. mi.; 5% under cultivation, 5% arable, 10% grazing, 13% dense forest, 6% marsh, 61% scattered trees and grassland (1970)
Land boundaries: 3,730 mi.

PEOPLE:
Population: 4,346,000, average annual growth rate 2.4% (May 63-August 69); males 15-49, 1,008,000; 485,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: 98.7% African, 1.1% European, .2% other
Religion: 82% animist, about 17% Christian, and under 1% Hindu and Muslim
Language: English official; wide variety of indigenous languages
Literacy: 28%
Labor force: 374,000 wage earners; 347,000 Africans, 27,000 non-Africans; 15% mining, 9% agriculture, 9% domestic service, 19% construction, 9% commerce, 10% manufacturing, 23% government and miscellaneous services, 6% transport
Organized labor: 100,000 wage earners, primarily in industrial sector, are unionized (early 1968)

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: Republic of Zambia
Type: republic since October 1964
Capital: Lusaka
Political subdivisions: 8 provinces
Legal system: based on English common law and customary law; constitution adopted 1964; judicial review of legislative acts in an ad hoc constitutional council; legal education at University of Zambia in Lusaka; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: modified presidential system; unicameral legislature; judiciary
Government leader: President Kenneth Kaunda
Suffrage: universal adult
Elections: last general election December 1968
Political parties and leaders: United National Independence Party (UNIP), Kenneth Kaunda; African National Congress (ANC), Harry Nkumbula
Voting strength (1968 election): UNIP had 73% of vote, but 30 of its candidates were unopposed; strength probably would have been over 80% if these seats had been contested
Communists: no Communist Party, but sympathizers of socialism in upper levels of government, UNIP, and labor unions
Member of: Commonwealth, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:
GNP: $1.7 billion (1970 est.), $410 per capita; real growth rate 11% between 1965 and 1970
Agriculture: main crops -- corn, tobacco, cotton; net importer of all major agricultural products
Fishing: catch 44,700 metric tons, $3.4 million (1969)
Major industries: copper mining and processing
Electric power: 788,200 kw. capacity (1971); 4,430 million kw.-hr. consumed (1971), 1,030 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $756 million (f.o.b. 1971 est.); copper, zinc, cobalt, lead, tobacco
Imports: $532 million (f.o.b., 1971 est.); consumer goods, machinery, transport equipment, foodstuffs, fuels
Major trade partners: U.K., South Africa, Japan, Western Europe

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ECONOMY (cont'd):
Aid:
economic -- China $200 million credit for Tanzam railroad (1970); (1964-67) U.K. $63 million; IBRD $99 million (1970); U.S. $12 million; U.S.S.R. $6 million; China extended $37 million; military -- $9 million (1964-69), mainly U.K. and Canada
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Zambia kwacha=US$1.40 (official), 0.714 Zambia kwacha=US$1
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: 764 mi., all narrow gage (3'6"); 8 mi. double track; 664 mi. are government owned; 100 mi. privately owned
Highways: 21,220 mi.; 1,500 mi. paved, 3,120 mi. crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 16,600 mi. improved and unimproved earth
Inland waterways: 1,409 mi. including Zambezi River, Luapula River, Lake Kariba, Lake Bangweulu, Lake Tanganyika; principal port on Lake Tanganyika is Mpulungu
Pipelines: 450 mi. refined
Civil air: 11 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 190 total, 159 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 19 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.
Telecommunications: all services being modernized and increased; presently adequate but must be expanded to permit growth; high-capacity wire and radio relay connect centers of Kitwe in northern mining region and Lusaka along axial north-south route; 56,000 telephones; 100,000 radio and 17,000 TV receivers; 4 AM, 1 FM, and 2 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1970, $26,400,000; about 4.8% of total budget

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LAND:
3,615,211 sq. mi. (contiguous U.S. plus Alaska and Hawaii); 19% cultivated, 27% grazing and pasture, 32% forested, 22% waste, urban, and other

WATER:
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:
Population: 209,009,000, average annual growth rate 1.1% (current)
Ethnic divisions: population basically of West European extraction, modified by subsequent waves of immigration
Religion: total membership in religious bodies, 128,470,000; Protestant 69,424,000, Roman Catholic 47,873,000, Jewish 5,780,000, other religions 5,393,000
Language: English, predominantly
Literacy: almost complete
Labor force: 86 million (1972)
Organized labor: 28.8% of total

GOVERNMENT:
Legal name: United States of America
Legal system: based on English common law; dual system of courts, state and federal; constitution adopted 1789; judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Voting strength (1968 presidential election): Republican Party (Nixon), 31,770,237; Democratic Party (Humphrey), 31,270,533; Independent (Wallace), 9,897,141; minor parties, 239,910
Communists: Party membership, 10,000-11,000 (est.); General Secretary, Gus Hall
Member of: ADB, ANZUS, CENTO, Colombo Plan, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, NATO, OAS, OECD, SEATO, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:
GNP: $1,047 billion (1971); 63% consumption, 14% private investment, 22% government, -0.4% foreign; $5,060 per capita; 1971 growth rate 2.7%
Fishing: catch 2.4 million tons (1970)
Crude steel: 119 million metric tons produced (1970)
Electric power: 360,000,000 kw. capacity (1970); 1,638,000 million kw.-hr. produced (1970), 7,980 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: $44,137 million (f.o.b., 1971); machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, cereals, mineral fuels
Imports: $49,190 million (c.i.f., 1971); transport equipment, machinery, mineral fuels, steel, nonferrous metals, metal ores
Major trade partners: (1970) Canada 24%, EC 18%, Japan 13%, U.K. 6%
Official development assistance (aid): net disbursements $3,119 million (1970)
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:
Railroads: 207,000 mi. (1969)
Highways: 3,730,000 mi. (1970); 2,411,000 mi. surfaced (1970)
Inland waterways: 25,260 mi. of navigable inland channels, exclusive of the Great Lakes; freight carried 951 million short tons (1970)

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COMMUNICATIONS (cont'd):
Pipelines: petroleum, 176,000 mi.
Ports: 25 major
Merchant marine: 1,478 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 24,474,000 DWT (1971)
Civil air: 3,000 major transport aircraft (1969)
Airfields: 11,261 (1970)
Telecommunications: 4,370 AM, 2,722 FM, 1,035 TV operating stations (1970); 120,155,000 telephones (1970), 58.6 telephones per 100 population (1970)

DEFENSE FORCES:
Personnel: army 1,570,186, navy 765,232, air force 904,759, marines 307,252 (1968)
Military budget: $80.5 billion (1968)

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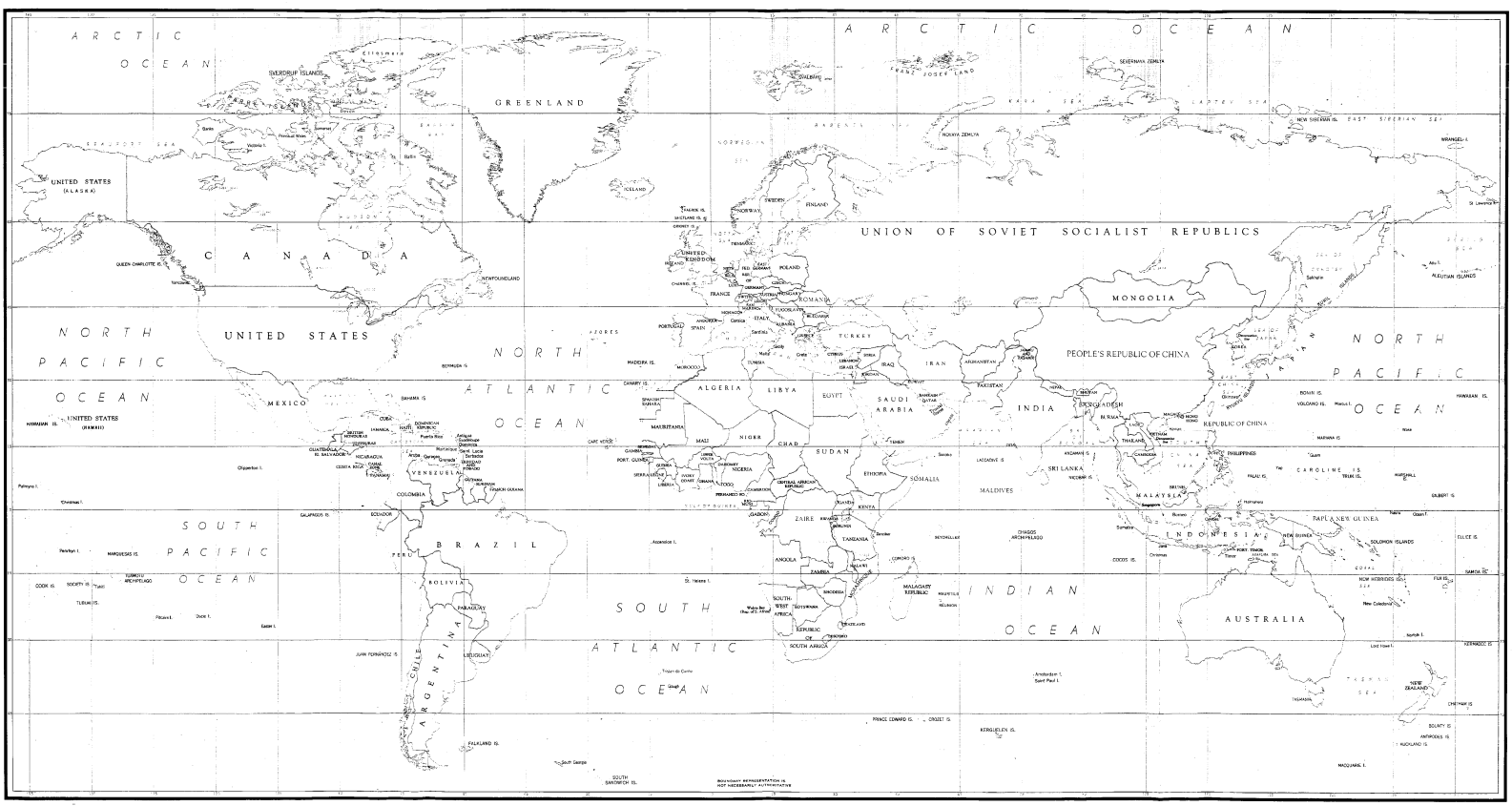

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